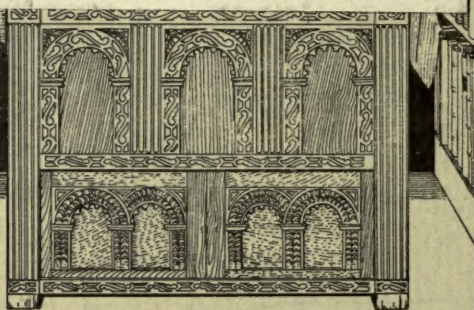




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NOTES ON THE
CHURCHES OF DERBYSHIRE.



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NOTES

ON THE

Churches of Derbyshire.

BY

J. CHARLES COX,

Member of the British Archaeological Association, etc.

VOL. III.

THE HUNDREDS OF APPLETREE AND
REPTON AND GRESLEY.

ILLUSTRATED WITH HELIOTYPES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY R. KEENE, AND
NUMEROUS OTHER PLATES.

"STILL POINTS THE TOWER AND PLEADS THE BELL,
THE SOLEMN ARCHES BREATHE IN STONE:
WINDOW AND WALL HAVE LIPS TO TELL
THE MIGHTY FAITH OF DAYS UNKNOWN."

CHESTERFIELD: W. EDMUNDS.
LONDON: BEMROSE AND SONS, 10, PATERNOSTER
BUILDINGS; AND DERBY.

MDCCCLXXVII.

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TO
THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD,
CHARLES JOHN,
ONE OF THE COADJUTOR BISHOPS OF THE
DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD,
THESE PAGES ARE (BY KIND PERMISSION) DEDICATED,
AS A SMALL TOKEN
OF THE HIGH RESPECT AND ESTEEM WITH WHICH
HE IS REGARDED
BY DERBYSHIRE CHURCHMEN.

704783

INTRODUCTION.



THE sources from which the information contained in this volume is drawn, are, for the most part, the same as those which have been already described in detail in the introductions to its two predecessors. It is only necessary to remark, with respect to the Inventories of Church Goods, *temp.* Edward VI., that there are none extant of the Hundred of Appletree, with the solitary exception of the chapel of Snelston, but that they are complete of the Hundred of Repton and Gresley.

In accordance with valued advice, I have in this volume made a special feature of the rectors or vicars, with their patrons, of all the parishes herein treated, and have endeavoured to give perfect lists from the year 1297 (when the diocesan registers commence) down to the present time. These lists will, in the case of rectories, be of peculiar value, if ever a thorough manorial history of the County of Derbyshire should be undertaken. Wherever I have found in these registers any entries of interest, in addition to the bare record of institution, I have given it in an abbreviated form, and have also given occasional transcripts in full of more important documents. For the sake of avoiding a tedious prolixity in the notes, only occasional references have been given to the number and folio of the registers; but I have kept by me my rough index of the Derbyshire entries in these registers, and shall be very glad, on hearing privately from anyone desirous of more closely following up the history of any particular church or churches, to furnish the precise reference to every institution mentioned in these pages. In addition

to the blanks in these registers between 1609-18, and 1631-62, as mentioned in the introduction to Vol. II., there is no Register nor Act Book of Bishops Chandler and Smallbrooke, which leaves another blank between the years 1717 and 1750. These blanks have, however, for the most part been filled up from the returns of the Augmentation Office, now in the Public Record Office, Fetter Lane, from which a large number of the post-Reformation institutions have been supplied. Other gaps have been supplied by reference to the parish registers—and it may here be remarked that these local records have, in almost every instance, been carefully consulted and their salient points noted.

Genealogists and others are well acquainted with the Parliamentary return of 1833, relative to the age and number of parish register books, but it may be worth while to mention that the original communications from the respective clergymen, which sometimes include more ample and interesting information than is supplied in the published abstract, are preserved at the British Museum. The volume relating to Derbyshire is numbered—Add. MSS. 9,335.

Another source of minor information, of a comparatively modern date, is the *Notitia Parochialis* of Lambeth Library. These six volumes contain the answers to queries, printed by sanction of the authorities, at the bottom of a Brief in the year 1705, and thus circulated throughout the kingdom. These queries emanated from a clergyman who designed to publish *The Present State of Parish Churches*, a work that was not carried out, as only 1,579 parishes filled up the returns. It was stated that—"any notices on the return of the Brief will be taken care of and lodged with William Hawes, bookseller, at the Golden Buck, over against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street, for the author, a Divine of the Church of England."

In addition to the accounts of the old parish churches and chapels, it will be found that these pages contain much information not previously published, with respect to the priories of Breadsall, Calke, Gresley, and Repton, and of the preceptory of Yeaveley. But in none of these cases is there any chartulary extant. Fortunately, however, chartularies of

the more important abbeys of Darley and Dale yet remain, and these will be carefully consulted and analysed in the fourth and concluding volume of this work. Should I find it considered generally desirable, I hope, if space permits, to give, in an appendix to that volume, lists of the rectors and vicars of the parishes treated of in the previously published pages, as well as a general index to the four volumes.

For renewed access to private MSS., I desire again to express my hearty thanks, and also for the courtesy and help that I have received from the authorities of the several public libraries that I have had occasion to consult. To the Duke of Devonshire my acknowledgments are due for most kindly lending me the invaluable MS. Visitation of the Monasteries of the Province of York and Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, *temp.* Henry VIII. On the baselessness of most of the startling charges therein contained, I hope hereafter to throw additional light. In addition to the generous assistance given me by many of the clergy (several of whom I have more particularly mentioned in the body of the work), I feel that my special thanks are due to the Right Rev. Bishop Hobhouse, to Lord Scarsdale, to C. R. Colvile, Esq., to Stephen Tucker, Esq., Rouge Croix, and to C. S. Greaves, Esq., Q.C.

Any general remarks on the history or architecture of the churches herein treated, it will be better to reserve until those of the whole county have been described; and I will content myself with remarking, in respect of the bountiful provision of the Church of mediæval England, that, even within the limited area of the Hundreds of Appletree, and of Repton and Gresley, upwards of a score of churches and chapels, which have completely disappeared, were then open to the worship of the faithful.

J. CHARLES COX.

November, 1877.

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The
Hundred of Appletree.

Barton Blount.

Barton Blount.

BARTON was one of the numerous Derbyshire manors bestowed upon Henry de Ferrers at the Conquest. At the time of the Domesday Survey, it was held under de Ferrers by one Ralph, and it is recorded that at that time it was possessed of a priest and a church.

In the thirteenth century, the manor of Barton was held under the Ferrers by the family of Bakepuze, whence it became known as Barton-Bakepuze, to distinguish it from the numerous other places of the same name. The land at Barton formed one of the twenty-eight knights-fees held by Robert de Ferrers, fifth and last Earl of Derby, in this county, for which he was paid forty shillings a-year by John de Bakepuze.* Robert de Ferrers, for his numerous acts of rebellion, was eventually deprived by Henry III. of all his estates in this county;† he died in 1278. The chief portion of these estates was conferred upon Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I. At his death, in 1296, we find that John de Bakepuze still held the manor of Barton on the same terms.† This inquisition specially records that Bakepuze possessed the advowson of the church of Barton, which indeed never seems to have been separated from the manor, except for a brief interval in the seventeenth century; for we obtain proof of the successive lords of the manor being patrons of the living from later inquisitions, as well as from institutions in the episcopal registers at Lichfield.

Though we do not know for certain that this manor was held

* Testa de Nevill, ff. 18, 38. A Knight's Fee, strictly speaking, contained twelve plough lands, or 600 acres. Subsequently the term was often used for the rent (40s. in this case) which was paid to the lord for the use of the fee, and this varied very much in amount.

† Inq. post. Mort., 25 Edw. I., No. 51.

by the Bakepuzes before the time of Henry III., it is very probable that it came to them soon after the Conquest, and that Robert de Bakepuze, the benefactor of Abingdon Abbey, held it under the Ferrers within a few years of the compilation of the Domesday Survey. The family held several estates in Derbyshire in the thirteenth century; thus Geoffrey de Bakepuze (a brother, we believe, of John) held Alkmonton under Robert, Earl Ferrers, and his son Ralph under Edmund of Lancaster.* Ralph also held land at Holbrook. The last heir male of this house was William, son of Thomas de Bakepuze, living in 1375. He died without issue, leaving an only sister, Helen, who became the wife of Nicholas Longford, of Longford. All, or a greater part of, the lands of the Bakepuze family, including the manors of Barton, Derbyshire, and Allexton, Leicestershire, were purchased in the year 1381 by Sir Walter Blount, son and heir of Sir Thomas Blount, treasurer of Normandy.† In 1385, Sir Walter Blount, who was subsequently slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, where he was the king's standard bearer, obtained a charter of free warren over his manors of Barton, Alkmonton, Sapperton, and Hollington.‡ On the Blounts purchasing the manor, its suffix was changed from Bakepuze to Blount, as it was at Barton that Sir Walter and his descendants for several generations had their chief seat.

Sir Walter married for his second wife Sancha de Ayala, eldest daughter of Don Diego Gomez, of Toledo, a Spanish lady, who came into England with Constancia, daughter of Peter, King of Castile, and wife of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. A portion of the manor of Barton Blount was settled on her in dowry. The arms of Blount quartering Ayala and Castile, peculiarly emblazoned, were formerly in the windows of the old church of Barton, and may now be noticed on the Kniveton tomb, in Mugginton Church.§ By his will, dated 1401, and proved in 1403, Sir Walter ordered his body to be buried at St. Mary's, Newark.

Walter, great grandson of Sir Walter Blount,|| was an especial

* Abbrev. Placitorum 3 Edw. I. (Hillary), rot. 10 indorso. The Close Rolls also tell us that the family of Bakepuze held lands in Dorsetshire and Berkshire, and we shall refer to them again as the founders of Alkmonton hospital.

† Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. iii., p. 7. *History of Croke Family*, vol. ii., p. 173. The first mention of Sir Walter Blount occurs in 1367, when he granted to Sir Godfrey Foljambe the manor of Hazelwood.

‡ Rot. Chart. 9 and 10, Ric. II., No. 23.

§ See the account of Mugginton Church, *infra*, where further particulars respecting Sancha de Ayala are given.

|| In some pedigrees (*e.g.*, the Gresley Chartulary) he is made to be the grandson, but this we believe to be an error.

favourite of Edward IV. He was appointed Lord High Treasurer in 1464, and in the following year created Lord Mountjoy, with a pension of twenty marks.* Two years later the King granted him large estates in Devonshire.† He died on August 1st, 1474, seized of three manors in Staffordshire, five in Leicestershire, eleven in Devonshire, two in Hampshire, one in Worcestershire, and twenty in Derbyshire, including Elvaston, Thurvaston, Barton Blount, Alkmonton, Stretton-in-the-fields, Measham, Hazelwood, &c.‡ By his will he ordered that every parish church within the Hundred of Appletree, wherein he was bred, should have a vestment after the discretion of his executors.§

William, fourth Lord Mountjoy, died in 1535. By will, dated October 13th, of the previous year, he ordered that, if he should die in Derbyshire or Staffordshire, he was to be buried in the parish church of Barton (in which parish he was born), in an arch on the south side, near the high altar; if in Northamptonshire, at the college of Fotheringham; if at Standon, within the chapel there; and if in London, at Grey Friars, where his grandfather, grandmother, father, Lady Alice his wife, and other of his kindred and friends were already interred. He further ordered that he was to have a convenient tomb, by reason that the King had called him to the Order of the Garter. Dying in or near London, he was buried at Christ Church, Grey Friars, in the Apostles' Chapel.||

His son Charles, fifth Lord Mountjoy, served in 1544 in the king's army in France, and died in 1545. Before starting on this expedition, he made his will, by which he ordered, that, if slain in France, the following epitaph was to be placed on his tomb:—

“Willingly have I soughte
And willingly have I founde
The fatall ende that wrought
Me hither, as dutie bounde.

* Rot. Patent, 4 Edw. IV., 2nd numbers, M. 28; 5 Edw. IV., 1st numbers, M. 6.

† Rot. Patent, 7 Edw. IV., 1st numbers, M. 1.

‡ Inq. post. Mort., 14 Edw. IV., No. 24.

§ Stowe's *Survey*, book iii., p. 133. His important will (Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. 1., p. 328) will be noticed at length in our account of Elvaston Church.

|| Stowe gives the names of the following members of the Blount family, *inter alia*, who were interred and had monuments at Grey Friars, London—now the site of the Blue Coat hospital:—Walter Blount, 1st Lord Mountjoy, 1474; Edward, his son and heir, 1475; John Blount, 3rd Lord Mountjoy, 1485; William Blount, 4th Lord Mountjoy, 1535; Alice Blount, Lady Mountjoy, sometime wife to William Browne, Mayor of London; James Blount, 6th Lord Mountjoy; and Elizabeth Blount, wife of Sir Robert Curzon, 1492; etc., etc.

Discharged I am of that I ought
 To my countrie by honest ownde;
 My soul departed Christ hathe bought;
 The ende of man is grounde.”*

James, sixth Lord Mountjoy, became involved in pecuniary difficulties, and sold Barton and other portions of the family estate; John Merry, gentleman, of London, was the purchaser of the manor and advowson of Barton Blount.

William, grandson of the above-mentioned Charles, and seventh Lord Mountjoy, died in 1594, and was succeeded by his brother Charles. Charles, the last Lord Mountjoy, was created Earl of Devonshire in 1603, in reward for his services as Lord-lieutenant of Ireland; he died in 1606, and, having no legitimate issue, parted with most of the remaining estates during his lifetime. Thurvaston, however, was left by his will to Mountjoy Blount, his natural son, who was subsequently created Earl of Newport, a title that became extinct in 1681.

John Merry was succeeded by his son Henry, and subsequently by his grandson, Sir Henry Merry, who is described in the Visitation of 1611, as of Barton Park.† Sir Henry was followed by a son of the same name, and by a grandson, John. John Merry died without issue, and his only sister and heir brought the Barton Blount manor and advowson, by marriage, to the family of Simpson. About the year 1700, Merry Simpson, the issue of this marriage, retired to a French Monastery, and the estate was purchased of his trustees by Sir Nathaniel Curzon. We are not able to explain how it came to pass that the advowson of the rectory was, for a time, disassociated from the manor, still less, how the University of Cambridge became, for a single turn, the patron of the living; but it reverted to the lord of the manor, either by right or repurchase, in the second half of last century, as will be seen from the subjoined list of rectors and patrons.

* Harl. MSS. 78, f. 18. We venture to put this curious epitaph in the text, verbatim from the MS., though it has no immediate bearing on Barton Church; but it has so often been printed erroneously. Stowe, Weever, and Nichols, all give different versions. Charles Blount further stated in his will, that if he died out of the wars, then he should be buried in the “Church moste of resorte ther aboute.” He died in London, and was buried in St. Mary’s Aldermary, in Cordwainer Street. Stowe states that he “made or glazed the east window (of this church) as appears by his arms.” The fifth Lord Mountjoy was a scholar and patron of learned men. Both Erasmus and Leland speak highly of his elegant style, but, as Sir Alexander Croke remarks (*History of Croke Family*, vol. ii., p. 226) when commenting on this epitaph, many highly polished scholars of that age wrote very ruggedly in their own language.

† Amongst the very large number of persons of all conditions who were so heavily fined throughout Derbyshire, under the “mild” sway of Elizabeth, for adhering to the ancient faith and declining to attend Church, we find the name of Margaret, wife of Henry Merry, of Barton Blount, gentleman, under the year 1594.—Exchequer Pipe Office, Recusant Roll, Eliz., No. 1.

From the Curzons, the estate passed by sale to the Listers, from the Listers* to the Cromptons, and eventually, about the beginning of the present century, to the Bradshaws.

The following is a list of the rectors and patrons of this benefice, taken from the Lichfield Episcopal Registers, and from the books of the Augmentation Office.

1299. **Simon de Heighington** (Egginton); patron, Sir John Baggepuz. He had leave of absence from the Bishop for study—*adeundi scolae*—for which he had to pay annually to the Bishop one mark on the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist.
1307. **Ralph de Bakepuiz**, acolyte; patron, Sir John Bakepuiz. The Bishop, Walter de Langton, dates his deed of induction from Essex, and by the same letters admits Ralph to the order of sub-deacon.
1349. **Robert de Syleston**; patron, Thomas de Bakepoz. On the death of R. de B.
1375. **Robert de Upton**; patron, William de Bakepuz. On the death of R. de S.
1397. **John de Stanley**, in first tonsure; patrons, William Wynseby, John Seggenans, Henry Tyttensover, clerk, and John Fitzherbert, by consent of Sir Walter Blount, for this turn. On the death of R. de U.
- . **John Buchard.**
1423. **Roger Hayward** (alias Heywood), vicar of Longford, exchanges benefices with John Buchard, rector of Barton; patron, William Kelham, attorney for Sir Thomas Blount.
1444. **Robert Hasull**; patron, Sir Thomas Blount. On the death of Roger H.
1451. **John Fyton**; patron, Sir Thomas Blount. On the resignation of Robert Hasull, who was instituted to the rectory of Brailsford.
1457. **John Pulston**; patron, John Boyvyll, trustee of the late Sir Thomas Blount. On the resignation of J. F.
1475. **Henry Gretton**; patrons, John, Bishop of Exeter, William Dudley, clerk, Richard Fowler, Henry Schotehill, William Drayton, clerk, John Cornysse, Thomas Powtrell, and Thomas Hunt, trustees of the late Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy. On the death of J. P.
- . **Richard Shyrle.**
1541. **John Cole**; patron, George Willoughby, for Dorothy, Lady Mountjoy, widow. On the death of R. S.
1571. **James Hall**; patron, John Merry. On the death of J. C.
1574. **Richard Sprysoe**; patron, John Merry. On the resignation of J. H.
- * * *
- (1650.) **Emanuel Heywood.**
- 1662, Sept. 15th. **Thomas Tatham**; patron, John Merry.
1689. **John Gretton**; patron, Merry Simpson.
- 1697, May 7th. **John Allsop, M.A.**; patron, Merry Simpson.
- 1719, Sept. 5th. **Charles Byrch**; patron, Edward Sudell, "pleno jure."
- 1744, June 7th. **Robert Holden**; patron, University of Cambridge.
- 1762, Aug. 2nd. **George Fletcher**; patron, Lord Scarsdale.
- 1776, Aug. 3rd. **Thomas Muchall**; patron, Nathaniel Lister.
- 1804, Dec. 10th. **Joseph Bradshaw**; patron, Francis Bradshaw.
- . **William Thomas Beer.**
- 1821, Sept. 4th. **Gorges Paulin Lowther**; patron, Francis Bradshaw.

From some unexplained cause the Church of Barton is omitted from the Taxation Roll of 1291. We can only conclude that,

* Wolley's Collections give an advertisement of the sale of this manor and advowson, dated June 21st, 1774. It is there stated that the clear annual rent was £555, tithe-free, in lieu whereof was a modus of £11. Add. MSS., 6,670, f. 518.

through the influence of the Bakepuzes, or rather, perhaps, of the powerful De Ferrers, it had obtained exemption from the Papal imposts. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) gives its clear annual value at £4 19s. 2d. Richard Shyrle was then the rector, and his income was derived from a meadow, worth 10s. per annum, and £5 in money from Lord Mountjoy. The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650, say—"Barton Blount is a parsonage really worth twentye pounds per annum. Church Broughton is a viccaridge and hath tenn pounds per annum salarye paid forth of the late King's revenue att the audit at Nottingham, these two are fitt to be united and made one parish. Mr. Emanuell Heywood serves the cure att both and is insufficient."

In 1622, it was stated that many of the Bakepuze family were buried in this church, and "their arms and pictures are to be seen in the church windows at this day."*

The old manor house of Barton, which was semi-fortified and surrounded by a moat, was occupied by the Parliamentary troops in 1644, as a check on the garrison of the adjacent castle of Tutbury, then held by the Royalists. In 1645, and again in 1646, skirmishes took place in the immediate neighbourhood.† Probably the church of Barton Blount, which closely adjoined the manor house, was considerably damaged at this period. At all events it was in a very dilapidated condition when the estate came into the hands of the Simpson family, and was soon after taken down and rebuilt on a small scale, we believe in the last year of Queen Anne. Mr. Meynell's sketch of this church, taken about 1817, gives a north-west view, from which we perceive that it had a round-headed doorway and two corresponding windows on the north side, and another window of similar design at the west end. These windows, judging from a sketch of Mr. Rawlins, in 1835, were changed in style between these two dates, as they are there represented of a pointed character, with plain transverse mullions.

In 1854, when a general reconstruction of the interior fittings was carried out, the old windows were replaced by pointed lancet lights, but the north doorway still remains (though blocked up), as well as the large south doorway, surmounted by the elaborate pseudo-classic mouldings that prevailed at the commencement of the last century. The building is a simple parallelogram, forty-one

* Burton's *Leicestershire*, as quoted in the Meynell MSS.

† Sir John Gell's Journal, Appendix to Glover's *Derbyshire*, vol. i.; Mosley's *History of Tutbury*, p. 225, etc. See also extracts from the registers of Longford Church, *infra*.

feet by eighteen, with a small bell-turret, destitute of a bell, on the west gable; its plain, not to say ugly, features are fortunately veiled in a decent mantle of ivy.

The only vestiges of the old church are the font, and a recessed tomb. The large octagon font is of a low chalice-shaped design, and is of the workmanship of the fourteenth century. It is three feet three inches in diameter, but only stands two feet nine inches in height. In the north wall, near the altar, is a low obtusely-arched recess, within which is the stone effigy of a woman. Her head rests on a diamond-shaped pillow, and her clasped hands hold a heart. From the folds of the drapery of the dress, and other characteristics of this tomb, we judge it to be about the year 1200. There can be little doubt but that it represented one of the ladies of the Bakepuze family.

Both Ecton's and Bacon's editions of the *Liber Regis*, as well as other usual authorities, and all the County Histories and Gazetteers that we have consulted, are silent as to the dedication of this church; but its dedication deserves to be held in memory, as it is under the patronage of the hermit bishop, S. Chad.

The registers are kept at the Hall. The oldest one is a small quarto volume of last century, bound in parchment, and the first entry in it is—"Baptised, March 6, 1763, Sam^l., son of Abraham and Elizabeth Offelow."*

The registers of Sutton-on-the-Hill contain numerous entries of an earlier date, relative to the inhabitants of Barton Blount parish.

* The last edition of the *Post Office Directory of Derbyshire*, says that these registers begin in 1558, but there is not the slightest ground for such a statement. The parishioners seem for the most part to have been baptized, married, and buried in adjacent parishes up to 1763.

Bogleston.

Boyleston.

BOYLESTON formed part of the large estates granted to Henry de Ferrers, and was held under him by one, Roger, at the time of the Domesday Survey. The early history of this manor is intricate and conflicting. So far as we are able to judge, neither the account in Lysons, nor the first part of the pedigree of the early lords of Boyleston, given by Glover, is based on satisfactory proof.* We believe the following skeleton of the descent to be as close an approach to accuracy as can now be gained, unless there should be any private family evidences extant that we have failed to trace.

Avice, sole daughter and heiress of Thomas de Boyleston (who was probably grandson of the Roger of the Domesday Survey), married, firstly, Reginald de Gresley, subsequently known as de Boyleston, and secondly, Sir Ralph Peche; both these marriages occurring in the reign of Henry II. By her first husband Avice had either a daughter or a granddaughter who became the wife of Ralph de Grendon, bringing to him a considerable share of the manor. By her second husband she had a son, Sir Nicholas Peche, buried at Dunstable Priory, in the reign of John, and he had an only daughter, Matilda. Matilda, who owned the other moiety of Boyleston, was also twice married; firstly, to Walter de Ridware, and secondly, to Sir Oliver Deincourt, of Blankney, Lincolnshire. Oliver Deincourt and Matilda, his wife, held a fourth part of a knight's fee (150 acres) at Boyleston, under Robert de Ferrers, fifth and last Earl of Derby, at a rental of ten shillings.† Matilda

* Lysons (p. 58) says that Reginald de Boyleston, who held the manor soon after the conquest, left coheiresses, who married Ridware and Grendon; but Glover's pedigree (*Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 152) makes Reginald die without issue. In several particulars, however, where we have tested it, the pedigree is not quite reliable, e.g. the wife of Walter Wadshelf, as we know from both Pleas and Inquisitions, was Joanna, and not Juliana.

† Testa de Nevill, ff. 18, 38.

had no issue by her second marriage, and on her death (she survived Sir Oliver) the whole of her moiety of Boyleston reverted to the children of the first marriage. Roger de Ridware became seized of it, on the death of his elder brother without issue; and his son and heir, also named Roger, sold the moiety of Boyleston, in the twenty-second year of Edward I., to John de Basing, a citizen of London.* On the death of Edmund of Lancaster (who succeeded to the forfeited lordships of the Ferrers) in 1297, John de Basing held the same moiety of Boyleston that had previously been held by Oliver and Matilda Deincourt, together with the advowson of the Church,† and we find an institution to the rectory, on his presentation, in the year 1300.

John de Basing had an only daughter and heiress, Joanna, who brought her share of Boyleston to her husband, Walter de Waldeshof. Walter de Waldeshof seems to have been originally lord of the manor and custodian of the forest of Ashendon, in Essex;‡ but when his marriage with the heiress of Basing brought him into this county, he obtained, through the favour of Margaret, Queen Dowager of Edward I., not only grants of land at Hope and in various parts of north Derbyshire, but also the important post of Governor of the Castle and Honour of the Peak.§

Meanwhile the other moiety of the manor of Boyleston had also changed hands through lack of male issue. As we have already intimated, it came to the Grendons through the first marriage of Avice de Boyleston. In 1256, Ralph de Grendon died seized of seventeen bovates|| in Boyleston.** His son and heir, Stephen de Grendon, died in 1287.†† Stephen left a daughter and heiress, Joanna, who brought the moiety of Boyleston in marriage to John Senche (or Shench). It seems tolerably clear that up to this time the advowson of the church had remained with the Ridwares and Basings, and had not been held in moieties like the manor; but there now arose a lengthy dispute between the two lords of Boyleston, Waldeshof and Senche (both owning in right of

* Pegge's MSS. Collection, vol. v., f. 218.

† Inq. post. Mort., 25 Edw. I., No. 51.

‡ Rot. Orig., 25 Edw. I., rot. 17. Possibly this Walter de Waldeshof may have been father of the husband of Joanna de Basing.

§ Rot. Orig., 5 Edw. II., rot. 5 et 22. 6 Edw. II., rot. 2. Walter de Waldeshof was also chief butler to the King; Patent Rolls, 3 Edw. II., M. 35.

The bovat or oxgang was originally as much land as an ox-team could cultivate in a year. This, of course, varied with the nature of the soil. In some districts eight acres were considered to constitute an oxgang, whilst in others as much as twenty-four.

** Inq. post Mort., 40 Hen. III., No. 29.

†† Inq. post Mort., 15 Edw. I., No. 3.

their wives), with respect to the rectory. Walter Waldeshof and his wife, in conjunction with one Richard de Blundesham, were accused by John and Joanna Senche of having obtained a wrongful decision by fraud in 1304; but eventually, on both parties being summoned to the King's Bench, at Westminster, in Michaelmas Term, 6 Edward II. (1313), judgment was given in favour of Waldeshof, and Senche only escaped punishment for his false claim because he was "a servant of the King."*

In the following year, Henry de Coleshull, the rector nominated by John Senche, died, and the next institution was made on the presentation of Walter Waldeshof.

Margaret, the daughter of John Senche, died seized of half of the manor of Boyleston, which she held of the manor of Tutbury, in 1362, leaving Roger Sapperton her heir.† He was succeeded by his son William, and the moiety of the manor and rectory remained with the Sappertons for two or three generations, when it passed to the Montgomerys, and subsequently, in the reign of Elizabeth, to the Agards. In the reign of Charles II. this portion of the manor was purchased by John Gisborne; but the alternate presentation to the rectory was soon afterwards sold to the Gilbert family, who had also become the purchasers of the other moiety. Thus, after an alternate presentation extending over three centuries, the rectory once more became centered in the hands of a single patron. Since that time the right of appointing to this benefice has been frequently bought and sold. It would not be of interest to pursue this change of ownership any further, especially as the rectory became completely disassociated from the manor. The present rector is also patron.

Walter de Waldeshof was a considerable benefactor of the church at Boyleston. In 1322, he paid a fine of forty shillings to the King for leave to endow William de Wykleswode, parson of the church of Boyleston, with certain lands in Hope, Fairfield, and Buxton.‡ A few years later he founded a chantry for two priests within the same church.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) gives the names of the two chantry priests as Edmund Lathome and Peter Pekeryng, and states that they each received annually, £4 in money at the hands of the "*Gardianorum fraternitatis Ephemorum London,*" i.e., the Guild of the Saddlers.

* *Placita coram D'no Rege apud Westm' de toun Sc'*; Mich'is anno regni Reg' Ed' fil' Reg' Ed' vi^{to} rot'. 58.

† Inq. post Mort., 36 Edw. III., 2nd pt., No. 33.

‡ Rot. Orig., 15 Edw. II., No. 21.

We have only found a single institution to this chantry in the Episcopal Registers, viz., in the year 1377, when Richard de Draycote was appointed, on the resignation of Henry Byrber; the rector of Boyleston, Walter de Kent, being the patron.*

The following is the entry relative to Boyleston in the Chantry Roll of the time of Edward VI. :—

"Bolston—The Chauntrye founded by Walter Waldeshoff for ij prysts foundaçon dated xxvii. R. Edw. III. (query Edw. II.) viij*li*. clere value ix*li*. iiis. iiij*d*., Raffe Corke and Wm. Fysshier, chauntrye prysts. Stocke xxxixs. iiij*d*."

The site of this chantry, with the garden and orchard pertaining, was granted by the crown (on the suppression of the chantries) to Thomas Golding and Walter Covy, on a payment of 3s. 4d. per annum.†

Walter de Waldeshof and his wife Joanna left two daughters, one of whom, Margaret, married Sir Ralph Shirley, but Joanna, who had the moiety of Boyleston as her portion, married Walter de Ridware, grandson of Walter de Ridware, a younger brother of Roger de Ridware, whose son had sold the moiety of Boyleston to Basing. Thus, by a curious coincidence, this part of the manor reverted to a younger branch of the same family who had sold it only a generation or two earlier.

Agnes, granddaughter and sole heir of Walter de Ridware, married William Cotton, of Cotton, Cheshire, in the reign of Richard II. Ridware and Boyleston remained in the Cotton family for several generations. Lysons says that this moiety of the Boyleston manor was for a long period known under the name of "Cottons." Richard Cotton, who died in 1504, left four daughters, coheiresses, married respectively to Fitzherbert, Venables, Grosvenor, and Bradbourn. Boyleston was the portion of Isabella, the wife of John Bradbourn, and their granddaughter Anne brought the same in marriage to Sir Humphrey Ferrers, of Tamworth, who died seized of this lordship in 1609. In 1664, the Challoners purchased it of the Ferrers. In the next century the Rev. Thomas Gilbert obtained this moiety of the manor and rectory, by marriage with the heiress of Challoner, but it was sold in 1751 to Henry Tatham. The Rev. Thomas Gilbert also purchased, as has been already stated, the other moiety of the rectory, and on a vacancy occurring in 1716,

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. iv., f. 44.

† Particulars of Sale of Colleges and Chantries, vol. i., f. 634; Public Record Office.

presented himself to the benefice on the nominal intervention of one of his own family.

The following is a list of the rectors of Boyleston.

1300. **Walter de Lega**; patron, John de Basing.
 1303. **Henry de Coleshull**; patron, John Senche.
 1314. **William de Wykleswode**; patron, Walter de Waldesheff. On the death of Henry de Coleshull, in 1322, this rector obtained license *insistendi obsequiis* of one Stephen de Abyndon.*
 1328. **Thomas de Birton**; patron, Edmund de Cheyne (perhaps as trustee of Senche). On the resignation of W. de W.
 Thomas Stapelford.
 1343. **Henry de Kniveton**; patron, Sir Walter de Ridware. On the resignation of T. S.
 1349. **Walter de Kent**; patron, Margaret Senche. On the resignation of H. de K.
 1386. **William Kay**; patrons, Henry de Tittenshover, chaplain; John Glapwell, and John de Rolleston (trustees), for this turn. On the death of Walter de Kent.
 1392. **Thomas de Walton**, vicar of Alrewas, exchanged with W. K., rector of B.; patron, Roger Sapperton.
 1397. **Thomas Thurbache**; patron, William Cotton. On the resignation of T. de W.
 1401. **William Clarke**, rector of Castle Frome, exchanged with T. T., rector of B.; patron, William Sapperton.
 Henry de Bilburgh (alias Bamburgh).
 1417. **Robert de Termethorpe**, rector of mediety of Esterkele, exchanged benefices with H. de B., rector of Boyleston; patron, John Cotton de Ridware.
 J. Beltesford.
 1422. **Robert Clerk**, rector of Donington, exchanged benefices with J. B., rector of Boyleston; patron, John Cotton.
 Thomas Barlowe.
 1438. **Nicholas Baxter** (alias Baker); patron, John Cotton. On the death of T. B. The same rector was again instituted in the following year, apparently owing to some informality in the previous appointment.
 1477. **John Downes** (alias Doways); patron, Nicholas Montgomery. On the death of N. B.
 1527. **Richard Reve**; patrons, Ralph Longford, William Basset, junr., Humphrey Comberford, Ralph Purfrey, Richard Cotton, William Dethick, and Edward Redferne, as trustees of Isabella Bradbourne, widow. On the death of J. D.
 * * * *
 1622, Dec. 14th. **Edward Wheatley**; patron, Sir John Ferrers.
 1640, May 4th. **Thomas Allsopp**; patron, Sir R. Brooke.
 [1650.] "Mr. Gretton, incumbent."
 1661, April 26th. **Philip Osbaldeston**.
 1662, Dec. 22nd. **Thomas Allsopp**, reinstituted; patron, John Ferrers, of Westminster.
 1716, May 29th. **Thomas Gilbert**; patron, Henry Gilbert.
 1733, Sept. 20th. **Henry Fletcher**; patron, Elizabeth Gilbert, widow.
 1761, July 23rd. **Carter Fletcher**; patron, Elizabeth Fletcher, widow.
 1808, July 27th. **Thomas Gell**; patrons, John Toplis and Robert Hagg.
 1834, July 1st. **Theodore John Cartwright**; patrons, Frances Gell, widow, and John Smith, of Bermondsey.
 1839, Nov. 20th. **William Hurst**; patron, William Hurst.
 1842, June 15th. **Roger Bickerstaff**; patron, William Hurst.
 1861, Dec. 7th. **Tansley Hall**; patron, Tansley Hall.

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. ii., f. 64.

On Edward I. coming to the throne, he found that a long-continued series of exactions and infringements on royal and other prerogatives had prevailed throughout the kingdom during the latter part of the turbulent reign of Henry III. Commissioners were appointed to examine on oath, in the different Hundreds, as to the nature and extent of these malpractices. Their reports are known as the Hundred Rolls. From these we gather that Henry Owen, Bailiff of the Hundred of Appletree, had been specially exorbitant and tyrannical. Amongst other matters laid before the Commissioners was the charge that Henry Owen had seized Robert, the parson of the church of Boyleston, and imprisoned him in the neighbouring castle of Tutbury, because he had refused to promise to thrash his (Owen's) corn at Boyleston, and convey it to the said castle; and that he did not obtain his release until he had paid Owen a fine of forty shillings.*

The Taxation Roll of 1291 gives the annual value of the rectory at £5, and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII., when Richard Reve was rector, at £6 0s. 1d.

It is usual to attribute the damage done to our churches in the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century almost exclusively to the Parliamentarians. There can be no doubt that occasionally fanatical Puritans were not loath to seize the opportunity of perpetrating much reckless destruction. But the historian will find that in times of war churches are habitually used as barracks or hospitals by both sides, even in the most Catholic countries.† The Cavaliers, just as much as the Roundheads, appear to have thought that the exigencies of war justified the utilising of all large buildings for military purposes. About the end of May, 1644, when the Civil War was raging in Derbyshire, the Cavaliers began to muster, from various quarters, in the neighbourhood of Burton, in order to march to the relief of Winfield Manor. Sir John Gell, learning their intentions, sent Major Saunders with all the horse he could muster to frustrate their plans. They approached Boyleston early in the morning, before daybreak, and hearing that Colonel Eyre's regiment of about two hundred men was passing the night within the church, Saunders ordered his dragoons to dismount, and then they noiselessly surrounded the building, which appears

* Rotuli Hundredorum, Com. Derb., m. ij., artic'l' xxij.

† E.g. Franco-German war. Many of the historical tombs of France suffered much at the hands of the Prussians, but the churches were not seldom occupied by French as well as German cavalry.

to have been carelessly left without watch or sentry, so as to make escape impossible. The moment daybreak came, and before the troops inside the church had begun to bestir themselves, the Major and his officers shouted simultaneously at the different doors and windows for their surrender, threatening to immediately fire in upon them in the event of refusal. The Royalists, finding themselves caught in a trap of their own devising, surrendered at discretion. The small south door of the chancel was opened, and they were ordered to come forth one by one. As each man stepped forth into the dim light, he was seized, stripped of his arms, and carefully guarded. The whole of the two hundred were thus served, and "soe wee tooke men, collours, and all, without loss of one man on either side." Eyre's regiment in its defenceless condition was then driven back into the church, a small detachment of dragoons left in the churchyard, whilst Major Saunders and the rest of his horse rode off to the rendezvous of the Cavaliers at Burton, "and after two or three hott encounters, beate them cleare out of the towne, where there were five of our side slayne, and seventeen of the enemy, and many of them taken prisoners, and brought backe to Boylston church to the other prisoners, which made upp three hundred in all; and soe marched with them to Derby, with six foott collours, and one horse collour, with all their arms."*

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650, report that "Boilston is a parsonage really worth thirtye pounds per annum, noe Chappell apperteyning. Mr. Gretton incumbent."

The church of Boyleston, dedicated to S. John the Baptist, now consists of chancel, nave, south aisle, and tower (with chief entrance below it) at the west end of the aisle.

Except in the buttresses of the chancel, which certainly seem to be of Early English date, there is nothing now left about the fabric of the church that can be assigned to an earlier period than the commencement of the fourteenth century. It was evidently rebuilt throughout in the Decorated style, most probably at the cost, or under the auspices, of Walter de Waldeshof; and the arched recess in the north wall of the chancel, near the altar, was probably constructed for the reception of his bones as a founder. Whether he died and was buried elsewhere than in Derbyshire or not, is now unknown; but no effigy occupies the arch, nor does it appear as if

* Sir John Gell's Journal, and local tradition.

one had ever been placed there. The small priest's door in the south wall of the chancel, the two-light pointed window on the same side, the corresponding one in the north wall, the east window of the south aisle, and the two-light window in the north wall of the nave, are all parts of the original fabric erected here about 1300-1320, as well as the three pointed arches, supported on octagon pillars, that divide the south aisle from the nave.

The obtusely-pointed three-light window in the east wall of the chancel, is an insertion of the Perpendicular period, about the time of Henry VII. The singularly tasteless glass, with which it is filled, was placed in it in 1847.

On one of the oak tie-beams of the chancel roof is the following inscription, the reading of the first word being uncertain:—*"Hujus (?) Ecclesiæ tectum istius cancelli fieri fecit Anno Dni. 1595. Regni Re. 37 et Maii d . . ."* There are also four old oak tie-beams to the nave roof, and two to that of the south aisle, which are undoubtedly about the same date. On some of the bosses are flat formal roses; on others, a sort of six-pointed star in a circle is incised. They are otherwise quite plain, and as roof timbers of this date are very seldom seen, it is specially unfortunate that about ten years ago unnecessary struts were added to the simple king-post that formerly sprang unsupported from the centre of the tie-beam, and equally useless braces placed beneath the tie-beams against the walls. The characteristics of an unusual, but vigorously simple, roof have thus been destroyed, and the new parts, to add to the incongruity, are of light varnished deal!

In 1843-4, considerable alterations were made in this church, at a cost of £465. The chancel-arch, the three-light window in the north wall, the pair of windows at the west end of the nave, and the south wall of the aisle with its windows, are all to be attributed to the reconstruction of that date. There is not much fault to be found with that portion of the work, as it is for the most part a copy of that which preceded it; but a strangely incongruous tower with a remarkable peaked roof, pertaining to no recognised style and lacking any grace of its own, was then added to the west end of the south aisle. On the tie-beam at the west end of the nave is inscribed—*"Hæc ecclesia restituta A.D. 1814. Rogerus Bickerstaff, Rector. Gulielmus Tipper, Georgius Adams, Wardens. Henricus Duesbury Architectus."* A sketch of this church,

taken about twenty-five years previous to this "restoration,"* gives a square wooden bell tower or turret, of nearly chimney shape, resting on the west end of the flat roof of the nave. But this was evidently a post-reformation addition. In all probability, the original building of the fourteenth century had a small western tower at the end of the nave. We believe it to be the upper part of one of the lights of this tower, that is now to be seen high up in the wall at the west end of the north wall.

In the tower, which is of brick faced with stone, is a single bell, having this inscription in Roman capitals:—"God save our church our." In addition to the singularity of the repetition of the word "our," the bell-founder has placed the word "save" upside down. It has no founder's mark or date, but we believe it to be the work of the Oldfields, in the seventeenth century.

There are no monuments in the church of any antiquity. On the floor of the south aisle are two alabaster gravestones, from one of which the inscription is entirely worn away; on the other there has been a marginal inscription in black letter, of which there are some traces, and probably an effigy incised in the centre, but this stone has been coolly appropriated to mark a later sepulture, and bears across in Roman capitals:—"Gulielmus Challiner filius Gulielmi Gen. mortem obiit 2d Sept. Anno Etatis 45, Anno Dom. 1675."

Of the memorials of rectors in this church the following may be noted in the chancel—On the floor within the rails, Thomas Allsopp, 1715, rector for 51 years (also, Grace his wife, 1714, and two Christopher Allsopps, who died in 1673 and 1691 respectively); on the north wall, Carter Fletcher, patron and rector, 1808; on the south wall, Thomas Gell, 1834, rector for 26 years; on a brass against the north wall, Roger Bickerstaff, 1861, rector for 20 years, "during which time he was the means, through the aid of kind friends, of restoring and mainly rebuilding this church, erecting the schools, and by whom the east window was presented."

In the east wall of the chancel, to the south of the altar, is a pointed piscina niche. At the west end of the south aisle is a massive but plain octagon font on a similar base. It is, we believe, of the Decorated date of the fourteenth century, and measures

* Meynell MSS. There is also a south view of this church in the Rawlins MSS. taken in 1834, from which it appears that the south aisle, previous to the restoration, did not extend so far to the west as the nave of the church, and that the chief entrance, covered by a porch, was in the south wall of the nave, where the tower now stands, Mr. Rawlins gives the following as the dimensions of the church: Nave and chancel, 75 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft. 4 in.; south aisle, 31 ft. 5 in. by 12 ft. 1 in.

three feet in diameter, and three feet seven inches high. On the rim, facing north, has been incised a small, but clearly cut cross patée.

We were told that before the church was repewed in 1844, there was a good deal of old oak. Of this none is now left, except a little panelling against the north wall of the chancel, and the sexagon pulpit, which seems to be of the date of Queen Anne.

The parish registers only begin in the year 1743.

Bradley.

Bradley.

BRADLEY, as has been already stated in our second volume,* was considered a Chapelry of Ashbourn up to the thirteenth century. The mother church of Ashbourn had been appropriated to the Cathedral Church of Lincoln as early as the time of William Rufus. In 1240, when the vicarage of Ashbourn was formally ordained, Bradley was one of the six chapelries the presentation to which was reserved for the Dean of Lincoln, the three others being left in the charge of the Vicar.†

Between 1240 and 1291, when the Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV. was drawn up, Bradley must have been constituted an independent rectory, for in that survey it is classed as a separate *ecclesia*, and valued at £6 per annum.

In an inventory of the patronage and emoluments of the Deanery of Lincoln, taken in the year 1310, Bradley is mentioned as one of the Derbyshire Churches in the gift of the Dean; but it preserved its old connection with Ashbourn by paying an annual pension of six shillings and eightpence to the rector of that church (*i.e.* the Dean), on the Feast of S. Oswald. Again in 1329, when Anthony Beck was elected to the deanery, we find that a similar payment was made by the church of Bradley.‡

In 1329, all the vacant benefices in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield were reserved by papal bull for the Pope's immediate use for the space of three years. The Bishop (Roger de Norbury) published the bull with his sanction, and appointed collectors of the revenues of these benefices, who were to return the proceeds to

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 363, 4.

† Lincoln Chapter MSS., *vide Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., appendix No. 15; Lichfield Chapter MSS., *Magnum Registrum Albion*, f. 87^b. In this latter chartulary there are also several entries relative to pensions from the rectory of Bradley to the chapter of Lichfield, etc. (ff. 90, 93, 150), but we believe these relate to Bradley in Staffordshire.

‡ Pegge's MS. Collections, vol. v., f. 198.

him as the chief collector of the diocese. From a list of the preferments then vacant in the diocese, it appears that thirty-eight livings, the priorship of Tutbury, and two prebendaries were thus appropriated. The Derbyshire livings were *Bradley*, *Cubley*, *Morley*, *Barlborough*, and *Aston-on-Trent*.*

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII., gives the clear annual value of the living at £5 19s. 8d. The details of the emoluments of the benefice include certain tithes called "whyte tithes,"† valued at 20s., which were payable on the feast of S. Oswald.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 report:—"Bradlye is a parsonage really worth threescore pounds per annum, noe chappell apperteyning. Mr. John Wyersdale, incumbent."

The following list of the rectors of Bradley is compiled from the Lichfield Episcopal Registers, and from the returns of the Augmentation Office. The patrons are not for the most part given, as it remained exclusively in the hands of the Dean of Lincoln, until recent legislation gave it to the Bishop of the Diocese:—

- 1304. **Robert de Nottingham**; on the resignation of **Hugo de Hengham**.
 Thomas de Byntre.
- 1347. **John de Syby**, perpetual vicar of Sporle, Norfolk, exchanged benefices with T. de B.
- 1349. **William de Brassington**; on the death of J. de S. Presented by Hugo Pelegrine and Raymond Pelegrine, surrogates for the Deanery of Lincoln during its vacancy.
- 1349. "**Robtus dictus le Stone**;" on the resignation of W. de B.
- 1366. **William Prate**, in the person of William Poymor, vicar of Ashbourn; on the death of Robert le Clere (? *alias* le Stone).
 William Worth.
- 1390. **Richard Colner**, perpetual vicar of Wadworth, Yorks., exchanged benefices with W. W.
- 1391. **Thomas de Basseford**, perpetual vicar of Radcliffe-on-Soar, exchanged benefices with R. C.
- 1392. **Robert Leche**, master of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, at Lutterworth, exchanged preferment with T. de B.
 John Foules.
- 1417. **John Fridaythorp**, perpetual vicar of the prebendal church of Sutton-in-le-Marsh, Lincoln, exchanged benefices with J. F.
- 1426. **Richard Langton**.
 Richard Graver.
- 1439. **William Fawkes**; on the resignation of R. G. He was reinstituted three years later, probably owing to some informality in the first appointment.
- 1445. **Thomas Rickard**; on the resignation of W. F.
- 1450. **Robert Colynson, D.D.**; on the death of T. R.
- 1452. **Thomas Smyth**; on the resignation of R. C.
- 1460. **Thomas Salesbury**; in the person of William Griffith.
- 1463. **Lawrence Joll**.

* Lichfield Episcopal Register, vol. iii., f. 44^a.

† White tithes, *decima albi*, are usually interpreted to mean tithes of milk; *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., Appendix No. 12.

(1535.) Robert Maure. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

1560. Ralph Lompe.

(1650.) John Wyersdale.

1669, April 16th. David Llewellynn.

1671, Feb. 3rd. William Hawford.

1732, Nov. 10th. John Kennedy.

1782, July 2nd. John Harris; patron, the King.

1805, July 30th. William Skynner.

. Evan Thomas.

1869, July 23rd. Charles William Richards.

The church of Bradley is dedicated to All Saints. Of the original structure (which probably dated back to Norman times) there do not appear to be any traces; for the present building was obviously erected throughout during the Decorated period of architecture, as it prevailed in the first half of the fourteenth century. Anthony Beck, Dean of Lincoln, and subsequently Bishop of Norwich, was a vigorous administrator, and the church was most likely rebuilt during the time that he held the deanery, 1329-36. The church consists of a nave and chancel under a single roof, having an area of sixty-two feet nine inches, by nineteen feet two inches. At the west end is a kind of square wooden box, serving for a bell turret. But an old Terrier of the rectory, dated August 28th, 1698, mentions that the repairs of "the church and *steeple*" are due from the parish.* The word *steeple* could never have been applied to the present or a like substitute; and we found it reported in the parish that a small spire was destroyed by lightning at the beginning of the last century. The building is supported at the angles by diagonally placed buttresses, and the windows are all surmounted with hood-mouldings, having terminals carved into human heads. The east window of the chancel is of three principal lights, the mullions of which intersect each other diagonally in the upper part, in a manner commonly met with in windows of this date. There are three windows on each side of the nave, all of which are good examples of Decorated design, and somewhat early in the style; they consist of two chief lights with a quatrefoil piercing in the apex of the arch. The window at the west end has lost its tracery, and the mullions are now of wood. Probably this part of the church was injured by the storm which destroyed the spire.

* Add. MSS. 6,671, f. 378. This Terrier states that—"that part of the churchyard wall on the east end lies upon the rector to repair, that on the south on Mr. Meynell, that on the north on parish in general."

Of later alterations in the building, may be noted the nearly flat roof, which is a plainly timbered one of the Perpendicular period. The church is much disfigured by a red brick porch on the south side, which partly blocks up a good pointed doorway. The priests' door on the same side is also built up. One of the buttresses has been cut away to find space for a small square window to give light to the pulpit.

In the interior of the church, against the east wall of the chancel, are two stone brackets, about six feet from the floor, carved into human faces with beards, and hair curled in rolls each side, after the fashion that prevailed in the reign of Edward II., and at the commencement of that of Edward III. They have doubtless served as supports for effigies of saints. There is a third small plain bracket about three feet from the floor.

At the west end is a gallery, and in the gallery, at the time of our visit, was a cracked bell bearing the inscription:—"God save his church. S. Morley. Warden. 1799."

The most interesting object in the interior is a fine old circular font. "The stem or shaft of this font has all the appearance of the upper part of a clustered pile, the bowl resting on the abaci. The bowl is divided into eight compartments by round-headed trefoil arches, formed by a plain round moulding, having between them a small trefoiled ornament. Its date is about the middle of the thirteenth century, and it much resembles the one at Ashbourn. The rim has received considerable injury, evidently caused by forcing off the staple and hinge, otherwise the font is in fair preservation. It stands in the north-west angle of the nave."* Its proportions are not near so good as that of Ashbourn, for the diameter across the top is two feet nine inches, and it stands at a like height from the floor.

Lysons' *Derbyshire Church Notes*, taken about 1812, mention some fragments of painted glass in the east window, which have since disappeared. It then consisted of small figures of St. Catherine, St. John, and God the Father with angels.†

Mr. Meynell's notes, taken a few years later, give the following inscription, which was then on a beam over the chancel window:—*Georgius Mason, rector de Bradley, Thomas Massey, carpenter.* He also noted two slabs, the inscriptions of which were much defaced,

* We borrow this account from Paley's *Baptismal Fonts*, where there is also a good engraving of this font.

† Add. MSS. 9,463.

but apparently to the memory of William Kniveton and his wife Anne, who died in 1601, aged 67. These cannot now be found. Considering that Bradley was the chief seat of the elder branch of the famous family of Kniveton, from the reign of Edward I. to that of Charles I., it is surprising that no monuments to their memory are extant in this church. Perhaps, however, the existence of the Kniveton Chantry in Ashbourn Church caused the principal members of the family to be buried there. The third son of Sir William Kniveton, of Mercaston, the first baronet, who was born in 1552, was named William, and is probably the person mentioned above, though we have not been able to ascertain the name of his wife.

Sir Gilbert Kniveton, the second baronet* (elder brother of this William), resided at Bradley, having inherited these estates, on the extinction of the elder branch of the Bradley Knivetons. He was twice married; his first wife being Mary, daughter and co-heir of Andrew Grey, and his second Frances, fifth daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Dudley.† The communion plate at Bradley, bears an inscription that it was the gift of Lady Frances Kniveton. She also presented plate to the churches of Ashbourn, Kniveton, Mugginton, Brailsford, and Osmaston.

There is, however, in this church a mural wooden memorial of the Knivetons of some three centuries old, though it has recently been unfortunately modernised, by being gaudily repainted. It consists of the arms of Kniveton, impaling Leche, with the Kniveton crest at the top, and the motto *In Domino confido* underneath. There is no inscription, and we use the word memorial advisedly, for it does not appear to have been ever intended as a monument, and may very possibly have been removed into the church, when the old Hall, which stood just outside the west end

* In a note to vol. ii. of the *Churches of Derbyshire*, p. 508, Sir Gilbert Kniveton is, by a slip, spoken of as the *first* baronet.

† Lady Frances Kniveton is buried in the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. Her tomb, with a recumbent effigy, is against the north wall, and has the following inscription:—

“In Memory of the Right Hon^{ble} Lady Frances Kniveton (Wife of Sir Gilbert Kniveton of Bradley, in the County of Derby, Bart.) lyeth buried in the Chancel of this Church. She was one of the 5 Daughters and Co-heirs of the R^t Hon^{ble} S^r Robert Dudley K^t, Duke of the Empire; by the Lady Alice, his Wife and Duchess which Robert was son of the R^t Hon^{ble} Robert Dudley late Earle of Leicester, and his Duchess was Daughter of S^r Tho: Leigh, and Aunt to the R^t Hon^{ble} Tho: late Lord Leigh of Stoneleigh in the County of Warwick. And the said Honour & Title of Duchess Dudley was by letters Patent of his late Majesty of glorious Memory, King Charles y^e 1st allowed, and since graciously confirmed to her by his now Majesty King Charles y^e 2nd, and she lived & died worthy of the honour.

Since the rebuilding of the Church this Monument was resett up by the Hon^{ble} Charles Leigh of Leighton in Bedfordshire 1738.”

of the churchyard, was pulled down. These impaled arms refer to the marriage of Thomas Kniveton, of Mercaston (father of the first Baronet) with Joan, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Ralph Leche, of Chatsworth.

Sir Andrew Kniveton, the third baronet, governor of Tutbury Castle, becoming impoverished through espousing the royalist cause, sold the Bradley estates in 1655, to Francis Meynell, alderman and goldsmith, of the city of London. A monumental inscription in the chancel, records his death at Bradley, in 1696. There is also a monument to his eldest son, Godfrey, who died in 1708.

The earliest volume of the parish registers extends from 1579 to 1773, but is somewhat imperfect. The last Kniveton entry is in 1633, and records the death of Lady Mary, the first wife of Sir Gilbert Kniveton, on the 20th of August. Thomas Bancroft, the epigrammatic poet, flourished here in the first half of the seventeenth century; the register styles him "The Muses' Friend."

Brailsford.

Osaston.

Brailsford.



WHEN we find a parish church situated at a considerable distance from the village, it is usual to conclude that in the course of time the houses or cottages which once surrounded it have, from one cause or another, fallen into decay, or been removed, and that a new village has gradually grown up on a different site. The parish church of All Saints, Brailsford, stands on high ground in a solitary position about half-a-mile or more from the village, but the explanation of its position is not to be found in the above conjecture. The manor of Brailsford, at the time of the Domesday Survey (1087), was in the hands of Henry de Ferrers, and held under him by Elfin, ancestor of the ancient family of Brailsford. It is therein recorded that "there is a priest and half a church." The only other entry in Derbyshire of "half a church," implying that it was half owned by the manor in question, is on the adjacent manor of Ednaston, which pertained to a different lord—Geoffrey Alselin. It therefore follows that this church had been erected at the joint charge and for the joint use of these two manors, perhaps in the days of Edward the Confessor, when Earl Wallef owned Brailsford, and Tochi Ednaston. The hamlet of Ednaston lies about a mile to the south-west of Brailsford, and the church is in precisely the position that we might have anticipated, viz., half-way between the two villages.

Henry de Brailsford, of the ancient family that took its name from this manor, held the manor and church of Brailsford, together with the church of Dronfield, and the manors of Unston and Wingerworth, in the reign of Edward I.* This manor he held in fee under Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, brother of the

* Inq. post Mort., 25 Edw. I., No. 51. *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., pp. 201, 449.

King, having previously held it under Robert de Ferrers, the last Earl of Derby, at an annual charge of twenty shillings.* In the same reign Henry de Brailsford obtained a grant of free warren at Brailsford,† which was confirmed to his descendant, Ralph de Brailsford, together with the right of owning a park on the same manor, in the reign of Edward III.‡

In the reign of Richard II., the elder branch of this family failed of male issue, and Joan, only daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Brailsford, by Joan, daughter and heiress of Robert de Twyford, became the second wife of Sir John Basset, of Cheadle, Staffordshire.§ Thomas Basset, the only son of this marriage, inherited Brailsford. He married Margaret, daughter of William Mering, and on the death of their son Sir Richard Basset without issue, Brailsford passed to Sir Ralph Shirley, who had taken to wife their daughter and co-heiress Joan. The manor of Brailsford, to which the advowson of the church had been invariably attached, remained in the possession of the noble family of Shirley till the year 1777,|| when Earl Ferrers (obtaining a special Act of Parliament for the purpose) sold the manor and other lands to Mr. John Webster, banker, of Derby. Thence it passed to Lowe, of Locko, and finally to Evans, of Allestree.

The rectory of Brailsford was not sold with the manor in 1777, but it was advertised to be sold, in conjunction with the vicarage of Shirley, in one or two lots, on the 22nd of February, 1780, by Christie and Ansell, "at their great room, in Pall Mall, London." The rectory was stated to consist of sixty-eight acres of glebe and the great and little tithes, and to be of the annual value of upwards of £400, whilst the vicarage, with ten acres of glebe and certain tithes, was valued at £100. The following "N.B." was appended to the advertisement by these traffickers in spiritualities:—"For the better and more fully securing the purchaser to his entire satisfaction, the proprietor has already insured his life in the Equitable

* Testa de Nevill, f. 17.

† Calend. Rot. Chart., 30 Edw. I., No. 30.

‡ Quo Warranto Rolls, 4 Edw. III.

§ *Stemmata Shirleiana*, pp. 21, 33. Mr. Shirley is wrong in speaking of Joan, the wife of Sir Ralph Shirley, as an only daughter. She was the eldest of three daughters and co-heiresses, and had the manors of Brailsford and Burrowes (in the parish of Brailsford), as her portion; her second sister married Curzon, of Kedleston, to whom she brought Wingerworth; and the third sister married Kniveton, of Mercaston and Bradley. At least this is the account given by Dr. Pegge; vide Pegge's MS. Collections, vol. vii., p. 181.

|| About the time of this sale in 1777, the old manor house, which stood a little to the east of the rectory, was taken down. It was for a long time the chief seat of the Shirleys. Mr. Francis Shirley, the representative of the family, resided here in the reign of Edward VI. (Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, p. 477). The outline of the moat can still be seen.

Assurance Office against the present incumbent's (who is more than 90 years of age) in the sum of £5,000, the said policy to be lodged in the hands of a banker in trust for the joint property of the parties concerned, viz., for the benefit of the purchaser to the full amount of his purchase money, and the purchaser shall be intitled to interest at five per cent. on the amount of his purchase money during the life of the present incumbent." It does not, however, seem that a sale was effected; at all events the advowson of the rectory still remains in the hands of Earl Ferrers.

The Taxation Roll of 1291, values the Rectory of Brailsford at the annual sum of £10 13s. 4d.; but a pension of £1 13s. 4d. was paid by the rector to the Abbot of Darley, and the much smaller sum of two shillings to the Prior of Tutbury.

How the payment to the Prior of Tutbury originated we have not been able to ascertain, but it probably arose from the priory being possessed at an early date of the manor of Ednaston.

The abbey of Darley was also possessed of certain lands within the parish, as well as of the closely adjacent rectory of Shirley. The pension to that abbey originated with an unjust claim to the rectory of Brailsford, preferred by the abbey at the instigation, we believe, of the papal See, which was throughout the reign of Henry III., constantly making all manner of direct and indirect efforts to control English benefices. The dispute was at last settled before Hugo, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, about the year 1245, when Walter, abbot of Darley, and Henry, lord of Brailsford, agreed that the latter and his heirs should hold the patronage of the rectory, but that before each presentation to the Bishop, it should be shown that Henry or his heirs had paid annually to the abbey two-and-a-half marks (£1 13s. 4d.) out of the fruits of the church. Richard de Fenton was at this time instituted to the rectory, and complied with the conditions as to the pension; but one of his immediate successors in the rectory, being of the family of the lord of the manor, Thomas de Brailsford, resisted the payment, and litigation again ensued, this time in the secular courts. In the year 1309, William, Abbot of Darley, and Thomas, rector of Brailsford, appeared before William de Herforde and his brother justices of the king's bench at Westminster. The decision went against the rector, and on the 12th of June, he was mulcted in the sum of £10 16s. 8d., as arrears due to the said abbot.*

When the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) was drawn up,

* Darley Chartulary, Cotton MSS., Titus C. ix., ff. 137b, 144.

the annual value of the living was entered at £9 19s. 2d., the pension to the abbey still continued, but that to the priory had fallen into abeyance. William Chalmer was rector when the survey was taken.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650, say that "Brelford is a parsonage really worth of itselfe one hundred pounds per annum. . . . Mr. John Crompton is Incumbent, a man disaffected to the present government."

The following is a list of the rectors of this parish, taken (except when otherwise mentioned) from the diocesan registers and the returns of the Augmentation office.

- 1245 Richard de Fenton.*
 . "Humphrey persona de Brelsford."*
 . Thomas de Brailsford.*
1323. Thomas de Alkemburg, acolyte; patron, Ralph de Brailsford. On the resignation of T. de B.
1349. William de Pillarton; patron, Henry de Brailsford. On the death of T. de A.
 . William de Hongreton.
1369. Thomas de Pikstoke; patron, Henry de Brailsford. On the death of W. de H.
 . John Londres.
1393. Robert Foljambe; patron, Sir John Basset. On the death of J. L.
 (1406.) John Wyggeston. Mentioned in the Tutbury Chartulary under this year.†
 . Robert Keyngham.
1451. Robert Hasull; patrons, Sir Thomas Blount, Edward Longford, Walter Blount, and Thomas Blount (trustees). On the death of R. K.
1482. Henry Shirley; patron, John Shirley. On the death of R. H.
1489. Robert Milne; patron, Ralph Shirley. On the resignation of H. S. The new rector undertook on oath to pay a pension of 33s. 4d. to the retiring rector for his life time.
1497. Richard Brokisby; patron, Ralph Shirley. On the resignation of R. M.
 (1535.) William Chalner—*Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
 . William Schaundelez.
1555. William Torleton; patron, Francis Shirley. On the death of W. S.
 * * *
- 1607, Nov. 20th. William Greaves.
1650. John Crompton.
 . Richard Love.
- 1668, June 18th. Barnabas Pole. Died Dec. 6th, 1698; patrons, Sir Robert Shirley, Lady Katherine Shirley, mother and guardian of the said Robert, Sir Francis Burdett, and Sir Edward Bagott, of the said Robert Shirley the guardians during his minority.
- 1698, Jan. 4th. Samuel Labouneille; patron, Robert Ferrers.
1714. Thomas Boulthbee; patron, Robert, Earl Ferrers. Died Oct. 29th, 1780.
- 1781, Feb. 8. John Gardiner; patron, Earl Ferrers.
- 1838, Feb. 9th. Walter A. Shirley.
- 1847, Feb. 22nd. John Simon Jenkinson; patron, the King. Owing to the promotion of W. A. S. to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man.
- 1847, Nov. 23rd. Walter Shirley; patron, Earl Ferrers. On the resignation of J. S. J.
- 1859, July 16th. J. G. Croker; patron, Earl Ferrers. On the death of W. S.

* Darley Chartulary.

† Add. MSS. 6,714, f. 93.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave, south aisle, porch, chancel, and fine western tower. Its dimensions are—nave, 38 ft. 4 in. by 21 ft. 8 in.—south aisle, 48 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft. 2 in.—and chancel, 45 ft. 4 in. by 21 ft. 10 in. The plan of the church was obviously on a larger scale in the time of Norman architecture, for the tower has been built within the most western bay of the older building. This accounts for the aisle being longer than the nave; and at the west end of the aisle is the blocked up circular archway, now forming one side of the tower, that formerly opened into the nave. The massive circular Norman pillar, with its wide spreading capital, ornamented with indented mouldings, was also left standing, and serves as part of the south east pier for the support of the tower. The other Norman work in this church is, curiously enough, another sturdy pillar, with a similarly moulded capital, that supports the north side of the pointed arch between the nave and the chancel. This has a singular effect, as the opposite pillar corresponds with the style of the arch. The south aisle is now divided from the nave by an arcade of three circular arches; but the two supporting pillars, one circular and the other octagon, are obviously some two centuries later than the Norman style, being Decorated work of the first half of the fourteenth century. We conclude that these rounded arches are merely of the “churchwarden” era, probably only of last century, and were most likely constructed in that form at the same time when the wall above the arcade was built, with its three square-headed untracied clerestory windows.

The chancel is a good sample of the Decorated work that prevailed *circa* 1300–1320, when there was a remarkable energy displayed in what we should now term “church restoration,” an energy that particularly showed itself in the building of large chancels. It is lighted by three two-light pointed windows on the south side, two of like design on the north side, and one of three principal lights at the east end. A restoration of the chancel, undertaken by the present rector, somewhat unfortunately involved the building up of the south priest's door; and a small lean-to vestry was at the same time built on the north side. A good work was then effected in clearing off from the walls the many successive layers of plaster and white-wash with which it had been daubed, and in doing away with a flat ceiled roof of lath and plaster, and substituting one of a steeper pitch open to the woodwork. It is much to be desired

that a similar cleansing process might be undertaken in the body of the church, which is sadly disfigured with whitewash and by an ugly protruding gallery that completely blocks up the west end.

The body of the church, judging from the buttresses and other features, was substantially restored or rebuilt at the same date as the chancel; and to this date must be assigned the south entrance, with the lower part of the porch, and the now blocked up entrance in the north wall of the nave. But the square-headed windows of the south aisle and nave show, both by their tracery and hood-moulds, that they more nearly approximate to the date of the tower, and are clearly to be attributed to the Perpendicular style of the fifteenth century. The tower is a late but well-built specimen of that style, circa 1500. The west doorway is now built up with *red bricks*, and the good west window above it is hidden from all but the ringers' view by the gallery we have already mentioned. The buttresses of this tower on the east side, end in a singularly abrupt manner, and are terminated in gurgoyles of unusual ugliness. They break off half way down the tower so as not to interfere with the body of the church, and thereby prove their uselessness; a feature of Gothic architecture which is never to be observed until the style was in its decadence.

The roof, entrance, and upper portion of the walls of the porch were rebuilt in 1629, as we learn from that date incised on the masonry in front, between the initials W. M. and E. B., which were doubtless those of the two churchwardens. There was originally a stone with a long inscription on it just over the doorway at that date, but little more than the year 1629 can now be read, owing to a square mural sun-dial having been affixed to it. There is another mural sun-dial between the clerestory windows, with the date 1754 on the lower part of the stone.

The inner south door is of massive timbers secured with equally massive hinges and iron work; the lock and key plate are also well worth attention. They are evidently of country make, but very substantial, and certainly as old as the sixteenth century. The font, which has been lately cleared of many a layer of whitewash, is of an effective octagon design of the Perpendicular period. The upper panels are well chiselled, and the lower part of the base is carved in relief with the Tudor rose.

Between the north wall and the north pillar or respond of the chancel arch (upon which we have already commented) has been

a "squint" or hagio-scope for giving an uninterrupted view of the high altar to the worshippers in that part of the church. It is now filled up with masonry. In the wall close by it is a projecting stone bracket, that once supported a figure of a saint or the Virgin. On the other side, in the chancel, there is the appearance of a blocked up doorway, which may very possibly have been for giving access to the top of the rood screen. In the south wall of the chancel are three sedilia of equal height, and nearer to the east end in the same wall is the piscina drain and niche, with a small stone shelf in it, that used to serve as a credence table. Opposite, in the north wall, is the square recess of the almary, having traces of the hasp and hinges left that formerly fastened the door in front of this receptacle of the sacred vessels.

There is no piscina to be seen at the east end of the aisle, though we may be sure that there was once a subsidiary altar here. When the time happily comes for the removal of the present unsightly fittings, the piscina may very possibly be discovered behind the panelling of the pews, and also, we should think, traces of another squint.

At the west end of the aisle are some ten massive oak benches of sturdy but admirable construction, which we should suppose to be three centuries old. It is said that the whole of the church was fitted in this simple Christian fashion till 1801, when they were, alas, cleared out to make way for the painted deal exclusive boxes that now divide the congregation into their respective pens.

The bell-chamber is reached by a turret stairway in the north-east angle of the tower, and from thence to the summit by another flight of circular stone steps in the north-west angle. The tower contains five bells, bearing the following inscriptions:—

I. "William Dobson, Downham, Norfolk, Founder."

II. "Peace and Good Neighbourhood, A. R. 1717."

III. "God preserve the Church of England, 1717, A. R."

IV. "A. R. Rudhall, of Gloucester, cast us all, 1717."

V. "E. S. Cox and Joseph Morley, Churchwardens, William Dobson fecit, 1816."

Between the initials A. R., on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th bells, is the figure of a bell. This was the mark of Abraham Rudhall. The Rudhalls had a celebrated foundry at Gloucester, from the end of the seventeenth century till about the year 1830, when the foundry passed from the hands of John Rudhall to Messrs. Mears, of

London. We have already noticed bells from this foundry at Castleton and Chapel-en-le-Frith and Hayfield in the Peak.*

William Dobson, who also supplied two of the Tissington bells in this county, was the grandson of Thomas Osborn, a famous bell-founder of St. Neot's, who was for some time partner of Edward Arnold of that place. Osborn established the foundry of Downham Market, where he died in 1806, and was succeeded by William Dobson, who sold it to Mears in 1833; he died in 1842.†

There are now no monuments of any antiquity in this church. One of the oldest is to Barnabas Poole, rector of the parish, who died in 1698. There is also a monument to his successor, Samuel Labouneille, who died in 1714, and to his successor, Thomas Boulton, who held the living for sixty-three years, and died in 1780.

Ralph Shirley, eldest son and heir of Sir Ralph Shirley, by Joan, heiress of Bassett of Brailsford, was buried in the chancel of this church, together with his third wife. He was first married to Margaret, sister and heir of Thomas Staunton, of Staunton Harold; secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Blount; and thirdly, to Lucy, daughter of Sir John Aston, knight, relict of Sir John Byron, and Sir Bertram Entwissel. Ralph Shirley died in 1466, and his wife Lucy in 1481. Up to about the year 1835-40, these words could be distinctly traced on an elaborate slab on the floor of the chancel:— . . . "*Rauf Shirley Squier and Dame Luce his thrid wyf on whos soules God have mercy.*" On another slab, beneath a gothic canopy were the arms of Shirley, and these words of an inscription legible—"patronus dicte eccl'ie, qui obiit die." On a third slab was a knight in armour with his feet on a collared greyhound. On the fourth slab was the figure of a priest with a chalice and missal. On a fifth slab, also of alabaster, and the most modern of the series, were the words *a gentleman and bailif unto the most worshipfull baronet Shirley*, in Roman capitals.‡

The church notes of a careful seventeenth century antiquary, St. Low Kniveton, now preserved at the Bodleian,§ give the following inscription as then perfect in the chancel of Brailsford Church:—

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 147, 215.

† *Reliquary*, vol. xiii., p. 9.

‡ Dodsworth's MSS., vol. lxxxii., f. 48.

§ St. Low Kniveton gives the inscription that was on the tomb of Lucy Shirley's second husband, "in the church of St. Albons, in the upper end of the towne," as follows:—"Here lyeth Sir Bertram Entwyssele knt., the which was born in Lancashire, and was Vycound and Baron of Brybeck in Normandy and Bayliff of Constantyne, and dyed 28th of May, 1465." Weever, who published his *Ancient Funeral Monuments* in 1631, also gives this inscription (p. 578) with slight

"Hic jacet Dna Lucia ux. Radi Shirley Dni de Brailesford quondam uxor Rici Baron de Clayton in Co. Lancasteri et quondam ux. Bertrami Entwysse militis, filia Johis Ashton militis, que obiit xii Feb. Ao. Dni 1481."

The last part of this inscription, from the word "Bertrami," could be still deciphered in 1840.

Kniveton also copied yet another inscription in this church:—
"Hic jacet Thomas Shirley fil Radi Shirley ar, qui obiit 6 Feb. 1545."

There is not even a fragment now left in the church of these six or seven, once carefully inscribed, alabaster slabs. Nothing legible remained when the chancel was recently restored. In the rectory garden are two large fragments of one of these alabaster slabs, but the letters "H E" and "O," in Roman capitals, were all that we could find of the marginal inscription.

In the north wall of the chancel is an arched sepulchral recess, that was probably intended to receive the bones of the founder of this chancel. But there is no appearance of an effigy having ever been placed here, nor any proof of an interment, and it may very probably have been simply used as the *sepulchre* in the ceremonial of the ancient Catholic Church during Holy-week, to which we have more than once referred in these pages. If any one was interred here, it would no doubt be one of the De Brailsfords, who held the manor at the date when the present chancel was built.

In the masonry at the west end of the south aisle is an incised slab of grit-stone, which is of greater antiquity than any other part of the building, with the exception of the Norman columns. It has either served originally as a coffin-lid, or as an out-door sepulchral slab, and has been used at a later period as a stone of convenient shape for the purpose of the mason. The stem of the cross runs down the centre of the stone, having the head formed of four divergent segments of circles. The foot is broken away, but the upper part of the handle of a pair of shears can still be seen, proving it to have been the memorial of a wool merchant, or possibly of a well-to-do sheep farmer. The date of this memorial is about the close of the twelfth century.

variations in orthography. The church of St. Peter's, at Saint Albans, "was stuff full (to use Weever's words) of the bodies of such as were slaine in the two battles fought here." Sir Bertram was slain fighting on behalf of Henry VI., when that monarch was defeated and taken prisoner at St. Albans, by the Duke of York, in 1455. An inscription and effigy in brass were placed over him. The mutilated effigy was engraved in in Nichol's *Leicestershire*, vol. ii. p. 802, but has now, like the tomb of his widow at Brailsford, completely disappeared.

On the south side of the church are the remains of the old churchyard cross, consisting merely of the lowest of the set of steps, and the base stone.

"The parish register of Brailsford commences with the year 1647, and during the period of the Commonwealth is kept with unusual care and accuracy, the entries being made with an exactness which finds no parallel in any later years. Those who are accustomed to search this class of records, are aware how frequently the appointment of a lay registrar resulted in a display of negligence, ignorance, and party spite; for, however well intentioned the order of Parliament might have been, it was manifestly impossible to find in most country parishes a layman whose education qualified him to act as the clergyman's substitute in this respect. At Brailsford, internal evidence shows that the register was kept by one whose sympathies were with the King; and it may almost be presumed that he was rector of the parish, and had not been affected in his position by the changes around him."*

The registrar at this period was John Crompton, who was minister here in the time of the Commonwealth, as we have already seen, so that the supposition quoted above is evidently correct. We take the following extracts:—

1648. Memorandum. C. R. began his R. 1625, March 27, set up his standard at Nottingham 22 Aug., 1642. Beheaded at Whitehall 1648, Jan. 30.
 L^d Capell, Baron of Hadham, beheaded at Westminster March 9.
 A dear year: oatmeale in the north at 3d. per pound; wheate, Winchester measure, at 18d. a hoope, viz., £2 16s. 6d. per load.
1650. Memorandum. Gen. Cromwell went into Scotland this year.
 Car. 2^d coronatus Scotia Sconie juxta Johnston. Sermon preached by Mr. Robt. Douglas, minister at Edinburgh, moderator of ye Commission of ye generall assembly. 2 Kings, ii, 12, 17.
1651. Mr. Love } beheaded 22 August.
 Mr. Gibbons }
 The battell at Worcester 3 Sept.
 James Stanley, E. of Darby, beheaded at Boulton in Lancestyre, and Captain John Benbow at Shrewsbury, 15 Oct.; Sir Timothy Fetherston beheaded at Chester 22 Oct.
1656. Concio funeb. p. mag. Poole de Mugginton, Job 5, 26. Robinson Henricus,† minister ejectus e Long Whatton, Leicester. Mortuus 2 Oct. Sepult, Long Whatton.

* From a notice of Brailsford register in vol. iv. of the *Herald and Genealogist*, 1867.

† He was the son of William Robinson, D.D., Archdeacon of Nottingham, Prebend of Westminster and St. Davids, Rector of Bingham, Notts., and also of Long Whatton, to which last preferment Henry Robinson succeeded on the death of his father in 1642. William Robinson was half-brother on the mother's side to Archbishop Laud. Walker, in his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, makes the mistake of asserting that Henry "outlived the Usurpation, and was restored to his living." See Walker's *Sufferings*, pp. 84 345; and Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. iii., 1106-7.

1698. Mem^d that Thomas Holmes paid one pound too shillings for ye south end seat in the Long roe gallery in Brailesford Church, May, 1698; received by me Barnabas Poole.
1699. Samuel Labouneille, born in France and turned out of his countrey because of his Religion. Being now by the good providence of God the rector of this parish.
 19th April. Churchwardens gathered 22s. 9d. towards relief of 11,500 protestant Vaudois and French, cruelly turned out of their countrey, and now seeking for a settlement in the territories of the protestant princes in Germany. [A second collection for the same purpose on 30 April realised 15s. 3d.]
1711. April 16th. Samuel, son of Thomas Eley, was baptized, aged 16 years, having received only before when an infant the mock baptism of the Presbyterians.

There are several volumes of old parish accounts. The Churchwardens' accounts begin in 1687, and the Poor's accounts in 1654.

The Chapelry of Osmaston.

OSMASTON, by recent legislation rendered a separate parish, was formerly a parochial chapelry, dependent on the mother church of Brailsford. The manor of Osmaston was held with Brailsford under Henry de Ferrers, at the time of the Domesday Survey. Elfin, or Alfin, de Brailsford, obtained the sanction of Robert de Ferrers (son and heir of Henry), about the year 1100, and of his own son Nicholas de Brailsford, to the alienation of the town (*villa*) of Osmaston, and of two parts of the tithes of his lordship of Osmaston, to the priory of Tutbury.* From an undated deed in the chartulary of the priory it appears that Odinel de Ford had a dispute with the prior and convent respecting this manor, which was eventually settled by Odinel and his heirs agreeing to hold it, of Tutbury, at the annual rent of thirty shillings. But by a later charter, Robert de Robull gave them the manor (*terra*) of Osmaston, which came to him through his wife Emona.

From a survey of the property pertaining to the priory of Tutbury, in the reign of Edward II., it appears that the rents and services accruing from Osmaston were valued at £13 7s. 9d.†

From the fact of the distant establishment of Tutbury owning the manor as well as two-thirds of the tithes of Osmaston, it might naturally be supposed that on the priory would devolve the duty of finding a minister for the chapel. But this does not seem to have been the case; there were various disputes on this subject at different times, but it was finally decided, in 1406, that the rector of Brailsford was bound to find a priest to serve at Osmaston.

The Chartulary of Tutbury says, that at a visitation held in Brailsford Church, by the Archdeacon of Derby, on July 10th, 1406,

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 354.

† Mosley's *History of Tutbury*, p. 258.

John Wyggeston, the rector, was held responsible for supplying a chaplain to celebrate in the chapel of Osmaston. The rector made a solemn promise to fulfil this obligation in the presence of Sir John Basset, Thomas Montgomery, and other worthy parishioners. The copy of the documents relative to this case concludes with an official warning of excommunication against the rector of Brailsford if he neglected to comply with the terms of the decision, dated July 18th, of the same year.*

After the reformation it continued to be served by the curate of Brailsford; and it was not until the late Francis Wright purchased the manor that Osmaston was constituted an independent Vicarage. A recommendation two centuries old thus became law, for the Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say that "Osmastone is a chappell appertayning (to Brailsford) and three myles distant, really worth thirtye pounds per annum. Osmastone wee think fit to be made a parish of itselfe with the addison of some adjacent places. Mr. Litton serves the cure att Osmastone and is a man insufficient and scandalous."

The old chapel, dedicated to S. Martin, was pulled down by Mr. Wright, and a much more pretentious structure erected on its site.

The new church, consisting of nave, chancel, side aisles, west tower, south porch, and vestry, was opened in June, 1845. Its style is a poor imitation of the decorated work of the fourteenth century.

When Bassano visited the chapel, about 1710, he noted "upon a pillar between church and chancel is lately drawn with a pencell, viz.: 'This church was built A.D. ccccc.' Ye clark of ye church told me at ye beautifying of ye church these words in black letters was set there, ye stone being washed, but under it in stone ye same was engraven." Dr. Pegge, under date October 10th, 1782, says, that in the north-east corner of the chancel was cut in stone, "This church was built anno ccccc," adding, "which I dare say is not true."† We have no hesitation in coming to the same conclusion as the learned Doctor, though a local paper, soon after the erection of the new church, mentioning a stone found near the pulpit of the old building, inscribed 'A. D. ccccc,' considers that to have been "the date of the original foundation of the House of God in Osmaston."‡ The same account states that "the ancient

* Add. MSS. 6,714, f. 98.

† Pegge's MS. Collections, vol. ii.

‡ *Derbyshire Advertiser*, July 20th, 1849.

church was commenced in 1400 to replace an earlier building of *wicker work*, &c., (!) of far greater antiquity." Bagshaw's *Gazetteer*, published in 1846, says that the old church was commenced in the year 1400, but not finished till 1600, owing to the unsettled state of the country. But we are sure the authors of both these statements would have been considerably puzzled to give any reasons for their confident assertions.

There was no church here at the time of the Domesday Survey, and the earliest proof of the existence of any place of worship at Osmaston does not occur till the fourteenth century. Judging, however, from what usually occurred where there was any large amount of monastic property, there is considerable reason to suppose that Osmaston had a chapel as early as the twelfth century.

From a drawing of the old chapel, taken by Rev. R. R. Rawlins in 1834, as well as from another some years earlier from the pencil of Mr. Meynell, we can form a fair idea of its proportions. The building consisted of a nave and chancel, the interior of the former being 29 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft. 4 in., and of the latter 23 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft. 9 in. It had also a small square tower at the west end, of two stages, with an embattled parapet. The style of the buttresses against the west wall of the tower, as given in Mr. Meynell's sketch, seems to be Early English, probably of the commencement of the thirteenth century. The upper part of the tower appears to be of later date; but the south porch, judging from a buttress, may also have been of the Early English period. Most of the windows of the old chapel were of the debased style of comparatively modern days. Mr. Rawlins describes the font as "an ancient octagonal font, but unadorned," and also mentions that there was a small plain screen of wood between the nave and the chancel, and the date 1636 on one of the pews. Mr. Meynell noticed over the porch—"1615, John Campion, Robert Hardy, Churchwardens," and on the top of the buttresses of the tower "three extraordinary heads" (? gurgoyles).

Dr. Pegge further tells us that there was a gallery in this chapel at the east (?) end, on which was inscribed—"This loft was built by John Buxton, by the consent and benefaction of the freeholders of this parish, for the sole use of the singers, 1747." He also gives the inscription on the bottom of the silver-gilt flagon and cup—"The gift of the Lady Frances Knifton to Osmaston Church;" adding "she gave a like set of plate to 5

other places—Kniveton, Mugginton, Ashburne Bradley, and Brailsford—but all are now lost but this which is now kept at my tenant's house, Robert Hurd.”*

After the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor of Osmaston came into the hands of the Knivetons. Matthew Kniveton died seized of the manor in 1562. It subsequently passed with the Bradley estate into the Meynell family, being sold in 1655 to Francis Meynell by Sir Andrew Kniveton. In addition to a younger brother, Thomas, who succeeded to the barren title, Sir Andrew had three sisters, married respectively to Sir Aston Cokayne, Thomas Pegge of Yeldersley, and Henry Neville. The immediate ancestors of Dr. Samuel Pegge, the antiquary, owned freehold property at Osmaston, and we believe that this property originally came into their family as the portion of the daughter of Sir Gilbert Kniveton, on her marriage with Thomas Pegge.

The tower contains a peal of five bells, on the largest of which is inscribed—“I and my four brothers were hung in this church June, 1845.”

The registers date from the year 1606.

* This is not correct, for the plate given by Lady Kniveton still remains at Bradley, as has been already stated in our account of that church.

Bradshall.




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BREADSALL.S.E.

Breadsall.

HE first mention of Breadsall (Brægesheale) occurs in Wulfrie Spott's endowment charter of the Abbey of Burton, in the year 1002. A small portion of the manor of Breadsall was left by him to that Abbey.* In the time of Edward the Confessor, the manor was in the possession of Siward; but when the Domesday Survey was taken, it was held by one Robert, in fee of Henry de Ferrers. At this latter date, 1087, it is recorded that Breadsall was possessed both of a church and a priest.

This manor anciently pertained to the family of Dunne, one of whom, Robert le Dun (probably the same person mentioned in the Domesday Survey), gave two parts of the tithes of his lordship of Dalbury to the priory of Tutbury, shortly after its first foundation.† This Robert held two knights' fees in Derbyshire, under the family of Ferrers, in the reign of Henry I., as did his son in the twelfth year of Henry II. Robert de Duyn, by an undated charter, granted to Sampson de Duyn, his son, the moiety of this manor of Breadsall, with all its appurtenances, except the advowson of the church, which was to remain entirely in the hands of his eldest son Hugh. In failure of heirs the moiety was to remain with Hugh. The date of this deed seems to be about the

* Lysons, Glover, etc., are wrong in saying that the manor was bestowed on Burton Abbey. A reference to the original charter shows that Wulfrie merely left to Burton his heriot-land (heregeatland) at Breadsall, which would only be a very small portion of the land he held there. The heriot in those days was that portion of a man's estate that passed at his death to the lord for military purposes. This fine was usually paid in the shape of one or more of the best beasts, but occasionally land was taken instead, according to the custom of the manor. It seems that Wulfrie was lord of Breadsall, and that he bequeathed to Burton those pieces of land that accrued to him through the heriot custom.

† Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 355.

commencement of the reign of Henry III.* Robert de Dunne was one of the knights present at the perambulation of the boundaries of the Nottinghamshire forests, in 1227, and Hugh de Dunne was sheriff of Derbyshire nine years later.†

From this time the manor of Breadsall was divided into two distinct moieties, known respectively as Breadsall Over-hall and Breadsall Nether-hall. The descent of the latter moiety, being that which was granted to Sampson de Duyn, is somewhat uncertain. In the twenty-fifth year of Edward I. it was held, in conjunction with the manor and church of Dalbury and part of Osmaston, by Giles Meynell, of the earldom of Lancaster, by the service of two knights' fees.‡ It seems probable that Meynell married the heiress of Sampson de Duyn, but we only offer this as a conjecture. It is clear that Sampson had heirs, or his moiety would have reverted to his brother Hugh. But, as the advowson of the church pertained to Hugh's share, it is immaterial to our purpose to trace the descent of Nether-hall any further.

Hugh de Duyn left an only daughter and heiress, Johanna, who became the wife of Henry de Curzon. The manor of Breadsall Over-hall and the church continued in the Curzon family for eight generations.§ In the reign of Richard II., William Dethick was seized of this manor and advowson, by marriage with Cecilia, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Curzon. The property remained with the Dethicks also for eight generations, when it passed to John Harpur, a younger son of Sir John Harpur, of Swarkeston, by his marriage with Dorothy, daughter and heiress of John Dethick. John Dethick died in 1594, and John Harpur in 1622.||

It should be mentioned that the Netherhall manor passed into the hands of the Illingworths in the fifteenth century. Sir Richard

* *Blore's History of Breadsall, Topographical Miscellanies*, 1792. Thomas Blore published this account of Breadsall (10 pages) as a specimen of his projected history of the county of Derbyshire, which he never accomplished. One or two of our particulars are taken from this account, but where foot-notes are given, either the originals, or else authorities that had escaped his notice, have been consulted.

† *Lit. Rot. Claus.* 11 Henry III., memb. 19 indorso. There are various references to this family in the Close Rolls, in the time of John and Henry III.; in 1205, Robert de Dunne, probably the father of Hugh and Sampson, held the office of Constable of the Tower.

‡ *Inq. post Mort.*, 25 Edw. I., No. 51. Blore makes a mistake in this particular, and says it was held by John de Ferrers and Richard de Curzon at one knight's fee.

§ See *Inq. post Mort.*, 50 Edw. III., No. 61; Hen. V., No. 26; 14 Hen. VI., No. 38; etc., etc.

|| The old manor-house to the south-west of the church is the ancient Over-hall. Parts of it are undoubtedly of fourteenth century work. It is now (1877) being altered and rebuilt after rather an unfortunate fashion. For several centuries it was the residence of important knightly families, and it was used by Heiron, the Nonconformist, as a vicarage. To subsequent tenants it has served as a farm-house, a hunting box, a school, a public-house, a village shop, and now again as a farm-house.

Illingworth dying seized of it in the reign of Edward IV.*; Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Illingworth, his grandson, was married in the reign of Henry VII. to John Dethick, lord of Breadsall Overhall, by which alliance the manors were re-united, and have continued so up to the present time. They have now for upwards of two centuries and a half remained in the Harpur family, the name Harpur being changed for Crewe in 1808.

From the first erection of a church at Breadsall in the eleventh century, or possibly earlier still, the advowson or presentation to the rectory has remained uninterruptedly in the hands of the lord of the principal manor, with the exception of a brief intermission at the time of the Commonwealth. It is now in the gift of Sir John Harpur Crewe. According to the Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., drawn up in 1296, the rectory of Breadsall was worth £26 13s. 4d.† The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) estimated this living at the clear yearly value of £28 2s. 7d. The following is the report of the Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 with respect to this parish:—"Breadsall is a parsonage really worth one hundred pounds per annum, noe chappell apperteyning, Mr. John Hieron, Incumbent, an able preacher and of good conversason."

John Hieron was a Puritan divine of some repute. His father was minister of Stapenhill, near Burton-on-Trent, where he was born in 1608. "He had many Providential Deliverances when he was but a Child. He was Tost by a Cow; he fell out of a Chamber; he fell into Trent, and yet receiv'd no harm; he was carry'd down the River in the Trent-boat alone, when the Wind was high, and had in all probability been drown'd in a Whirl-pit, if one that saw him had not taken the private Boat, and stopp'd him. These things he thankfully Recorded when he grew up."‡ Mr. Hieron was educated at Repton, and Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1628, and M.A. in 1633. He was ordained at Lichfield in 1630, and was appointed lecturer at Ashbourn in 1633, succeeding to Mr. Taylor, the first holder of that lectureship. At the outbreak of the civil war he removed to Derby, and in 1644 was appointed by Sir John Gell, the Parliamentary General, to the living of Breadsall, which he held till he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. For some time after his

* Inq. post Mort., 16 Edw. IV., No. 38.

† In the printed abstract of this Roll, by the Record Commission, "Breydesall" is misspelt "Greydesall."

‡ Calamy's *Ejected Ministers*, vol. ii., p. 162.

ejection he lived at Little Eaton, but finally settled at Loscoe, where he died in 1682, in the seventy-third year of his age; "at which time," adds Calamy, "he had been an ordained minister fifty years; preached at sixty-six churches and chapels in Derbyshire, and thirty out of Derbyshire." He was a moderate though conscientious nonconformist, and not unfrequently attended the services of the Established Church. In the latter part of his life he was one of the trustees of the Ashbourn lectureship which he had formerly himself filled. Samuel Leeke was licensed to this lectureship by the Bishop in 1671, on the joint nomination of Sir William Bateman and "John Hieron, of Loscoe, Derbyshire, clerk."* Mr. Hieron published an abridgement of Poole's *Synopsis*, and several other theological works.

A Terrier of the rectory, taken in the year 1693, says that tithes of corn, hay, flax, wool, lambs, pigs, etc., are to be paid in kind throughout the whole parish, but that for the last five-and-twenty years the Priory tenants have refused to pay. Mention is also made of a pension of four nobles (£1 6s. 8d.) paid every Michaelmas out of the fruits of Morley rectory.† How this pension originated we have not been able to ascertain. The earliest mention of it is in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (1535), but the amount is therein stated to be four marks (£2 13s. 4d.); and the date of the alteration to the smaller amount seems also to be lost in obscurity. The pension is still paid, at the rate of four nobles. An entry on the last page of the second register book of Breadsall parish, refers to this change in the amount of the payment.

"Mem. An: Dom: 1708.

"Gilbert Michell Rector of Bredsall did demand of Mr. William Wilson Rector of Morley y^e sum of Four marks per An: as a Pension from y^e R^r of Morley to y^e R^r of Bredsall, being induced thereto by an Information out of y^e First Fruits office. But by agreement betwixt y^e two Rectors aforesaid it was referred to Mr. Baron Price at y^e Summer Assize in Derby An: 1708. Who upon hearing their case Determined y^t y^e R^r of M: ought only to pay to y^e R^r of B^r y^e sum of Four Nobles Annually at y^e Feast of St. Michael, as had been Accustomed time out of mind.

"GILBT. MICHELL."

The following is a list of the rectors of Breadsall, compiled from the Diocesan Institutions, the returns of the Augmentation Office, and the parish registers:—

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 398.

† Add. MSS. 6.674, f. 232.

1304. **Richard Curson**; patron, Richard Curson. This rector was a considerable benefactor to Dale Abbey; he was living in 1343.*
1361. **Robert Molde**; patron, Thomas, son of Stephen Curson.
1381. **Thomas Witty**; patron, Thomas Curson.
1394. **John del Forest**; patron, John Holand, for this turn, as guardian of the rightful heir of Breadsall. On the death of T. W.
1421. **William Bothe**, in the person of John Bothe; patron, William Dethick. On the death of J. de F.
1421. **Roger Bothe**, in the person of William Pratte; patron, William Dethick. On the resignation of W. B.
1427. **William Tacy**; patron, William Dethick.
John Brewood.
1439. **Richard Walker**; patron, William Dethick. On the death of J. B.
1472. **William Clayton, B.A.**; collated by Bishop, through lapse of time.
1473. **William Dethick**; patrons, Ralph de la Pole, Henry Columbello, and William, Morton, trustees of the late William Dethick.
1510. **William Dethick**; patron, John Dethick. He was a son of John Dethick, the 6th Dethick of Breadsall, by his wife Joan Foljambe.
- (1535). **Richard Dethick. Valor Ecclesiasticus.** He was a son of John Dethick, the 7th Dethick of Breadsall, by his 2nd wife Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Illingworth.
1577. **John Walton**;† collated by the Bishop, through lapse of time. We know from the Recusant Rolls temp. Elizabeth, that the last John Dethick of Breadsall was a Recusant, or adherent of the old faith, and hence perhaps the collation of the Bishop. But usually in such cases the Crown intervened.
1603. **Richard Stanyforth**; patron, John Harpur. On the death of J. W. "An ancient godly minister."‡
- 1631, March 31st. **George Hulme**; patron, the King, during minority of Sir John Harpur, knt. He appears to have been non-resident, as his name never occurs in the registers.
1644. **John Hieron**; patron, Sir John Gell, as Parliamentary Commissioner. On the death of G. H.
- 1662, Aug. 21st. **George Hills**; patron, Sir John Harpur, 2nd Bart. On the ejection of J. H.
- 1667, Oct. 1st. **Samuel Bold, senr.**; patron, Sir John Harpur, 2nd Bart. On the death of G. H.
- 1677, Dec. 22nd. **Samuel Bold, junr.**; patron, Sir John Harpur, 3rd Bart. On the death of S. B., senr.
1700. **Gilbert Mitchell**; patron, Countess of Bellamont.§ On the death of S. B., junr.
- 1738, Dec. 26th. **John Clayton**; patron, Henry Harpur, afterwards 5th Bart. On the death of G. M.
- 1774, Aug. 22nd. **Walter Fletcher**; patron, Sir Henry Harpur, 6th Bart. On the death of J. C.
- 1795, May 14th. **John Dewe**; patron, Sir Henry Harpur, 7th Bart. On the death of W. F.

* Inq. post Mort., 17 Edw. III., 2nd Numbers, No. 88.

† John Walton, Archdeacon of Derby, was buried at All Saints'. His monument, etc., will be described in our fourth volume.

‡ Palmer's *Nonconformist Manual*, p. 305.

§ Sir John Harpur, Knt., of Breadsall and Swarkeston, who died in 1677, married Frances, eldest daughter of Lord Willoughby. His widow subsequently married Henry, Earl of Bellamont. There is a monument to her at Swarkeston. See the account of that church.

1830, April 13th. **Henry R. Crewe**; patron, Sir George Crewe, 8th Bart. On the death of J. D.

1865, Jan. 31st. **Hugh A. Stowell**;* patron, Sir John Harpur Crewe, 9th Bart. On the death of H. R. C.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, consists of chancel, nave, and north aisle, with south porch, and a fine tower, surmounted by a spire, at the west end. The area of the chancel is thirty-five feet by twenty-four, of the nave forty-eight feet by twenty-four, and of the north aisle fifty feet by seventeen. The interior of the base of the tower is fourteen feet square, but the walls of the tower are unusually massive, having for the most part a thickness of five feet.

Of the church that was standing here when the Domesday Survey was taken in 1087, and which was probably an unpretentious structure of wood, erected by the Anglo-Saxons, there are now no remains; for though there is a fine south doorway, with characteristic Norman mouldings in good preservation, yet it is not an early specimen of the style, and is probably not older than about 1150. From the dimensions and character of this doorway, we can fairly assume that the Norman architects erected here a church of some size and pretensions in the twelfth century, as a successor to the humbler efforts of the Saxons. But in the following century it is clear that the church was again reconstructed throughout—this time in the early pointed, or Early English style as it is usually termed, which then prevailed. There is a single lancet window of this date in the north wall of the chancel, and the massive but effective tower was at the same time erected. The belfry windows on the south and west sides of this tower are more ornamented and of a different construction to those on the other sides. These windows are of an exceptional design; and the whole of the tower seems to be worthy of the attention of architects and ecclesiologists. There is a certain resemblance between this tower and that of Dovebridge. The battlements and the covering of the staircase in the south-west angle are obviously of a much later date. The spire, which is of octagon design, with two tiers of windows, does not exactly harmonise with the tower. The tower was undoubtedly built with the intention of being thus crowned; but we believe that the intention remained for some time in abeyance, and that

* We desire to acknowledge our great indebtedness to the Rev. Hugh A. Stowell, for help afforded in compiling the above list, for putting at our disposal his exhaustive analysis and abstract of the Breadsall registers, as well as for general assistance most kindly given in other parts of our work.

the spire was not completed till the commencement of the Decorated period, in the second quarter of the fourteenth century. At a rather later date in this style, about 1360, the south wall of the church, both of the nave and chancel, was rebuilt, and three lofty square-headed windows, each having five quatrefoils in the upper tracery, were inserted. One of these three-light windows is in the chancel, though of just the same proportions and elevation as the others. It was at this time, we believe, that the archway dividing the chancel from the nave was taken down, giving a singularly unfinished look to the interior. The south porch, though interfered with at later periods, also belongs to the Decorated style, as well as the three-light pointed window at the east end of the north aisle, and the similar window adjoining it in the north wall. This aisle is divided from the nave by three pointed arches pertaining to this style, supported by two circular pillars, the capitals of which are ornamented with a band of the nail-head pattern. The capitals do not harmonise well with the pillars; very possibly some portions of the pillars are the same that were used in the Norman church. The five-light east window of the chancel and a smaller one of two lights in the south wall are of the Perpendicular style prevailing towards the close of the fifteenth century. There is also another window in the north wall of the north aisle, which is shown to be of the same date by the terminals of the exterior dripstone, that exactly correspond with those of the east chancel window, though the tracery is an imitation of the preceding style. In the Perpendicular period the walls were raised and the roofs made flat, but several of the corbel stones in the interior, and the weather-moulding on the east front of the tower, show plainly the high pitch of the original gable. When the walls of the nave were raised, clerestory windows were inserted over the north aisle; but later alterations did away with them, and one now blocked up can be seen from the interior.

In the south wall at the east end of the chancel are three stone sedilia of equal height. In the spandrils of the arches over them are carved shields, but they are uncharged, and have apparently always been so, unless the arms were painted upon them. Beyond the sedilia is a pointed piscina niche with a single drain.

A large octagonal font stands near the entrance. It is of good but plain design, and is embattled round the edge. We take it to be of fifteenth century workmanship. Modern church "beautifiers," as they loved to term themselves, have given this font a

thick marbled coating of green and yellow paint. And this by way of variety, for in 1826 it was painted, according to Mr. Rawlins, "a red marble colour."

Breadsall church, whatever it may have been in former days, is far from rich in monumental remains. That some ancient monuments have disappeared, even within the present century, we know to be the case. One that was removed from the church in 1844 is described in our account of Breadsall Priory. Lysons' MSS.* (*circa* 1815) mention an alabaster slab on which was incised the figure of an ecclesiastic with a missal and chalice; and Bassano, a century earlier, describes one of the numerous coats of Ferrers emblazoned in the south window of the chancel,† but neither of these mementoes are now extant. At the east end of the north aisle, in the north wall, and partly projecting under the east window, is a recess with a plainly moulded semi-circular arch over it. This must have been constructed for a founder's resting place (whether the founder was ever eventually interred there or not) when a Norman side aisle was built. The aisle then projected rather further to the east than is now the case. This founder was in all probability one of the early Dunnes. There are numerous gravestones and mural slabs in and about the chancel, but none of sufficient antiquity to claim special mention. It may, however, be noted that three of them are to rectors of Breadsall: Gilbert Mitchell, who died in 1758, John Clayton in 1774, and Walter Fletcher in 1795. Against the south wall is the monument of the celebrated Dr. Darwin, physician, poet, and philosopher, as he is termed in the epitaph, who held the Priory estate in this parish, and died there in 1802. When his grave was being prepared in the centre of the nave, a memorial slab, having a cross with a geometrical head incised upon it, was exposed. Beneath it were the fragments of a pewter chalice, indicating the burial of a priest. The stone was turned out into the churchyard, and has long since disappeared.

One of the chief ornaments of this church must have been its fine old chancel screen, as is abundantly testified by the numerous portions of it that have been utilised in subsequent re-fittings of the church. The upper part, with its delicate pointed tracery, is in use for Communion rails, and many parts of the base can be detected in the pews of the body of the church.

* Add. MSS. 9,463, f. 11.

† Party per pale, *or et az.* "7 horse shooes counter changed of ye field."

Mr. Rawlins' Notes, taken in 1826, describe this screen as then in its proper place, but much dilapidated—"the centre portions of the ornamental work thereof being entirely gone."

The restoration of this church, which is now (1877) in progress, contemplates, we are glad to say, the careful reconstruction of the screen, in which all the old fragments will be used. There is an unusual quantity of massive old oak still remaining in the fittings of this church. Some of the pew-ends are effectively carved, one or two having heraldic bearings. On one of them is the coat of Dunne of Breadsall—*Or*, four palets, *gu.* On another is a singular amalgamated coat, which appears to have been adopted by Dethick after the alliance with the heiress of the Curzons, instead of the usual method of quartering. The arms of Dethick were—*Arg.*, a fess vaire, *or* and *gu.*, between three water-bougets, *sab.*; and the arms of Curzon of Breadsall—*Gu.*, on a bend, *az.*, three horse-shoes, *arg.* The coat, as it now appears in this oak carving, is—On a bend, between three water-bougets, the same number of horseshoes. On a third pew-end this amalgamated coat is quartered with Illingworth—*arg.*, a fess fleury, *gu.*, between three escallops, *sab.*—and over all, on an escutcheon of pretence, are the arms of Dunne, a most singular way of marshalling these different alliances.

The lover both of old wood and ironwork, should not fail to notice the ancient south door of this church, with its intricate hinges. It is certainly of pre-Reformation date, and very probably of fifteenth century, if not still earlier, workmanship.

In the chancel stands an old double reading desk, with folding lids that can be fastened by a single padlock at the top.* There are four volumes on each side, bound in rough calf, and all secured with chains attached to the binding. The following are the titles of these works:—

Jewell's *Works*, 1609; Burnet's *Reformation*, 2 vols., 1679 and 1681; Cave's *History of the Fathers of the Church*, 1683; Cave's *Antiquitates Apostolicae*, 1684; Cave's *History of the Primitive Fathers*, 1687; *A Collection of Cases to recover Dissenters*, 1694; and Josephus' *Works*, translated by Roger L'Estrange, 1702. We believe that the wood work of this desk is of the end of the seventeenth century. To the beginning of the same century must be assigned the

* A drawing of this desk was given in the 1856 volume of the *Anastatic Drawing Society*, and another in the 1866 volume of the *Fac-simile Society*.

Communion Table and two chairs, which came from the Priory, and were given to the church by Sir Francis Darwin.

The bells in the tower are five in number, and are all of the last century. They bear the following inscriptions:—

I. "Daniel Hedderley cast us all, 1728."

II. "Uenity exulremus, 1725." (Venite exultemus.)

III. "We celebrate the blessed morn

Whereon our Saviour Christ was born.

George Hedderly, founder, Nottingham. Gloria in excelsis Deo."

IV. "Walter Fletcher, rector, & William Shepperd, Ch: Warden, 1786.

Our voices shall with joyful sound

Make the hills and valleys re-echo round.

Percute dulce cano. George Hedderly, founder, Nottingham,"

V. "William Smedlow, Thomas Upton, C.W., 1728."

The earliest register book now extant extends from 1573 to 1637. Its entries are generally legible, and apparently complete, except from June, 1592, to February, 1601, at which point two leaves have been extracted, while from June, 1629, to May, 1631, and for 1636-7, they are few and evidently very incomplete. It opens thus:—

"The Register Booke of the Parish of Breadsall conteyning the Christnings Weddings and Buryalls w^h have bene in that parish since August 1573; extracted out of an old paper booke extant at Easter 1594: Anno que Regni Reginae Elizabethæ &c. Quadagesimo."*

This volume contains many entries relating to the Dethicks, Harpurs, etc., of much interest to the genealogist. The second register book extends from 1637 to 1729. There are no entries for the years 1641 to 1643, nor for 1663; otherwise it is perfect and legible. The third register book contains the baptisms and burials from 1730 to 1812, and the marriages from 1730 to 1754, besides sundry other matters connected with the church, parsonage, and charities. This book was given to the parish in 1730 by John Hieron, of Little Eaton, grandson of the Nonconformist Rector of Breadsall. The present Rector has copied into the blank pages of this volume the whole of the two earliest registers, and has also

* Did the then rector, as a good Protestant, by this confusion of the year of our Lord and the Queen, intend to entirely ignore the reign of Elizabeth's predecessor? Or is "94" a mistake for "98," when the Queen's Injunction for the better keeping of Parish Registers issued?

compiled an index of the whole of the entries for 300 years, viz., from 1573 to 1872 inclusive—a work as laborious as it is laudable.

The following are some of the entries in these registers :—

1587. *Jone* Ireland the daughter of Richard Ireland *stillborne* was buried the xvth day of October.
 1608. William Barnesley slayne with an horse was buried y^e xvth of August.
 1609. Humffrey Newon a lame Boy of Stapnell sent homward by the Constable the xiiijth day of November.
 1640. Nouember 22. Rogerus Griffiun sepult fuit. He was y^e parish clarke for 57 yeares & more.
 1685. Visitatio Dni W^{mi} Cant. Archie. celebrata fuit 11^o 7^{bris}.
 1726. Mary Daughter of Edward Wheatecroft died in January being under sentence of Excommunication and as I heard was interred y^e 23^d of y^e same month.
 1773. Mr. Joseph Jackson (a Miser under a Heap of Riches) buried May 18th.

In addition to the list of rectors given above, the registers afford us the names of some of the curates of the parish :—William Walbancke, 1587, Roberte Clerke, 1621, John Noble, 1631, Thomas Bowes, 1633, Seth Bates, 1635, Marmaduke Musgrave, 1639, and James Bland, 1672.

Since the foregoing account of this church was written, considerable progress has been made with its restoration, including the re-erection of an arch between the chancel and the nave. In the course of the work, an opening between the north-west angle of the chancel and the aisle was exposed, which had served as a large hagioscope or squint. A portion of the stairway leading to the rood-loft from the north aisle has been discovered, and a small doorway has also been found in the north chancel wall which must have led into a former vestry, but such vestry did not form part of the original construction of the chancel.

Two large alabaster slabs were uncovered below the pavement of the chancel. One of these is a plain massive slab, about eight feet by four, and appears never to have had any inscription upon it. We have little doubt that it formerly served as the upper stone of the high altar. Another large slab is mutilated, but has traces of a marginal inscription, of which only the letters "Th" are legible. On that which seems to have been the upper part of the stone are four shields in a row, but the bearings have long since disappeared. From its size and design it can scarcely have served as the top of an altar tomb or as a mere memorial slab, and we

* This Visitation of Archbishop Sancroft was held during the suspension of Dr. Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, which lasted from April, 1684, to May, 1686.

are inclined to think that it may have been the reredos at the back of the altar. During the latter part of the Perpendicular period, the reredos, with questionable taste, was occasionally made to serve the double purpose of a memorial to man, as well as a sacred feature of altar decoration; and instances are not wanting in which the centre of the stone was carved or incised with a representation of the crucifixion or some saintly legend, whilst the margins bore the armorial devices, or the name and title of the donor or benefactor.

In the *Topographical Miscellanies* for 1792, there is a north-east view of Breadsall Church; and a pretty sketch of the tower and spire, from the west, is given in the 1869 volume of the *Fac-simile Society*.

Breadsall Priory.

Breadsall Priory.

IN the year 1252, Lanfrank Septala, of Milan, the first prior-general of the Friars Eremites of St. Augustine (otherwise termed Austin Friars), despatched some of that order into Britain. They first obtained a settlement at Woodhouse, in Wales, but in the following year a large ecclesiastical establishment, in London, the name of which still remains, was conferred on them by Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex. They soon spread in this country, but only to a very limited extent as compared with other orders, being outstripped by their rivals, the Regular Canons of St. Augustine, or Austin Canons. Their chief monasteries, in addition to their house in London, were at Canterbury, Oxford, Stamford, Newark, and Atherstone in Warwickshire.*

The precise year in which the Eremites or Hermit Friars came into this Derbyshire vale, we cannot now ascertain; but at all events they were settled here some time prior to 1266, as we find from the Patent Rolls of that year, when Henry III., by a charter dated from Kenilworth, on August 22nd, granted to them a messuage and twenty acres of land in Horsley and Horeston, for which they were to render, yearly, to the bailiff of the royal manor of Horeston half a mark.†

From all that can be learned of the different establishments in England, belonging to this order, it would seem that this settlement, in a fruitful sheltered nook of our county, was the very first offshoot from the parent trunk in London. It can be gleaned from several records that there were divers connecting links between Humphrey Bohun, the noble benefactor of the Eremites, and the

* Stevens' *Addition to the Monasticon*, vol. ii., p. 221; Walcott's *Sacred Archaeology*, 51; Wood's *Athence*, p. 115.

† Patent Rolls, 50 Hen. III., M. 7. No. 17.

Derbyshire family of Curzon. Hence, very possibly, arose their introduction into the midlands, and the grant of this hermitage, or priory. Nor can it be told with sufficient accuracy whether the original donor of this pleasant plot of land was Richard de Curzon, son of Henry de Curzon, by the heiress of Dunne, or whether it was Sir Robert de Curzon, the son of Richard; for all that is known, is that the benefactor was one of the ancestors of Dethick, who was living in the time of Henry III.

The possessions of this small priory, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, were enumerated as follows, in the taxation roll of 1291:—

Taxacio bonar 'temporalium' domus S ^c e Trinitat' de Breydeshale.			
Magist' domus S ^c e Trinitat' hēt apud Breydessale in Dec' Derb'			
de redd' assis' - - - - -		0	10 0
Et hēt i bīm viginti a cras terr' cū uno columbar' et aliis p ^f ic'			
que val' p. an' - - - - -		2	0 0
Et hēt apud Morleye duas bovat' terr' et val' p. annu' - - -		0	10 0
Et hēt apud le Horston viginti acr' terr' et val' p. annu' - -		0	10 0
Et hēt i bīm quatuor acr' terr' ad firma' et val' p. annu' - -		0	3 4
Et hēt i bīm de p ^f ic' stauri p. annu' - - - - -		2	5 8
<hr/>			
Sma - - -		5	19 0
Decima - -		0	11 10 ¹ / ₄
<hr/>			

The royal bequest of the twenty acres at Horeston, in the adjacent parish of Horsley, seems from an early date, to have been farmed by others for the priory.

In 1328, the royal license was obtained by the Prior of Breadsall Park to lease this land for a term of forty years to Thomas de Goldyngton and his heirs.*

Haymond de Merston was the name of the Prior who effected this lease, but he resigned in the following year, and was succeeded by William de Repingdon, who is styled a "canon" of Breadsall. This is the first intimation that we have found of the change of order which the Priory underwent, viz., from Austin Friars, or Hermits, to the more important order of Austin Canons, or Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustine, the full title by which several of the later Priors were styled at their institution. We have failed to find out the precise year when the change was accomplished, or the cause that brought it about.

The endowment of this house was so small, that we are not surprised to learn that there was, some few years later, considerable difficulty in supplying the place of Prior, and that about

* Patent Rolls. 2 Edw. III., 2nd numbers, m. 30, Appendix No. I.; see also Rot. Orig., 2 Edw. III., rot. 19.

1350 it remained for several years not only without a head, but apparently untenanted by any religious men. But this fact did not escape the eye of the energetic occupant of the See of Coventry and Lichfield. Bishop Stretton, who had been elected to the episcopate in 1360, eventually filled up the vacant Priorship by collation in 1365, sending a monk from the Benedictine Abbey of Burton to revive the house.*

This Prior resigned in 1370, and Geoffrey Stafford was instituted by the bishop as his successor, on the joint presentation of the rector of Breadsall, Henry Adderley, and the vicar of Spondon.† It is an unusual thing to find the secular clergy in the position of patrons of monastic preferment; but probably this temporary grant of preferment was granted by the bishop in return for certain concessions made by the rector of Breadsall and the vicar of Spondon, with respect to parochial dues which might otherwise have been claimed. In 1384 there was another institution by the same bishop to this priorship, on the presentation of Sir Thomas Wendesley.‡ It is expressly mentioned that he was only patron for that turn, and this patronage he too had probably gained by some specific act of benefaction.

Soon after this, further endowments, though all of a very small value, were conferred upon the Priory of Breadsall.

On Friday next after the Feast of the Annunciation, in the year 1392, an inquisition (*ad quod damnum*) was held at Derby before twelve jurymen,§ who found that it was not to the damage of the King or others, if the royal licence was given to Henry Cotton, clerk, to assign to the Prior and Canons of Breadsall Park a messuage and one acre of land in Derby of the annual value of 5s.; to Henry Barber, of Derby, and Edmund Townley, to assign two messuages and two cottages in Derby, of the annual value of 6s. 8d.; and to John Rosell, of Little Eaton, Henry Cotton, and Edmund Townley, to assign the reversion of a cottage in Derby, then held for life by Agnes, the wife of Stephen Cutler.

Another inquisition, taken at the same time and place, but before another jury, found that the royal license might be given to Thomas Frances, clerk, Henry Cotton, Thomas Wombwell, and William Steynor, to assign to the priory ten acres of land in

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. iv., f. 37^b.

† Ibid., f. 41^b.

‡ Ibid., f. 49^b. For an account of Sir Thomas Wendesley, whose monument still remains in Bakewell Church, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 18.

§ Chanc. Inq., 15 Ric. II., pt. 2, No. 134; Vide Appendix No. II.

Horeston, of the annual value of 10d.; to Frances, Cotton, and Wombwell, to assign a cottage and eight acres of land in Chad-desden and Spondon of the annual value of 4s.; to Robert Kniveton, vicar of the church of Dovebridge, Thomas Wombwell, Thomas Waterhouse,* and Thomas Wade, to assign a cottage in Duffield of the annual value of 2s., and a toft, with twenty acres of meadow and ten of pasture in Windley of the annual value of 13s. 4d.; to Frances, Cotton, Wombwell, Steynor, and Rosell, to assign two acres in Breadsall of the annual value of 4d.; to John Hardy of Morley, to assign a toft and an oxgang of land in Morley of the annual value of 4s.; to Robert de Ferrers of Chartley, to assign a toft in Breadsall of the annual value of 2d., on the yearly service of a rose; and to Kniveton, Wombwell, Waterhouse, Wade, and Henry Cooke of Hazelwood, to assign the reversion of one acre and one rood of land in Hazelwood, then in the tenure of Emma Shepherd, of the annual value of 1d.

In return for the benefactions specified in these two inquisitions, it was stipulated that daily masses should be for ever celebrated, within the church of the priory, for the souls of Henry Cotton, Robert de Ferrers, John Hardy, Agnes Cutler, Emma Shepherd, Isabel Brassington, Richard Cusselyng, John Taylor of Chaddesden and Agnes his wife, Oliver Barton, and Matilda Atte-Halle of Derby.

On September the 29th, 1402, another inquisition, relative to the further endowment of the priory, was held at Derby, when the jury decided that it would not be to the prejudice of the King, to give permission to William Dethick to assign to the Prior and Convent of Breadsall Park one rood of land and the advowson of half the church of Mugginton.† The plot of land was valued at 4d., and the mediety of the rectory at £5 per annum. This was William Dethick, the son of William by Cecilia, the heiress of Curzon, and his income is assessed by this inquisition at the round sum of one hundred marks. Of the division of the rectory of Mugginton and its patronage we shall have more to say when describing that church; suffice it here to remark that the mediety remained with Breadsall Priory until the dissolution of the monasteries, when its annual value was entered at £5 6s. 8d.

* The Wolley Charters (British Museum) contain a grant from John Forrest, parson of the church of Braydeshall, *Thomas Waterhouse*, and William Newthorp, chaplains, to John Beys of Kilburne and Amice his wife, of lands and tenements in Kilburne, Horsley, and Horsley Park, dated 3 Henry IV.

† Inq. ad quod damnum, 3 Hen. IV., No. 2; vide Appendix No. III.

This bequest, though sanctioned at the time, appears to have been regarded a few years later as an infringement of the Statutes of Mortmain. These statutes of Edward I. and III., passed to hinder the accumulation of ever-increasing estates by the Church, were, by 15 Richard II. (1391), made to reach all lay-fraternities or corporations. But, all these statutes notwithstanding, it was considered part of the royal prerogative to grant licenses of alienation, which practically made the acts a dead letter. Our monarchs were not slow to avail themselves of this privilege, as the payment for these licenses formed no inconsiderable addition to the royal purse. Henry IV. was very ready to avail himself of this method of increasing his income, and we find in the eleventh year of his reign that he mulcted Robert de Twyford, lord of Langley, John Brewode, rector of Bradbourn, and two others (who appear to have been acting conjointly as trustees or executors of the Dethick property, on the death of William Dethick, son of William, by Cecilia Curzon), of the large sum of twenty-five marks, for permission to continue to the Priory the alienation of the rood of land and the mediety of the church at Mugginton.* It is stated in this license that the gift was made to the Priory and Convent of "Braydesale Park," for the augmentation of divine worship there, and for prayers for the souls of William Dethick and Alice, his wife,† their posterity and ancestry. It is also stipulated that a suitable sum shall be given to the poor of Mugginton out of the fruits of the living by the prior, and that he shall also see to the sufficient endowment of the vicar of that parish, in accordance with the provisions of the statute, 15 Ric. II. cap. vi.‡

In 1453 an agreement was entered into between Thomas Breadsall, prior of Breadsall, and John Statham, of Morley, by which the priory undertook, in consideration of a gift by John Statham of seven marks for the roof of the priory church and for glazing the windows of the same, that the prior, or a canon and priest of the priory, should celebrate an annual mass for the souls of

* Patent Rolls, 11 Henry IV., pt. 2, memb. 7; vide Appendix No. IV.

† According to Blore's pedigree, the wife of this William Dethick was named Isabel. If this be correct, he must have been twice married.

‡ The following is the *verbatim* wording of this statute:—"In every licence from henceforth to be made in the chauncery of appropriacions of any parysh Church, it shal be expressly conteyned and comprysed, that the diocesan of the place upon the appropriation of such Churches shall ordayne accordeinge to the value of such Churches a convenient summe of money to be payd and distributed yerely of the fruits and profites of the same churches by those that shall have y^e sayd churches in propre use and by ther successours to the poor parochioners of the sayde churches, in aide of theyr livinge and sustenance for ever, and also that the vyicar be well and sufficiently endowed."

Goditha, Thomas, Elizabeth, Cecilia, and John Statham, on the feast of the Eleven Thousand Virgins.* Goditha, heiress of Morley, died in 1418, having brought the estate to her husband, Ralph Statham; their son Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Lumley, and the issue of this marriage was John Statham, who took to wife Cecilia Cornwall. John Statham died in the year after his benefaction to the roof and windows of the church of Breadsall priory.†

In the year 1454, John Derby, canon regular of the priory of the Holy Trinity of Breadsall Park, of the order of St. Augustine, obtained a license from the Vicar-general of the diocese, to administer for one year, in the habit of the priory, *sacra et sacralia* in churches other than that pertaining to the priory.‡ Canon Derby probably acted as a special Missioner in the diocese.

The following details of the nature and value of the property of the priory, immediately before its dissolution, are given in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

Monasterij S'c'e Trinitat' de Bredsall P'ke in com' Derby infra Decant' de Derby Dioc' C

Valor sive Stat' omī et singloz Terr' et Tenemētoz ac āll Possessionū quazcūq tam Tempal' q'am Spual' ptinen' Monasterio ibm ut de anno regni Reg' Henrici Octavi xxvij^o et in an^o Dni Willi Pendylton P'or' dicti Monast'ij.

Decat^{us} Derby. Coram Henrico Sacheverell et Thome Cokeyn milit' Radulpho Sacheverell armig'.

WYNDLEY BREDSELL ET DUFFELD.

Valent in	£	s.	d.
Re ^u et firm' ibm p annū - - - - -	ij	xviij	vij
Inde in			
Re ^u resolut' diosis psonis de honore de Tutburi iijs p cap ^u			
re ^u Mro Dethyke iijs. viijd. p cap ^u re ^u eidm p cap ^u redit'			
libre pepir' p an' - - - - -		vij	vij
Et rem' clare - - - - -		1	j

SPONDON ET HORSLEY.

Valent in	£	s.	d.
Re ^u et firm' ibm p annū - - - - -		xv	iiiij
Rep ^s inde in			
Re ^u resolut' p cap ^u dno Regi vjs viijd ^a p annū - - -		vij	vij
Et rem' - - - - -		vij	vij

TERR' D'NICAL' MONAST'IJ P'D'CT'.

Vale't in	£	s.	d.
Re ^u et firm' ibm p annū - - - - -		vj	mark'
Feod' Willi Dethicke balli - - - - -		xxvj	vij
Et rem' - - - - -		liij	iiiij

* Add. Charters 5,243.

† There are monuments extant at Morley to John Statham, his wife, and grandmother, which will be described at length in our fourth volume.

‡ Lichfield Episcopal Register, vol. xi., f. 9.

DIMIDI' RECTOR DE MOGYNTON.

Valet in	£	s.	d.
Re ⁿ et firm' ibm p annu	v	vj	viiij
Sm ^a clar' valor' supdict	x	xvij	ix
X ^{ma} inde		xxj	ix ob'

The following is as full a list of the priors of this house as we have been able to compile:—

1306. **Hugo de Macworth**; patron, Richard Curzon.
. **Haymond de Merston**.
1329. **William de Repindon**, canon of Breadsall; patron, Henry Curzon. On the resignation of H. de M.
1365. **Thomas de London**, monk of Burton Abbey.
1370. **Geoffrey de Stafford**.
1370. **Thomas Lewis**, canon of the order of St. Augustine; patrons, Robert Molde, rector of Breadsall, Henry Adderley, and John de Twyford, vicar of Spondon. On the resignation of Thomas de London, and also, it seems, on the resignation of Geoffrey de Stafford, who had very brief tenure of the office.
1384. **Roger de Upton**; patron, Sir Thomas de Wendesley, for this town.
. **John Horsley**.
1431. **Thomas Holland**, canon of Breadsall; patron, William Dethick. On the death of J. H.
1442. **Thomas Breadsall**, canon of Darley; patron, William Dethick. On the death of T. Holland, *alias* Bakster.
1456. **Robert Burton**, canon of Repton; patron, William Dethick. On the resignation of T. B. Thomas Breadsall, on his resignation, obtained a pension of four marks.
1487. **Henry Halom**, canon of Darley. On the death of Robert Roop, *alias* Burton.
. **John Alton**.
1518. **Thomas Beyston**, canon of Breadsall; patron, John Dethick. On the death of J. A.
- (1535.) **William Pendylton**. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

When Henry VIII. cajoled his Parliament, in 1536, into assenting to the handing over to the crown of all the monasteries having a revenue of less than £200 a-year, this very small Priory was of course included in the number. In fact, Derbyshire only contained one, Darley Abbey, that was possessed of a greater income, though Dale Abbey and Repton Priory managed to purchase their exemption from dissolution, an exemption, however, which only availed them for two or three years. A detailed account of the particulars of the royal plunderer's property, from Michaelmas, 1536, to Michaelmas, 1537, shows that the manor or priory of Breadsall Park was farmed by Laurance Holland, of Belper; that for the farm of the house and site of the late priory, with ten acres of arable land, he paid £16 7s. 8d.; that for twenty-four acres of pasture and one of meadow, he paid £2 12s. 6d.; and that he

also held one acre of pasture in Windley, at £2, a toft and a garden in Duffield, at 12d.; an acre of meadow in Belper at 12d.; lands and tenements in Darley at 6s. 8d., and lands and tenements in Chaddesden and Spondon at 2s., etc.*

The Priory estate remained in the hands of the crown till the sixth year of Edward VI., when it was granted to Henry, Duke of Suffolk;† but in the same year he obtained license to transfer it to Thomas Babington, of Dethick and Kingston, son and heir of Sir Anthony Babington, by Elizabeth Ormond. Thomas Babington‡ had large grants of other monastic lands, especially certain of those pertaining to Darley Abbey; but he did not long retain the Priory estate, for in 1553 he obtained license of alienation to Thomas Hutchinson. According to Lysons it was in the hands of John Leake in 1573.

The estate was shortly afterwards purchased by Sir John Bentley, Knight, who resided here, and whose tomb in the chapel of Stanley will hereafter be described. He died in 1622, and his daughter, Elizabeth, eventually sole heiress, married Sir Gervase Butler. Their daughter, Mary, brought Breadsall to her husband Sir Edward Moseley, and the heiress of Moseley brought it, in 1693, to Sir John Bland, of Hippax Park, Yorkshire. In October, 1702, Sir John Bland, son of the former Sir John, sold it to Thomas Leacroft; in March, 1703, Leacroft sold it to Andreas Greensmith, of Wirksworth. From Greensmith it passed in 1788 to Herbert Greensmith Beard and his brothers, who sold it in 1799 to Erasmus Darwin.§ Dying soon after the purchase, Mr. Darwin bequeathed the Priory to his father, the celebrated poet, physician, and philosopher, who spent there the concluding years of his life, and died April 18th, 1802.

* See Ministers' Accounts (Public Record Office), 27-28 Henry VIII., No. 82, f. 5; ditto 38 Henry VIII. and 1 Edw. VI., No. 13, f. 3, 6; also Miscellaneous Books (Augmentation Office, P. R. O.), vol. 399. ff. 417, 8. In vol. 209, f. 31^b of the Misc. Books is a copy of the indenture between the King and Laurence Holland, of Belper, dated 26th Feb., 28 Henry VIII., relating to the site of the lately dissolved Priory of Breadsall "*cum omnibus edificiiis, orreis, stabulis, columbaribus, ortis, pomariis, et gardinis.*"

† Patent Rolls, 6 Edw. VI., pt. 2, May 16th. This grant included the half of the rectory of Mugginton, which had been granted to Darley Abbey, on the original dissolution of the priory. At the same time the Duke of Suffolk had also grants in this county of lands at Alfreton, formerly pertaining to Beauchief Abbey, of lands at Weston, formerly pertaining to Darley Abbey, as well as a farm of the manor of Overloco, lately belonging to Sir Richard Riche. The particulars of the grant of the Breadsall Priory estate specify a vinery at Windley.

‡ Thomas Babington was connected with this immediate vicinity by his marriage with Catharine, daughter of Sir Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, where an altar tomb to her memory still remains.

§ Lysons' *Derbyshire*, p. 67, and Blore's *Breadsall*. There is also an abstract of title to the estate of Breadsall Priory in Add. MSS. 6.683, f. 702, commencing with the lease and release from Sir Edward Moseley to Sir John Bland, 1st and 2nd of August, 1693.

Though little is now heard of the memory of Dr. Darwin, and his claim to be one of the most distinguished worthies of Derbyshire is apparently disregarded, yet the wonderful versatility of his genius, and the unwonted breadth of his sympathies, will ever associate his name, at all events in the minds of the few, with Breadsall Priory—

“Sacred to Darwin
Darwin, immortal in the Muse’s page.”*

On the death of Sir Francis Darwin, in 1858, the estate was sold to Mr. Francis Morley, the present proprietor.

We here chronicle a saying, still whispered about by the neighbouring cottagers (which must be taken for what it is worth), that the reason of the extraordinary number of times that the Priory has changed hands, since the dissolution of the monasteries, is to be found in the fact that the house was built of the stones and on the site of ground once consecrated to the service of God, and hallowed by the ashes of the friars therein interred.

The old Priory buildings were probably used simply for farm purposes for upwards of sixty years after its dissolution, since it does not appear that the site became a gentleman’s residence until it came into the hands of Sir John Bentley. This would just correspond with the style and characteristics of the older parts of the present Priory House, which may clearly be referred to the end of the reign of Elizabeth, or the commencement of that of the first James. It is not quite easy to determine what is original and what is modern in the present house, so great have been the alterations of recent days; but there was a good engraving of it published in 1791, with Blore’s account of the manor and priory, which shows at once the nature of the structure, with its steep-pitched gables, and its four storeys of lofty mullioned windows. Over what was originally the chief entrance, were the impaled arms of Bentley carved in the stone, as is shown on this place.†

There are now no remains of the old priory above ground, if we

* *Elegiac Verses to the Memory of Darwin*, by the Rev. R. N. French, of Foremark, supposed to be inscribed on an urn in the Priory grounds. We have the original MS. of this ode, which differs in several respects from that published in French’s collected poems.

† The first wife of Sir John Bentley was Mary, daughter of Thomas Leigh, of Adlington, Cheshire. The arms at the priory were Bentley (*or*, three bends, *sab*) impaling quarterly of six—1st and 6th, Leigh (*arg.*, a lion rampant, *gu.*); 2nd, a chevron between three crowns; 3rd, three bars over all a bend; 4th, a cross potent fleury; 5th, three cross crosslets fitchée. This is the description given of the coat in the Meynell MSS. as it was in 1818. There is, however, obviously some error in this description; for the quarterings of Leigh of Adlington, see Harl. MSS. 1093, f. 54.

except a few stones, undoubtedly moulded in the Early English style, that now form part of the rockeries on the lawn. These stones evidently belonged to the original priory of friars, founded here in the reign of Henry III. But other stones of a much later moulding, and one or two fragments of gurgoyles and crocketed work, must not be attributed to the same building; for when the tower of All Saints', Derby, was being repaired, some forty years ago, some of the old material was given to Sir Francis Darwin, who carted it here to add to his rockeries. The plate given by Blore shows a large dovecote to the north-east of the house. It is of remarkable construction, being apparently entirely made of timber, and of octagon shape, diminishing considerably in size towards the top. It is represented with three tiers of openings encircling it at equal distances, in addition to the entrance beneath the vane at the summit. Probably this was of great antiquity; and it will be recollected that a dovecote (Columbarium) was mentioned as one of the appurtenances of the priory in 1291. Special license had in those days to be obtained for sanction to erect or maintain a dovecote.

Sir Francis Darwin, when excavating on the north side of the priory house in search of the foundations of the old dovecote, which had been previously removed, came across other foundations of substantial masonry. These, on being uncovered, proved to be the foundations and lower part of the walls of the whole parallelogram of the chapel up to the sloping wall-plate or set off. Amongst the fragments of the masonry were found the disjointed stones that had composed two elegantly moulded trefoil-headed arches, with the shaft that had divided them. These were carefully put together, and there can be little doubt, from the accurate drawing of them given by Miss V. H. Darwin,* that this graceful piece of Early English arcade work had served as double sedilia for the chapel of the original priory. It is much to be regretted that these stones, the only visible relic of the art that designed the first religious house on this site, should have been again pulled down and dispersed during the last alterations.

In Glover's *Derbyshire* it is stated that "several stone coffins" were here discovered, but we are assured by Miss Darwin that this is a mistake. The only stone coffin there was brought all the way from Elton, near Winster, and was broken when being again

* *Anastatic Drawing Society's* volume for 1858, plate XXX.

removed to Breadsall Lodge, where Lady Darwin resided after the sale of the Priory.

The courtesy of the present proprietor of the Priory enabled us to thoroughly explore the basement story, in search of any work pertaining to the ancient religious house. A small portion of the base of the present south wall has evidently been part of the original outer wall (though this can only be detected from the interior), as well as the low pointed doorway close by, in a substantially built partition wall. Beneath the room, immediately to the right of the present entrance hall, a considerable excavation was made by the late Sir Francis Darwin. Rumour had it that there was a subterranean passage from here to the old Castle of Horsley, three miles distant, and it is said that it was to test the truth of this rumour that this excavation was made. The passage, it is needless to state, was not discovered, but an interesting portion of the old priory was unearthed. So far as could be judged in the cramped quarters in which our inspection had to be made, there seemed to be no doubt that here was the ancient arched entrance into the interior or quadrangle of the priory. The level of the old house was several feet lower than the present one, and here we found walls forming three sides of a small square, the innermost wall having distinct traces of the wide gateway through which wheels could pass, and of the smaller postern entrance immediately to the right, in the same wall, for the foot entrance. The side walls had each had a doorway, though these are all now built up, doubtless to render the house planted on them more firm. These doorways would each communicate with a small room, through which there would be no access to the inner part of the priory. One of these would serve for the janitor or porter, and the other, where the loaves would be stored for the immediate relief of the alms-seeker, as a temporary rest for the passing traveller.

A rivulet passing through the grounds, used to keep the fish ponds of the priory well supplied. The horse-shoe pond, close to the house, is said to be one of the old ones.

Near to the lodge gate, at some little distance from the priory, are the remains of a small chapel that might, at the first sight, deceive the observer as to its antiquity. But it was only erected in 1836, and did not remain in use for more than a few years. It was served occasionally by the rectors of Breadsall and Morley. The priory estate is tithe-free, the proprietor being his own lay

rector. Certain dues were also paid to him on small portions of adjacent property even up to the last few years.

We must not omit to note that there is in the priory grounds, a headless and otherwise mutilated alabaster effigy of a man in armour kneeling on a pedestal. This was most improperly turned out of Breadsall church and placed here about 1840, at the same time that the beautiful chancel screen was broken up and other mischief done. From the MS. accounts of Breadsall church, given by Messrs. Lysons, Meynell, and Rawlins, prior to that vandalism, it appears that this figure formerly knelt on an octagonal pedestal against the east wall, to the north side of the altar. The pedestal was ornamented round the cornice with rudely carved roses. It was then not a little broken and disarranged, for Mr. Meynell, in a drawing, shows that the head and trunk had been turned round so as to face the feet! The date of this monument is not earlier than towards the close of the sixteenth century. It may be compared with the kneeling figure at Chesterfield to Sir Thomas Foljambe, 1604. It would be sure to commemorate some person of importance in the parish, and we have little doubt that it is to the memory of the last of the Breadsall Dethicks, John Dethick, who died in 1594. We venture to express the hope that the fragments of this effigy may once again find shelter in that church of which his ancestors were patrons for more than two centuries.

Church Broughton.




HELIOTYPE

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CHURCH BROUGHTON. S. W.

Church Broughton.

 HE manor of Broughton was given by Henry de Ferrers to the Priory of Tutbury on its first foundation in the reign of William the Conqueror, and the gift was confirmed in the next century by Robert de Ferrers the younger.*

We have not been able to find any specific mention of the original gift of the church of Broughton to the priory, either in the Tutbury Chartulary or elsewhere, but we think it most probable that there was no church here when the town was given to the priory, and that the monks erected one on their estate soon after it came into their possession. The advowson, or presentation to the rectory, would thus naturally fall into their hands.

At the earliest time to which the records of the Lichfield Diocesan Registers go back, Broughton was a rectory, and in the gift of the prior of Tutbury, and it thus remained till the close of the fourteenth century. The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV. (1291), values this rectory at £16 per annum. In a survey of the possessions of the priory, taken in the year 1325, a capital messuage, with lands, rents, and other appurtenances, was valued at £13 14s. 8½d., whilst the advowson of the church was estimated at £20 per annum.†

On the 22nd of August, 1398, a patent was granted by Richard II. to the Prior and Convent of Tutbury for the appropriation of the church of "Kirkebroughton." Eighty marks had to be paid to the King by the priory for this concession, and they had also to stipulate, in accordance with the statute of the 15th year of that

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 354.

† Mosley's *History of Tutbury*, p. 258.

reign, to take due care of the poor of the parish, and to provide the vicar with a suitable income.*

Three years later we find that an agreement was arrived at between the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield and the priory, as to disputes that had arisen with respect to the revenues of the benefice of Church Broughton during those times when the living was vacant. According to an old custom the bishop, at such intervals, had been in the habit of receiving the fruits. The dispute was settled by the bishop giving up the claim on behalf of himself and his successors, on the prior undertaking to pay to the bishop 13s. 4d. every year; viz., 6s. 8d. on the Feast of S. John the Baptist, and 6s. 8d. on the Feast of S. Martin. In the event of non-payment, the bishop had power of sequestration. This agreement received the episcopal seal at Eccleshall, December 24th, 1401, and the capitular seal of the priory at Tutbury on December 28th, of the same year.†

Though the royal license for the appropriation of the rectory was obtained in 1398, it was not until April 6th, 1403, that the episcopal sanction of John Burghill, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, was procured for the ordination of the vicarage. The bishop therein stipulated with the priory that the vicar was to have a manse with a hall and two chambers, a stable, and two gardens, built at the expense of the priory, close to the church. The vicar was to pay a pension of ten marks to the priory, under pain, if not paid within ten days of its being due, of having the sum doubled, in which case half of the fine was to go to the priory, and the other half to the fabric fund for the preservation of Lichfield Cathedral.‡ It seems from this that the vicar was to have all the tithes, subject to this payment.

But when the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* was drawn up (1535) this arrangement had been considerably modified, and the tables turned, for then the vicar received ten marks (£6 13s. 4d.) from the priory, his sole stipend, whilst the rectorial tithes held by the Prior of Tutbury amounted to £12.

Shortly after the dissolution of the monasteries, both the manor

* Patent Rolls, 22 Richard II., pt. 1, memb. 16; vide Appendix No. V. The way in which the statutes of Mortmain of Edward I. and III. were extended in the early part of the reign of Richard II., so as to prohibit appropriations, and how a few years later a way was made to evade them, and at the same time enrich the royal treasury, has been fully explained under Breadsall Priory, in connection with the appropriation of the mediety of Mugginton rectory.

† Add. MSS. 6,673, f. 234. Vide Appendix, No. VI.

‡ Tutbury Chartulary, Add. MSS. 6,714, f. 29.

and the impropriate rectory of Church Broughton were bestowed by the Crown on Sir William Cavendish, ancestor of the Dukes of Devonshire.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say:—"Church Broughton is a vicaridge and hath tenn pounds per annum salarye paid forth of the late King's revenue att the audit att Nottingham. . . . Mr. Emanuell Heywood serves the cure and is insufficient."

The living was considerably augmented in the first year of Queen Anne by the restoration of the great tithes. An indenture between George Roades, clerk, of Blythefield, Stafford, of the first part, Richard Bate, of Foston, of the second part, and Daniel Parker and Joseph Kniveton, yeomen, of Church Broughton, of the third part, declares that George Roades "out of a charitable and pious intent" being willing to settle the great tithes, of which he is impropriator, on the vicarage of Church Broughton, "now supposed to be donative," gives the said tithes to Richard Bate, the patron, on condition of all future vicars being presented to the bishop for presentation. This gift had numerous provisoes, the most important being that it should be void, unless the inhabitants of the parish enclosed a parcel of the common within a year, to the value of £5 per annum, for the use of the minister. A memorandum to the indenture states, that George Roades covenanted within three years to put the chancel "in good and sufficient repair," and that what should be saved of £50 in such repair should be laid out in the repair of the vicarage.*

A terrier of the vicarage, dated August 19th, 1751, shows that the £10 yearly to the vicar from the Crown was still continued. It further states that both great and small tithes were due to the vicar through the whole of the liberty of Broughton, and from Scropton Outtakes; but that four farms at Hatton, and lands at Sapperton, with farms at Lee's Hall, Mackley, Muse Lane, and Hare Hill, pay no other dues but Easter offerings.

The following is a list of all the rectors and vicars of Church Broughton that we have been able to find in the Episcopal Registers and elsewhere. The patron was in each case (except in 1382) the prior of Tutbury, up to its dissolution.

RECTORS.

. William le Hunte.

1332. Nicholas de Coleshull; on the death of R. le H.

* Add. MSS. 6,673, ff. 289-296.

1382. **Henry Sany**; in the person of Henry Morewood, rector of Hondesworth. Patron, the King. This exercise of royal patronage probably arose from the fact that the priory of Tutbury was several times in the hands of the King, owing to the disputes as to whether it was an alien priory or not. This question was more than once under consideration in the reign of Richard II.*

VICARS.

1403. **Roger Elkesdon**.
 . John Raven.
 1437. **John Tyrpyn**; on the death of J. R.
 1451. **John Salt**; on the death of J. T.
 1471. **John Garnet**; on the death of J. S.
 * * *

(1535). **Robert Gaunte**; *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

As this living was a donative, from the dissolution of the monasteries to the first year of Anne, no institutions are to be found in the Episcopal Registers between those dates, but several are supplied from the parish registers.

1620. **Emanuel Heywood**.
 1642. **Thomas Ley**, who seems to have held the living for about two years, when possession was resumed by Emanuel Heywood.
 1662. **Thomas Pallfroman**.
 1666. **Thomas Wilson**.
 1697. **Thomas Manlove**; instituted by the Bishop, when the living ceased to be donative, Sept. 26th, 1703; patron, Richard Bate.
 1720, Sept. 28th. **Charles Byrch**; patron, William Bate.
 1724, Sept. 24th. **Joseph Manlove**; patron, William Bate.
 1748, June 28th. **John Dimott**;† patron, Rev. Chambers Bate.
 1778, Dec. 21st. **Charles Chawner**; patron, Brownlow Bate.
 1820, June 22nd. **J. W. Jones**; patron, the King.
 1864, May 11th. **W. Auden**;‡ patron, W. Hopkins, of Dunstall.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Michael, consists of nave with side-aisles and south porch, chancel, and tower surmounted by a short spire at the west end. The chancel is of unusual size in proportion with the rest of the building. The area of the nave is 45 ft. by 20 ft. 6 in.; of the north aisle 45 ft. by 10 ft. 4 in.; of the south aisle 45 ft. by 10 ft. 10 in.; and of the chancel 40 ft. 9 in. by 17 ft. 7 in.

There can be no doubt that a church was erected here when the Norman style prevailed, probably in the reign of Henry I. Between the nave and chancel is a pointed arch, but the capitals of the

* See Mosley's *History of Tutbury*, pp. 263-275.

† John Dimott held at the same time the rectory of Somersall Herbert. He was buried September 28th, 1778. There is a MS. volume of his sermons, chiefly on the Church Catechism, still extant, and now in possession of the present vicar, the Rev. W. Auden.

‡ We are much indebted to the Rev. W. Auden for searching the registers for the names of former vicars, and for other information respecting this church.

pilasters or half-pillars are of Norman workmanship.* The respond and capital of the arch nearest the chancel between the nave and north aisle is also Norman, and we think it probable that the round pillars of the arcades on each side of the nave are all of the same date; but as the bases are concealed it is difficult to arrive at any precise conclusion. But it is quite clear that the original Norman church had chancel, nave, and side aisles.

Almost the only other remnant of the first church is the fine circular font at the west end of the nave. It stands two feet high, and is two feet six inches in diameter across the top. The pattern with which it is ornamented is very remarkable, and consists of interlacing triangles and circles, symbolical of the Trinity and Eternity (Plate XVI.)

The church was rebuilt throughout in its present proportions about the commencement of the fourteenth century, probably in the reign of Edward II., when the Decorated style prevailed. The last bay of the nave and the tower appear to be somewhat later than the rest, and were perhaps added after a temporary cessation of the work. The five-light east window of the chancel is a good specimen of a Decorated window of the usual design, the upper tracery chiefly composed of quatrefoils. The three north windows of the chancel, and two on the south side, are of a similar design. In the south wall there is a small pointed priest's door, and immediately to the left as you enter is an exterior recess in the wall, which was doubtless constructed as a resting-place for the founder or chief benefactor to this rebuilding of the church, though it does not seem that it was ever utilised. The arch of this recess is of an ogee shape, and the finial at the apex is a cross-crosslet in good preservation, but the open tracery below has been broken away.

The windows of the south aisle are also good specimens of Decorated work, rather earlier than those of the chancel, showing, we think, that the work of rebuilding, as was usually the case in this period, commenced with the nave and aisles, and concluded with the chancel. The east window of the north aisle corresponds with the one in the same position in the south aisle.

There are four pointed arches on each side between the nave and the aisles; the pillars are round (and probably Norman, as we

* This fact was noticed by Lysons about 1815, when the capitals were probably freer from whitewash, though he calls them, in the phraseology of his days, "Saxon." Add. MSS. 9,463, f. 11.

have already remarked), except the two at the west end, which are of an oval shape. This shows that an additional bay was added to the building in the fourteenth century. The mouldings of the capitals are of Decorated design. The two at the west end have remarkable projecting figures. Of the one on the north side we give a drawing (Plate V.)

The roofs of this period would of course be high pitched, and traces of the elevation can be seen on the west wall of the tower. Towards the end of the Perpendicular period, probably in the reign of Henry VII. (1485-1509), the walls above the arcades of the aisles were raised several feet, and a flat timber roof substituted. This oak roof seems to be in fair preservation, and the spandrels of the supports springing from the walls to the tie-beams are well carved. The chancel, too, has a flat roof. One of the south windows of the chancel, with a square head and three lights, is also of the Perpendicular style, though earlier than the roofs.

The clerestory windows that were inserted when the flat roof of the nave was put on, have been removed at a later date; and there are now two square-headed debased clerestory windows on the north side, and three on the south. It is evident that they are not in their original position, and the workmanship points to the time of Queen Anne; so that they were probably inserted at the time when the Rev. George Roades was spending his £50 over the chancel. The pulpit, which is of octagon shape, was the gift of Arthur Woolley, of Sapperton, in 1751.

On the night of the 16th of February, 1734, there was a remarkable storm of wind, which totally stripped the chancel of all its lead, and carried it to some distance. The church had, not many years before, been entirely new leaded.*

The church is singularly destitute of monumental remains. Of the objects of interest within the church, may be noticed a piscina niche at the east end of the south aisle. Mr. Meynell, who took some notes of this church about 1820, speaks of parts of the screens, that shut off the chantries or side altars at the end of these aisles, as then existing. In 1845-6, £600 was spent on the repair and repewing of this church, when these screens were broken up and much other damage effected. At this time the north wall of the north aisle was rebuilt, when a north doorway was blocked up, the south porch built, and the level of the whole

* Pegge's MS. Collections, vol. viii., f. 90.

of the nave and chancel was raised some eighteen inches, which has dwarfed the effect of the chancel, and otherwise spoilt the building.

A reredos screen, six feet from the east wall of the chancel, was then erected, and, fortunately, a good deal of the oak tracery of the old screens was placed here. On the back of one of the panels the date 1668 is cut, but much of the tracery we believe to be coeval with the rebuilding of the church in the fourteenth century. Behind the reredos is a large parish chest, six feet nine inches long, and having three locks, but it is not older than the beginning of the seventeenth century. Within it, though in a worm-eaten condition, is that favourite instrument of church harmony in the last century, that we have so often met with in Churchwardens' accounts, but never before in reality—the village bassoon.*

In the south wall of the chancel are three stone sedilia, with seats rising in gradation, and having pointed canopies. Beyond them is a piscina niche, of corresponding style, with a stone credence shelf.

In the same wall, but on the western side of the priests' door, is a round opening or recess in the wall, evidently co-eval with the erection of the present chancel. The opening, which is now surrounded by a plain circular moulding, is one foot ten inches in diameter, and it is blocked up within by brickwork. It is puzzling to conjecture its object, for it cannot have had any external communication, as the upper end of the arched recess, already described, is on the other side of it. There seem, however, to be marks within the moulding, as if projections had been broken off, which would have made the opening of a trefoil shape within a circle; and it may have been intended to place here a sunk head of the founder, carved in bas-relief (in the same way as we see instances of semi-effigial monuments), or probably a plate or stone with an inscription, such as the date of consecration.

The tower, with its low spire, is a good and picturesque specimen of Decorated work, and possesses several unusual features and details (such as the parapet) well worth the study of the architect or archæologist. The turret staircase projects in a semicircular shape from the north-east angle. There is a two-light pointed west window, and four pointed bell-chamber windows of much the same

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 216, 340.

design as those in the chancel. On the south side, there is also a single-light window, with an ogee shaped hood-mould over it. The bell-chamber has a substantial well-finished stone-vaulted roof. Above it, within the battlements, is a doorway on the south side, into the octagonal spire, which thus forms a not incommensurable chamber. There is a string-course of effective moulding round the spire, and above it a series of four windows with projecting eaves.

The tower contains a peal of three bells, having the following inscriptions:—

I. "The Rev. Randolph Marriott, Vicar, Francis Fearn,* Churchwarden. 1810."

II. "I sweetly tolling men do call

To taste on meats that feeds the soule. 1610."

Below the legend is the founder's mark of Henry Oldfield.

III. "God save his Church, 1614. John Fox, Hen. Eld," The founder's mark of George Oldfield.

The registers go back to the earliest period when they were ordered to be kept, and appear to be in good preservation and completeness. The first volume begins with January 19th, 1538, the second in 1679, and the third in 1726. There is a singular dearth of the interpolations or comments so often met with in early registers.

In the lack of more interesting information, will any critic condemn us for extracting the following:—

1767. May, daughter of Humphrey Morley, was born and baptised June 2nd. N.B. This child had two Teeth cut when born. I saw the teeth when they brought the child to me to baptize it.

JNO. DIMOTT, VICAR."


There is a volume of Churchwardens' Accounts, beginning with the year 1666.

* Francis Fearn (in addition to being churchwarden) was for upwards of thirty-two years parish clerk. He died in 1833, aged 59, and was buried at the west end of the north aisle, where there is a mural stone to his memory. This place of interment was his own choosing, as it was there that he used to stand to wind up the old church clock. This clock, which we are told was of great antiquity, was removed some fifteen years ago to give place to a new one.

Cubley.

Marston Montgomery.

Cubley.

T the time of the Domesday Survey (1086), Cubley was held by one Ralph under Henry de Ferrers. The record states that there was "a priest and a church" on the estate. It is probable that this Ralph was the ancestor of the Montgomeries, who (according to Glover) are known to have been here as early as 1160. William de Montgomery, in the year 1249, had right of free warren over his three manors of Cubley, Marchington, and Sudbury.* At the close of Henry III.'s reign, William Montgomery is entered as paying annually £6 17s. 8d., for three knight's fees, and a third, and a tenth of one fee, in Marston and Cubley, held under Earl Ferrers, in chief of the King.† In the 39th year of that King's reign, he obtained a grant of a market to be held on Mondays, as well as a fair of three days' duration at the festival of S. Andrew;‡ a proof of the former importance of Cubley. When the Ferrers' estates were forfeited, the Montgomeries retained the manors that they formerly held, but under allegiance to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the brother of Edward I. When Edmund died in 1297, Sir William Montgomery, son of the above-mentioned William, held both the manor and church of Cubley.§

Either this Sir William Montgomery, or his son of the same name, died in 1324, seized *inter alia* of the manor and church of Sudbury, and the church of Cubley, together with two tofts, one hundred and sixty acres of arable land, and £6 14s. 4d. of rents in the last of these parishes.|| He seems to have had no issue by his wife Alice.

* Inq. post Mort., 34 Hen. III., No. 34.

† Testa. de Nevill, f. 37.

‡ Rot. Chart., 39 Hen. III., memb. 6.

§ Inq. post Mort., 25 Edw. I., No. 51.

|| Inq. post Mort., 17 Edw. II., No. 66.

He was succeeded by Sir Walter Montgomery, but the pedigrees that make him son of Sir William, are in error, as he is spoken of in contemporary rolls as "*consanguineus et heres*" of William Montgomery, implying probably that he was first cousin. In 1365 he obtained a royal confirmation of the grant of the market and fair at Cubley which had been made to his ancestor.*

By his wife Matilda, he left a son and heir, Sir Nicholas Montgomery, who died March 27th, 1435. His eldest son, Sir Nicholas Montgomery II., died in 1465;† by his wife Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Cheresy, he had a son, also named Nicholas, who married Joan, daughter of Sir Nicholas Longford. He died in his father's life-time, but left a son, who was six years old at the time of his grandfather's death. This son, Sir Nicholas Montgomery III., married Joan, daughter of John Haddon, and died August 3rd, 1494. His eldest son, Sir John Montgomery, who died in 1513, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresley. By her he had three daughters and coheiresses—Ellen, who was married to Sir John Vernon; Anne, to John Browne, of Snelston; and Dorothy, to Sir Thomas Giffard, of Chillington, Staffordshire.‡ Dorothy's portion was the Cubley estate, which thus came into the hands of Sir Thomas Giffard.

There was a previous connection between the Montgomeries and the Giffards, for Sir John Giffard (father of Sir Thomas, by his first wife, Joan Horde) took for his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresley, and widow of Sir John Montgomery.§

Sir Thomas Giffard and his wife Dorothy had one daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who became the first wife of Sir John Port, of Etwall. By his first wife Sir John Port had two sons, who died in childhood, and three daughters, co-heiresses—Elizabeth, who was married to Sir Thomas Gerard, of Bryn, Lancashire; Dorothy, to George Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon; and Margaret, to Sir Thomas Stanhope, of Shelford.

Cubley eventually came to Sir Thomas Stanhope, as the portion

* Patent Rolls, 38 Edward III., 1st pt., memb. 22. For this confirmation he had to pay a fine of half a mark. Rot. Orig., 38 Edw. III., r. 31.

† Inq. post Mort., 5 Edw. IV., No. 20. This Sir Nicholas had a younger brother, Thomas, who presented to Sudbury rectory in 1422.

‡ It is a mistake, as stated in the Montgomery pedigree in the *Reliquary*, vol. xv., and elsewhere, to give Sir John a son Ralph who died before his father. This is a confusion with Ralph his next brother, who died without issue, but was heir male to Sir John. The daughters did not inherit till their uncle's death.—Eger. MSS. 991, f. 72.

§ By her he had one daughter, Frances, who became the wife of Sir John Talbot, of Grafton.

of Margaret, the youngest daughter; but it would appear, from a presentation to the rectory of Cubley made in 1558 (the year following Sir John Port's death) by Sir Thomas Gerard, that it was in the first instance assigned to the eldest daughter, Elizabeth. This change was probably brought about by the determined recusancy of Sir Thomas Gerard, and was the result of a family arrangement to save the property from being confiscated. But we shall have more to say on this head under Etwall.

Cubley Hall was for some time one of the seats of the Stanhopes, and the presentation to the rectory remained in the elder branch of that family until recent years, when both the manor and the rectory came into the market, and are now in different hands. From the subjoined list of rectors and their respective patrons, compiled from the diocesan registers and the returns of the Augmentation Office, it will be noticed that the advowson of the rectory not unfrequently formed part of the wife's settlement; so that the widow of the late lord of the manor presented even when his heir was of age. Thus Alice, widow of Sir William Montgomery, presented in 1332; Matilda, widow of Sir Walter Montgomery, in 1382 and 1385; and Lady Stanhope, widow of Sir John Stanhope, in 1627.

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV. (1291) valued this living at £13 6s. 8d. per annum, and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. (1535) at £13 16s. 1d.

The Parliamentary Commissions of 1650 report that—"Cublye is a parsonage reallye worth thirtye pounds per annum. Mr. Thomas Stubbings incumbent."

The following is the list of rectors from the beginning of the fourteenth century up to the present time:—

. **Robert de Montgomery.**

1308. **Henry de Marchinton**; vacant by death of R. de M. The Bishop, who was then in London, commissions the Archdeacon to institute. Leave of absence granted for one year for study.

1331. **Nicholas de Coleshull**; on resignation of H. de M.*

1332. **Henry de Bowelles**; patron, Alice de Montgomery. On the resignation of N. de C., who was preferred to the rectory of Church Broughton.

1339. **Hugo de Montgomery**; patron, Walter de Montgomery. On the death of H. de B.

. **John de Hopwas.**

1365. **Henry de Cotton**, acolyte; patron, Walter de Montgomery. On the resignation of J. de H.

1368. **Richard de Toppecliffe**; patron, Walter de Montgomery. R. de T. exchanged his benefice of Drayton with H. de C., the last rector of Cubley.

* At this time there was a dispute with respect to the right of presentation. See Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. ii., f. 70.

. **Richard de Standon.**

1382. **John Brymyngton**; patron, Matilda, relict of Walter Montgomery. On the resignation of R. de S.
1385. **Thomas Galpyn**; patron, Matilda Montgomery. On the death of J. B.
1399. **John Abyndon**, rector of Dedyngton, exchanged benefices with T. G., rector of Cubley; patron, Nicholas Montgomery.
1401. **Walter Bullok**; patron Nicholas Montgomery. On the resignation of J. A.
1402. **Robert Tunstall**, deacon of the free chapel of Tixhall, exchanged with W. B., rector of Cubley.
- . **John Yeveley.**
1432. **William Rufford**; patron, Nicholas Montgomery. On the resignation of J. Y.
1437. **William Wright**; patron, Nicholas Montgomery. On the resignation of W. R.
1468. **Thomas Browne**; patrons, William Comberford, Henry Pole, and Robert Hyll, trustees of Nicholas Montgomery, the heir being only nine years old. On the resignation of W. W.
1490. **James Sapyrton**; patron, Nicholas Montgomery. On the death of T. B.
- . **Edmund Astele.**
1497. **Henry Longford**; patron, Sir John Montgomery. On the death of E. A. Three years later Henry Longford resigned, and was re-instituted on a similar presentation, apparently from the former institution being invalid.
1514. **John Hodgkynson**; patron, Ralph Montgomery. On the death of H. L.
1516. **Ralph Lees**; patron, Sir John Gifford. This institution resulted from the success of an action brought at the Derby Assizes by Sir John Gifford against Ralph Montgomery (brother and heir to Sir John) and his nominee, John Hodgkynson, relative to the advowson of Cubley.
1558. **John Woodward** in the person of John Sharwyn, his proctor; patron, Sir Thomas Gerard. On the death of R. L.
1578. **Nicholas Calde**; patron, Sir Thomas Stanhope. On the deprivation of J. W.
1600. **Christopher Forman.** (Parish registers.)
1604. **Edward Bond.** (Bennett, according to the parish registers.)
- 1627, June 7th. **Edward Peers**; patron, Edward Griffiths, for Lady Stanhope. On the death of E. B.
- 1637, Aug. 4th. **Henry Pratt**; patron, Philip, 1st Earl Chesterfield.
- 1654, June 25th. **Thomas Stubbins.** (The Earl Chesterfield was then in prison as a royalist.)
- 1660, Feb. 11th. **Isaac Solden**; patron, Philip, 2nd Earl Chesterfield.
- 1692, Nov. 18th. **Joseph Hawkins**; patron, Philip, 2nd Earl Chesterfield. On the death of I. S.
- 1695, May 3rd. **Luke Budworth**; patron, Philip, 2nd Earl Chesterfield. (He had been curate to the two previous rectors.) Afterwards vicar of Longford.
- 1700, Oct. 30th. **Francis Oldham**; patron, Philip, 2nd Earl Chesterfield. On the resignation of L. B.
- 1704, Oct. 10th. **William Brown**; patron, Philip, 2nd Earl Chesterfield. On the death of F. O.
- 1714, Jan. 2nd. **Robert Sherwin**; patron, Philip, 3rd Earl Chesterfield. On the resignation of W. B.
- 1716, Sept. 5th. **Edward Hawkins**; patron, Philip, 3rd Earl Chesterfield. On the death of R. S.
- 1719, Dec. 21st. **John Shirley**; patron, Philip, 3rd Earl Chesterfield.
- 1733, Sept. 11th. **George Fletcher**; patron, Philip, 4th Earl Chesterfield.
- 1752, May 7th. **David Miles**; patron, Philip, 4th Earl Chesterfield. On the death of G. F.
- 1753, June 18th. **George Fletcher**; patron, Philip, 4th Earl Chesterfield. On the resignation of D. M.
1763. **George Fletcher**; patron, Philip, 4th Earl Chesterfield. On the death of G. F., sen.

- 1800, Oct. 29th. **William Edwards**; patron, Philip, 5th Earl Chesterfield. On the death of G. F.
1821. **Charles Williams**.
- 1832, March 2nd. **Richard W. VEVERS**; patron, George, 6th Earl Chesterfield. On the resignation of C. W.
1858. **Joseph Greene**; patron, Hon. R. W. Greene, of Dublin. On the death of R. W. V.
- 1868, Oct. 21st. **Cave Humfrey**; patron, Rev. Joseph Greene. On the resignation of J. G.

The church of Cubley, which is dedicated to S. Andrew, consists of nave, south aisle, chancel, and tower at the west end. The following are the measurements of the area of this church, as we find them entered in Mr. Rawlinson's notes:—Nave, 96 ft. by 20 ft. 5 in.; south aisle, 36 ft. 2 in. by 13 ft. 6 in.; and chancel, 34 ft. 11 in. by 19 ft. 6 in. Of the church that was erected here when the Norman style prevailed there are considerable remains, for the three semi-circular arches, supported by two round pillars, which divide the nave from the aisle, are of this period. To the same date may be assigned the half-pillars or piers of the chancel arch with their capitals, though a pointed arch has been placed upon them at a later period. The large massive circular font, at the west end of the aisle, is also of Norman workmanship.

In the last half of the twelfth century the shallow Norman chancel, which had probably terminated in an apse, was taken down, and one of the Early English style substituted. On the south chancel wall are three small lancet windows of this date, and two of similar design in the north wall. The priest's door, on the south side of the chancel, is also of the same period. The hood-mould or drip-stone over this door is worth noting, as it not only terminates in heads, but has a third head in the centre.

The five-light east window of the chancel, the mullions of which are continued in plain intersecting lines in the upper tracery, is of the Decorated period, and after a pattern that mostly prevailed about the year 1320.

The tower is a fair example of late Perpendicular, being built in the reign of Henry VIII., as can be ascertained from the armorial bearings. There is a west door, with a pointed three-light window above it. The second stage of the tower is lighted by three quatrefoil openings, on the west, south and north sides; and the bell-chamber by four two-light windows of the usual perpendicular pattern. The summit is adorned with an embattled parapet and four pinnacles at the angles. It was restored in 1874.

The remarkable feature of this tower is the interesting series of

arms carved on the exterior, which we will now consider.* They are ten in number; two are in the spandrels of the west doorway, three on the south wall, and the remainder on the north. The two shields above the west doorway are those of the two husbands of Elizabeth Gresley, Sir John Montgomery and Sir John Giffard, viz.—Montgomery (*or*, an eagle displayed, *az.*) impaling the quartered coats of Gresley (*vaire, erm. and gu.*) and Wastneys (*sab.*, a lion rampant, *arg.*)† and Giffard (*az.*, three stirrups with leathers, *or*) impaling the same.

On the south side are the impaled arms of the three co-heiresses of Sir John Montgomery by his wife Elizabeth, whose names we have already given. They are Vernon (*arg. a fret, sab.*), Browne (*az.*, a chevron between three escallops, *or*, within a bordure engrailed, *gu.*), and Giffard, each impaling the quartered coat of Montgomery.‡

On the north side of the tower are five shields, one of which has Montgomery quartering Cheresey, (?) and was probably intended for Ralph Montgomery, who died unmarried. The other four are Sacheverell (*arg.*, on a saltire, *az.*, five water bougets, *or*); Kniveton (*gu.*, a chevron *vaire, arg. and sa.*, a martlett for difference); Bagot (*arg.*, a chevron, *gu.*, between three martlets, *sab.*); and Bowden (quarterly, *sab. and or*, in the first quarter a lion passant, *arg.*); each of them impaling Montgomery. Sir Nicholas Montgomery III., had issue by Joan his wife, in addition to John Montgomery, Thomas, Walter, and another son (name unknown), and four daughters. These daughters were—Isabel, married to Henry Sacheverell, of Morley; Margaret,§ to John Kniveton, of Mercaston; Anne, to Lewis Bagot; and Catharine, to Sir William Bowden.

The church has been much spoiled by being repaired, and having windows inserted, at a time when debased tastes prevailed.

* We desire to acknowledge our indebtedness to an account of these arms, with accompanying woodcuts, by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, the editor of the *Reliquary*, in the 15th vol. of that publication.

† The carver has, by mistake, reversed the order of these quarterings, placing Wastneys in the 1st and 4th quarters, instead of in the 2nd and 3rd. Sir Nicholas Gresley, the immediate ancestor of Elizabeth, four generations back, married Thomazin, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Wastneys, of Cotton, Stafford. It may be here remarked that there was an earlier connection than this between the Montgomerys and the Gresleys, in the reign of Edward II., for Sir Walter Montgomery married for his first wife, Margaret, widow of Sir Peter Gresley. Sir Peter was grandfather of Sir Nicholas Gresley.

‡ Here again the carver has placed the Montgomery coat in the wrong quarter, nor is it possible to make out what the 1st and 4th quarters of these shields are intended for, as they are evidently heraldically incorrect and differ in each. Mr. Jewitt supposes (and we have no better conjecture to offer) that they are intended for the arms of Cheresey, whose heiress was the wife of the first Nicholas Montgomery.

§ In some pedigrees of Kniveton (as in Collins' *Baronetage*) she is called Joan, but this seems to be an error.

The three windows of the south aisle are square headed, with plain cross mullions, and there are two more windows of the same style, only larger, in the north wall of the nave. On the south side of the arch into the chancel some of the whitewash has been removed, showing the following names painted on the plaster:—"Mr. John Shirley, Rector, Robert Whiting, Churchwarden. Anno Domini 1728." Probably at this date certain repairs were effected. When Mr. Rawlins visited this church in 1834, he found that the only entrance was by the priests' door. He says—"The porch* on the south side having been taken down and its door walled up, for the purpose of more regularly paving the church, and affording greater accommodation to the parishioners, there is now no entrance whatever except through the chancel door, which certainly cannot be considered any improvement either to the exterior or the interior." The chancel was repaired in 1845, but has recently been restored with much taste by the present rector, the Rev. Cave Humfrey, and the east window filled with glass, an admirable specimen, both in harmony of colours and in design, of modern art and workmanship.†

The two lancet windows, nearest the east end, on the south side of the chancel, are filled with old glass, the one having a figure of S. Catherine, with her wheel of martyrdom, and the other of a kneeling bearded saint. This glass is of fourteenth century work, and has been moved into these smaller lights from the east window. The third lancet has a modern figure of S. Andrew. The two lancets on the opposite side have a large number of diverse fragments of old glass, chiefly yellow stain and smear.

In the south wall of the chancel is a plain pointed piscina niche.

The monuments in this church to the Montgomery family have at one time been of much interest, but are now greatly mutilated and defaced. There is evidence that they have suffered much even during the present century. A little more than two centuries ago the following inscriptions were copied from two tombs in this church:‡—

* This porch is shown in a drawing of Mr. Meynell's, but it is a poor, comparatively modern, affair.

† Below the window is this inscription:—"To the Glory of God. In loving remembrance of Lebbeus Charles Humfrey, late of her Majesty's Council, and Emma his wife, this window was erected by their children, February, 1874." The window is by Messrs. Burlison & Grylls.

‡ Glover gives a copy of these inscriptions. We know that they were taken by Elias Ashmole about 1660, and they are probably amongst his MSS. in the Bodleian, but we have failed to find them.

"Hic jacet Dns Nicholas Montgomerie miles qui obiit 27 Martii 1435."

*"Hic jacet Nicholas Montgomery miles et Johanna uxor ejus, qui-
quidem Nichus obiit 3 die Aug. 1494."*

Round the latter were figures of the four sons, John, Ralph, Thomas, and Walter, and also the figures and arms of the four daughters, whose coats on the tower we have already described. Lysons' MS. notes of this church (*circa* 1815) evidently point to this tomb, when describing an altar-tomb on the south side of the chancel, with a slab of Purbeck marble on the top, from which the brass effigies and arms had been torn. Round the sides were figures, and over it was an obtuse arch.* Mr. Meynell describes it, about the same time, as a raised tomb, having eight compartments for figures, but the brasses gone from the top. During one of the subsequent "repairs" of the chancel, this monument must have been still more mutilated, for at its last restoration, the ends and top were found to simply consist of bricks and mortar. As nothing of the original work remained but the front panel, it was thought best to reduce it to its present proportions. It now only projects about a foot from the wall, and has but six instead of eight compartments for figures. Two of these compartments are vacant; in one of them is a man in a gown, with a book in his left hand; in another, a man and woman holding a shield before them, the former in armour, with a collar round his neck; in a third is a man in a long flowing robe with collar, and holding a shield; and in a fourth a man in armour, having a collar with a large round pendant, and also holding a shield. In the spandrels of the arched projection from the wall, over the tomb, are two shields, but their charges are not now visible. This is the tomb of Sir Nicholas Montgomery III., and his wife, Joan Haddon. The inscription has wholly disappeared.

The first of the two inscriptions is to Sir Nicholas Montgomery I., son of Sir Walter Montgomery, by his wife Matilda, and great grandfather of Sir Nicholas Montgomery III. Though this inscription has also disappeared, parts of the tomb still remain. Up to 1830, or thereabouts, as we find from Lysons' and Meynell's notes, this tomb stood in the nave, under the north wall, and the effigy was not then so much mutilated as at present. It now stands against the north wall of the chancel. It consists of a raised tomb of alabaster, having angels carved in relief, holding shields, on the front and at the ends. On the top rests the re-

* Add. MSS., 9,463, f. 15.

cumbent effigy of a knight in plate armour, but having the legs and left arm broken away. His head, wearing a basinet with a bandeau round it, rests on a large helmet. Round the neck is a collar of roses, and the hip-belt, or bawdrick, is ornamented with four-leaved flowers. The feet rest on a dog that has a collar of bells round the neck.

Although it is quite obvious, at a casual glance, that the legs of this effigy have been broken off since its completion, a tasteful legend has grown up to account for this mutilation, which it is a pity to think has no basis. The old tree was pointed out to us under which Sir Nicholas Montgomery died, after engaging in single combat with a mortal enemy; a fearful combat that resulted in the loss of both his legs. The knight was missed from the hall,* and was for a long time searched for in vain, until his lady's favourite lap-dog at last found the corpse. His widow, in remembrance of the dreadful deed, caused Sir Nicholas's effigy to be sculptured without the legs, and with her lap-dog at his feet.

Lysons also mentions, on the south side of the chancel, an alabaster effigy of a female much mutilated, and raised on a high plinth of stone, with an inscription round it, of which only these letters could be read, " ygot his wyfe who dyed 1509. *Ihc.*" This monument has completely disappeared. We think it may very possibly have been the tomb of Margaret Montgomery, the wife of John Kniveton, of Mercaston.

In the south-east corner of the chancel, now level with the pavement, is the small effigy of a female, sculptured in high relief, only about three feet in length. This is the tomb round which, in Lysons' time, the words "*Here lyeth Catharine*" could be read. Possibly it may have been to the memory of a sister of the last-named Margaret—Catharine Montgomery, the wife of Sir William Bowden.

One other tomb remains to be noted, against the south wall of the aisle. It has originally been a monument after the fashion of the one in the south wall of the chancel, and has had an altar tomb projecting from an arched recess; but it has been shamefully treated, to make room for wretched pews during the present century, and nothing now remains but the arched canopy; all

* The ancient Hall of Cubley, for several generations the chief seat of the Montgomeries, and afterwards one of the seats of the Stanhopes, was pulled down about the beginning of last century. It was situated a short distance to the west of the church, and its site can still be easily discerned from the remains of the moat that surrounded it.

below it, having been removed and the aperture bricked up. Lysons, who mentions it in another part of his collections, speaks of it as "a table tomb." In the spandrels of the arch are two shields, the colours on which are barely discernible, but by the aid of Mr. Meynell's notes, we made out that the one to the left bears Ermine, within a bordure *gu.*,* impaling *arg.*, a chevron *gu.*, fretty or, between three billets, *sab.*—the one to the right bears Montgomery impaling the same. The first of these coats we believe to be Hundscot impaling Delves. Neither of these were Derbyshire families, and we are inclined to think that these shields show (after the fashion of those in the spandrels of the west door) that a Montgomery married a Delves, the widow of a Hundscot, but we have not succeeded in tracing such a match.

The tower contains a peal of four bells. Two of them have inscriptions of considerable interest, being invocations (*ora pro nobis*) to S. Barbara and S. Andrew, the latter the patron saint of the church. They are thus inscribed:—

I. "God Save His Church, 1661," and the founder's mark of George Oldfield.

II. "Barbara o. p. n."

III. "See Andrea o. p. n."

IV. "God Save His Church, I. H., H. B., Wardens, 1688."

The first volume of the registers extends from 1566 to 1672, but in several places it is damaged by damp and bad ink. In this volume is the following entry, relating to an interment in the chancel, of which there is no monument now extant:—

"Mrs. Dorothy North, wife of Mr. John North, younger daughter of Mr. John Parks, of Wandley, departed this life the 13th day of April, 1667, about halfe an houre after five of the Clock in the afternoön. And was buried within the Charcell att the west end neare unto the south wall. Betwixt which wall and her grave Her husband desires to bee buried. Mr. Isaac Solden preached her funerall sermon; his text was out of ye Evangelist St. John, chapt. 14, verse 28."

The interval between 1672 and 1676 is missing, the second volume beginning with the latter date and ending in 1711. The writing in this volume is very indifferent. In the more recent registers there is also a gap between 1723 and 1726.

* The bordure is so wide that perhaps it would be more correctly described as—*gu.*, an escutcheon, *ermine*.

The Chapelry of Marston Montgomery.

THIS manor of Marston, called Montgomery to distinguish it from Marston-on-the-Dove, has no distinctive mention in the Domesday Survey. It seems for a long period to have been included in the manor of Cubley; and we are inclined to think that the church mentioned in the survey as being on the latter manor (judging from the greater antiquity of one portion of it), may in reality have been situated at Marston. Soon after the Conquest, when this property was in the hands of the Montgomeries, they made Cubley their principal seat, and erected a church there, which became (as we conjecture) the more important of the two; and hence Marston was regarded as a chapelry of Cubley, though of the older foundation.

Owing to it being thus involved as a mere chapelry of the larger church, Marston Montgomery has no distinct ecclesiastical history. Beyond the fact that the rector of Cubley was bound to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service at Marston, we have met with no notice of it until the Parliamentary Commission of 1650, when it was reported that "Marstone Montgomery is a chappell apperteyning (to Cubley) worth thirty pounds per annum." It was then served by the same incumbent as Cubley, Mr. Thomas Stubbings.

From 1660 it was treated as a parochial chapelry, and had separate register books assigned to it. In that book the Rev. Isaac Solden enters himself as "Rector of Cubley and Marston;" and in another institution of the same century, the benefice is described as "Cubley-cum-Marston." It is still held in conjunction with Cubley.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Giles, consists of nave, chancel, and north aisle, and is now (1877) in process of restoration. Considerable alterations and repairs were effected in this church in 1824, at a cost of £400; and we believe that it was at

this time that the north aisle was pulled down, and the north wall of the nave built up flush with the pillars that formerly divided it from the nave. At all events we gather from the notes of Mr. Meynell, taken about 1817, that at that time the north aisle was standing,* for he speaks of there being "round pillars but Gothic arches." There was no aisle when Mr. Rawlins was here in 1834, and he gives the following as the area of the church:—Nave 34 ft. 1 in. by 19 ft. 7 in.; and chancel 28 ft. 5 in. by 14 ft. 11 in. This aisle is being now rebuilt, the two arches, supported by two round pillars with plainly-moulded capitals and bases, having been cleared of the masonry that filled them up.

The south doorway of the nave was built up in 1791, and another doorway opened in the west wall. The latter is now again built up, and the former opened, with the addition of a new porch. An organ chamber and vestry are built on the north side of the chancel, an effective bell turret placed on the west gable in the place of the wooden box that preceded it, and the roofs raised to a proper high pitch. The sketches of this church taken by Mr. Meynell and Mr. Rawlins, show flat roofs both to nave and chancel. A stone has been built into the buttress on the south side of the nave next to the chancel, on which is inscribed—"I. Carter, C. W. 1698." This stone, we were told by the masons, was found near the roof, and is supposed to be the date at which the old flat roof was re-leaded.

The oldest part of the church is the plain semi-circular arch between the nave and the chancel, which, in our opinion, is of Saxon construction of the eleventh or tenth century—the oldest piece of ecclesiastical masonry that we have yet met with in Derbyshire.

The high south doorway, now re-opened, is of Norman design, the capitals to the shafts in the jambs being the original ones.† There is a small light of early Norman date in the west end of the building, and one of the two small lights to the new organ chamber was also in the old fabric. The priest's door in the chancel, now built up, seems also to be of the Norman period, as well as the plain circular font.

The Early English period, of the latter half of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, is also here represented in

* We have since been informed by the rector that the north aisle was pulled down before this date—probably in 1698.

† Lysons has a pencil drawing of these two capitals, when they were in better preservation. Add. MSS. 9,448, f. 264.

the two narrow lancet windows, one on each side of the east end of the chancel.

To the Decorated period of the fourteenth century belongs a pointed three-light window in the south wall of the nave (of the same character as the east window at Cubley), as well as the three-light window at the east end of the chancel.

In the south chancel wall is a plain piscina niche. The restoration has brought to light many fresco designs on the walls. On each side of the large chancel window are texts in black letter on scrolls, and there is another text within a circle over the chancel arch. These texts, which are in English, are probably not of older date than the reign of Elizabeth, as well as a crown in red and yellow on the other side the chancel arch. But there are some traces of colour which are certainly of pre-Reformation date, such as the cinquefoils stencilled in red on the pillars of the north aisle.

Mr. Rawlins noted "an old balustraded singing gallery" at the west end, when he visited this church, and Mr. Meynell, the following more interesting fact—"There is in a seat of the Bowyers two very curious old paintings upon pannel, apparently the representation of a Town or a number of old houses, this might probably come from the old hall at Cubley."

There are three bells bearing the following inscriptions:—

I. "Thomas Woolley, Churchwarden, 1774."

II. "God save the Church, 1636."

III. "God save the Church, 1632."

The registers up to 1660 were kept in common with those of Cubley. The first volume of the separate entries begins in that year and ends with 1758. It is kept with the Cubley registers. On the inside of the cover are written the following hexameters, which form an appropriate motto for the book.

*"En liber incertus, vivit vix unus et alter,
Ægrotat, monitur, sic transit gloria mundi;
En liber insignis, vix nascitur unus et alter,
Uxorem ducit, sic crescit gloria mundi;
Natali thalamus certat, thalamoque sepulchrum,
Sic redit in cineres omnis qui lumina vidit."*

These lines are thus Englished on the same page—

*"Behold a book of change, scarce one sees day,
But others dye, worlds gloryes soe decay;
Behold a book of note, scarce one is borne,
But others wedd, worlds glory soe comes on;
The bed doth strive with birth, with bed the tombe,
Soe all that see the light to dust and ashes come."*

Dalburg.

Dalbury.

DALBURY, at the Domesday Survey, was possessed of a priest and a church. The manor was then held by one Robert, under Henry de Ferrers, though a portion of it (two bovates or oxgangs) pertained to the Abbey of Burton. This Robert was either an immediate ancestor of, or the same person as Robert de Dun,* who gave two parts of the tithes of his lordship of Dalbury to Tutbury priory.† We know that he was lord of Dalbury in the reign of Henry II., but when or how it left the family it seems impossible now to determine.

At the time when the manor of Dalbury left the Dunne family, it appears that a different arrangement was also arrived at so far as the tithes were concerned. When the valuation of English benefices was taken by order of Pope Nicholas IV., in 1291, the church of Dalbury was valued at £6 13s. 4d. per annum, but only one pound was paid over by that church to the priory of Tutbury; and when the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 27 Henry VIII., was drawn up, the church was valued at £4 16s. 1d., a pension of 6s. 8d. being paid to Tutbury priory.

There was also a connection between this church and the Staffordshire priory at Trentham, but as there is no chartulary or extended account of the benefactors of this priory extant, it is impossible to say how this connection originated. In 1291, the church of Dalbury was paying an annual sum of one pound to the priory of Trentham, and this said sum was being paid in the 27th of Henry VIII.

In the year 1296, the manor of Tutbury, together with the advowson of the church, was held by Giles de Meynell, under Edmund of Lancaster.‡

* Robert de Dun was also lord of Breadsall. See the previous account of that church.

† Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 355.

‡ Inq. post. Mort., 25 Edw. I., No. 51.

Afterwards, the manor was held immediately by the family of Holland. Probably it was conferred by Edward II. on his brother Edmund, Earl of Kent. His daughter and heiress Joan, married Sir Thomas Holland for her second husband.* One of the first definite links connecting them with this parish, that we have found, occurs in the reign of Edward II., when the king granted to William de Holland the right of free warren over Dalbury and Dalbury Lees.† In the third year of Edward III. (1329), the manor was in the hands of Robert and Matilda Holland.‡ The pleadings given in the *Quo Warranto* Rolls of about this date, prove that Edward I. had granted and confirmed the right of free warren at Dalbury and Dalbury Lees to Robert Holland, by charter dated Doncaster, 19th December, 1281, with a penalty of £10 on anyone infringing the same; that Robert Holland had died seized of this right and the manor; that his son Robert was then under age; and that meanwhile it should be held by his widow Matilda. Matilda Holland died about 1349.§ Eleven years later we find the manor held by Otto Holland and his wife Joan.|| In 1373, another Robert Holland, probably the son of Otto and Joan, died seized of the same.** Just a century later, Anne (relict of Henry Holland), described in the inquisition as Duchess of Exeter, sister of the king, and afterwards the wife of Thomas Selenger (St. Leger), died seized of the manors of Dalbury and Dalbury Lees.††

Deceived by the official but incorrect abstract of the inquisitions published by the old Record Commission, some have asserted that the manor of Dalbury was given to the priory of Breadsall in the reign of Richard II.; but it will be seen on reference to this inquisition (which is given in full, as an Appendix‡‡ to the account of that priory) that this was not the case, but that the manor was then held by Sir John Holland, who is described as being of Thorpe-Waterville, a village in Northamptonshire.

After the death of Anne, Duchess of Exeter, these manors appear to have been escheated to the Crown, and their exact descent cannot be traced. During the reign of Richard III., Sir Gervase Clifton presented to this living, but we cannot find that he held the manor; and as he was for that year Sheriff of Derby and

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 48.

† Rot. Chart., 9 Edw. II., pt. I., No. 44.

‡ Inq. post. Mort., 3 Edw. III., No. 54.

§ Inq. post. Mort., 23 Edw. III., pt. I., No. 58.

|| Inq. post. Mort., 34 Edw. III., No. 37.

** Inq. post. Mort., 47 Edw. III., No. 119.

†† Inq. post. Mort., 15 Edw. IV., No. 31.

‡‡ Vide Appendix II.

Notts., we think it likely that this was a presentation made by him in the name of, or acting for the Crown.

In the first year of Philip and Mary an injunction was forwarded to Sir Gervase Clifton, the Sheriff (descendant of the above-named Sir Gervase), ordering Nicholas Bacon and Ann, his wife, to surrender to Robert Tomlynson half the manors of Dalbury and Dalbury Lees, the half of ten messuages, five hundred arable acres, a hundred acres of meadow, four hundred acres of pasture, twenty acres of wood, four hundred acres of furze and scrub, and ten pounds of rent, there situated, together with half the advowson of the church, or in default to appear and answer at Westminster on the 12th of April, 1555.*

Probably Nicholas Bacon had had a direct grant of half this manor from the Crown in the previous reign. Philip and Mary recklessly removed many crown tenants, apparently for no better reason than that they had been appointed by predecessors who differed from them in religion. On Elizabeth coming to the throne she, for a like reason, acted in a similar way, and we find that the manor and advowson of Dalbury were granted to Sir John Port. His daughter and co-heiress Elizabeth, brought this property to Sir Thomas Gerard; but his recusancy interfered with his power of presenting to the rectory, though he seems to have been permitted to name a substitute to act for him.

Gervase Sleigh held the manors of Dalbury and Dalbury Lees, together with the advowson. He died in 1641, and his son Sir Samuel Sleigh, who died in 1679, was also possessed of this property. His eldest daughter and co-heiress brought these manors to her husband, James Cheetham, of Turton Tower, Lancashire. Samuel Cheetham, their eldest son, owned them in 1712; but on the death of Samuel and his two brothers without issue, the property reverted to Rowland Cotton, of Bellaport, who had married the other co-heiress of Sleigh. With that family the manor and advowson still rest.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say that—"Dalberrie is a parsonage really worth twentye pounds per annum; Mr. Roger Jackson, incumbent.

The following is a list of the rectors of Dalbury, chiefly compiled from the Diocesan Registers:—

1299. John de Leges; patron, Giles de Meignel. This institution was made by Walter de Thorp, acting as vicar for the bishop, who was then *in remotis*.
 1349. Ralph de Zouche; patron, Matilda, relict of Robert de Holand.

* From the original document in our possession.

1350. **Richard de Melbourne**, vicar of Lillebourn, exchanges benefices with **R. de Z.**, rector of Dalbury.
1361. **Hugo de Dalbury**; patrons, **John de Scote**, and **Roger de Knyton**, for this turn. (Probably as trustees).
1368. **Richard Walker**; patron, **Richard (? Robert) de Holand**. On the death of **H. de D.**
1369. **Thomas Orrell** (in the person of **John de Preston de Derby**); patron, **Robert de Holand**. On the resignation of **Richard (Walker) de Tamworth**.
1402. **Nicholas James**; patron, **John Holand**. On the death of **T. O.**
William Soneworth.
1417. **Robert**, son of **Simon de Bamburgh**, rector of Geddyng, exchanges benefices with **W. S.**, rector of Dalbury; patron, **John**, son of **John Holand**.
1422. **John Chippendale**, rector of Cowdeby, exchanges with **R. de B.**, rector of Dalbury; patrons, **Thomas Gresley**, **John Gresley**, and **William Aldelbyn**, for this turn. (Probably as trustees).
1439. **Robert Baron**; patron, **John Curson**, for this turn, by grant from **Sir John Holland**.
1446. **Robert Melborne**, canon of Repton; patron, **Sir John Holland**. On the death of **R. B.**
Robert Taylor.
1476. **Henry Blake**; patrons, **Ralph Fitzherbert**, **John Fitzherbert**, and **Margaret**, his wife, executors of **Anne**, late Duchess of Exeter, sister to the King, and wife of **Thomas Seyntleger**. On the death of **R. T.**
1478. **Henry Rappoke**; patrons, the same as at the last institution. On the resignation of **H. B.**
1484. **Henry Derker**; patron, **Gervase Clyfton, Knt.** On the death of **H. R.** (1535). **Anthony Eyre**. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
1545. **Robert Oturway**; patron, the King. On the death of **A. E.**
1566. **George Burghie**; patron, **Richard Dickson**, for this turn, through **Sir Thomas Gerard** and **Elizabeth**, his wife. On the death of **J. O.**
1575. **Thomas Burie**; patron, **William Smithe**, for this turn, through **Sir Thomas Gerard**.
1599. "**John Sacheverell** was inducted rector of this parish, and **Robert Brett** (as his proctor) took full and quiet possession of the same the 25th day of March."
—Parish Registers.
- 1622, Feb. 13th. **John Johnson**; patron, **Gervaise Sleigh**. On the resignation of **John Sacheverell**.
- 1624, Oct. 11th. **Joseph Swetnam**; patron, **Gervaise Sleigh**. On the resignation of **J. J.** (1650). **Roger Jackson**.
- 1652, Sept. 30th. **Robert Simmons**.
- 1662, June 6th. **Ralph Bull**; patron, **Sir Samuel Sleigh**. Instituted at the ordination held by **Bishop Hacket**, at **S. Andrew's, Holborn**.
- 1673, March 4th. **Edward Ainsworth**; patron, **Sir Samuel Sleigh**. On the death of **R. B.**
- 1698, Feb. 20th. **John Lord**; patron, **Elizabeth Sleigh**, widow. On the death of **E. A.**
- 1711, Dec. 19th. **Cornelius Sutton**; patron, **Elizabeth Sleigh**, widow.
- 1731, Jan. 10th. **George Gretton**; patron, the King. Died Oct. 7th, 1732.
- 1732, March 1st. **Samuel Davison**; patron, **Elizabeth Sleigh**, widow. He was also rector of **Trusley**.
- 1770, July 17th. **Evelyn Rowland Cotton**; patron, **William Cotton**. On the death of **S. D.**
- 1796, Jan. 29th. **Robert Nares**; patron, the King.* On the death of **E. R. C.** **Dr. Nares** was Archdeacon of Leicester.
- 1807, May 25th. **Charles Evelyn Green**; patron, the King.* He was reinstituted Sept. 28th.
1831. **Charles Evelyn Cotton**.
1857. **Henry James Cotton**.

* These two presentations were in the hands of the Crown, owing to the lunacy of the real patron.

The Church of Dalbury, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a small building, picturesquely mantled in ivy, and now consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, south porch, and vestry to the north of the chancel. The north aisle was added in 1844. Previous to that alteration, the size of the area of the church is thus given by Mr. Rawlins (1821):—Nave, 40 ft. 3 in. by 14 ft. 8 in.; chancel, 23 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 6 in.

There is no trace left of the ancient church standing here when the Domesday Survey was taken, unless it might be the font, which Rawlins describes as "small and circular." The font now stands in the chancel, and has a handsome carved modern covering. The church seems to have been rebuilt throughout in the Early English period, *circa* 1200–50. Later alterations have destroyed many of its features, but there is an Early English small lancet window remaining on each side of the nave at the west end. Though the battlements have been added to the small square tower or bell turret at the west gable at a subsequent date, it also pertains to the latter part of the early pointed style. It is lighted by a small west window of two lights with trefoil heads. The arch in the interior of the church, that supports the turret, is ornamented with characteristic tooth moulding.

The other features of the church, that have not been altered in recent times, such as the south windows of the chancel and the priest's door, yet appear to have been reconstructed (possibly in the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries) after the fashion of the early pointed work. There is an old blocked-up single light in the west wall of the vestry, and this adjunct shows other signs of antiquity. The south porch is a modern erection of brick.

The church underwent considerable repairs about 1629, as we find from an entry in the parish registers. On April 21st of that year, William Dike left 40s. interest for the repair of the church, "but the parish being charged with great payments for the present repayre of the sayd church," begged the executors to give them the capital and promised to make no application in the future for the interest. This proposition was accepted by the executors.

In 1844, considerable repairs, as well as the addition of a north aisle, were effected by the late rector (the Rev. C. E. Cotton) at a cost of about £250, including new timbers to the roof, on the bosses of which the arms of Cotton frequently appear.

The church is destitute of any monuments of antiquity. The

only one of any importance is a mural tablet against the north wall of the chancel, to the memory of Francis Harris, curate of this parish and tutor to the children of Samuel Pole, of Radbourn. He died January 17th, 1709. There was some modern stained glass inserted in 1844, but the lancet window on the south side of the nave has a most interesting figure of S. Michael, with mitre and bare feet, which is co-eval with the date of the window itself, *i.e.*, of the thirteenth century. The glass measures 2 ft. 2 in. by 7 in. When Bassano, the heraldic painter, visited this church in 1710, he noticed in a north window the arms of Port, and also the quartered coat of Sleigh, with a scroll below, bearing—*Medio tutissimo, Anno Dom. 1627*. This glass is not now extant; it probably disappeared when the north aisle was added.

The two bells of this church are modern, one cast by Thomas Mears, and the other by "J. Taylor, Loughborough, 1870."

The parish registers of Dalbury begin in 1545. In the original returns as to the condition of parish registers in 1833, it is mentioned that the earliest register book of this parish had been missing for forty years, but was returned to the rectory in August, 1830, by the Rev. R. R. Wade, Vicar of Sutton-on-the-Hill. There are but few interpolations or entries of interest. The eldest son of the rector, Joseph Swetnam, died fighting for the Royalists when only sixteen, and his father thus records his death:—

"Samuel Swetnam primogenitus ob patriam pugnando in comitatu Noti infami fato concessit Martii 23, suæ ætatis decimo sexto."

A subsequent curate of Dalbury, touched by his fate, has thus invoked the muse:—

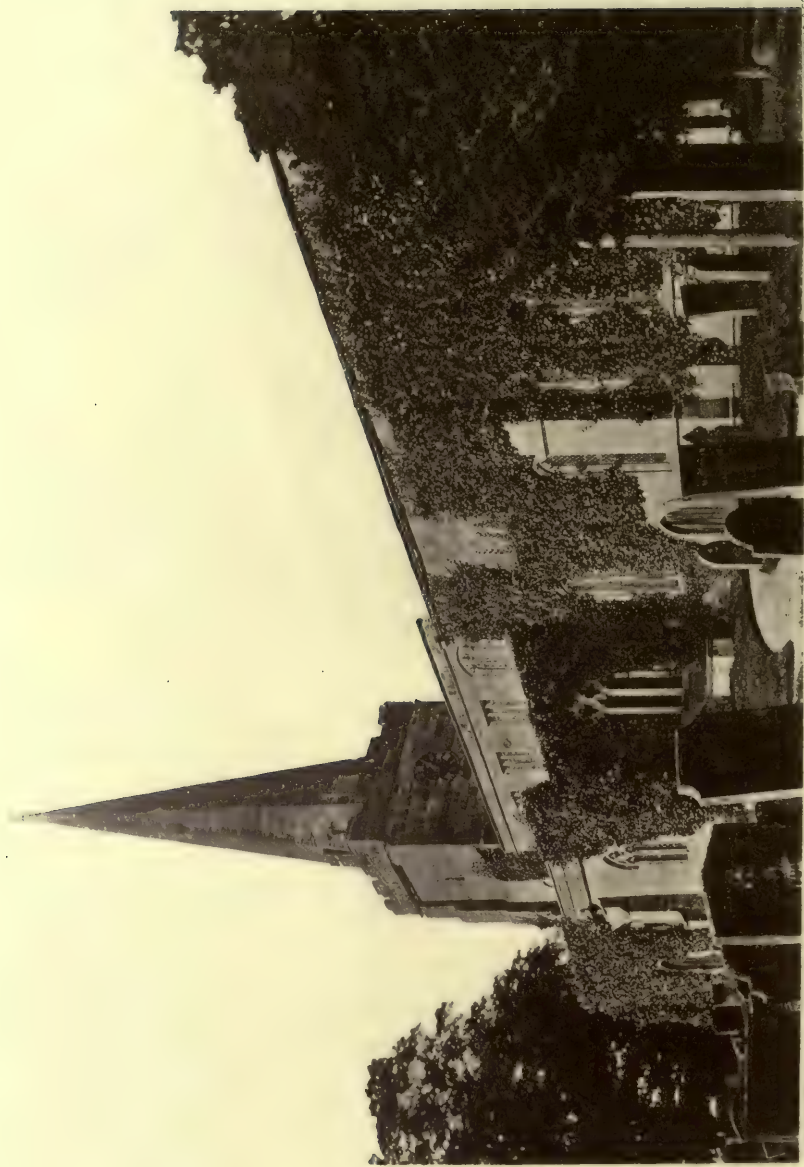
"Pisæ memoriæ Rebellis contra optimum Regum Carolum primum.
Cedunt arma toga, concedat laurea lingua,
Marcus sape suis fertur cecinisse togatis.
Presbyter ast aliter cecinit jam Dalburiensis,
Qui templo, musis, librisque, togaque relictis
Classica bombardas horrentia signa Mavortis,
Regem ut decollet, strenue sequiturque, colitque.
O genus horrendum! Plutonis acerrima proles!
Summum quam facinus, quam summa amentia cepit.

FRANC. HARRIS, CURAT.

8bus 5, 1700."

There is a gap in the registers from September, 1725, to March, 1732; otherwise they appear to be fairly complete. Under date July 25th, 1749, it is recorded that Humphrey Chetham, of Castleton, Lancashire, being patron, gave to the church a silver flagon, chalice, and paten.

Dorbridge.




H. W. Wright & Co.

12100-11

DOVERIDGE, S.E.

Dovebridge.

T the time of the Domesday Survey (1086), the manor of Dovebridge, which had previously belonged to Edwin, Earl of Mercia, was held by the monks of Tutbury under Henry de Ferrers. It was then possessed of a church and a priest. Dovebridge had formed part of the portion of Bertha, the wife of Henry de Ferrers, and was by her bestowed on the priory of Tutbury, as is mentioned in the foundation charter granted by her husband.* This gift of the Lady Bertha appears to have included the advowson of the church; and in the next century we find that the monks had become possessed of two-thirds of the tithes, the remainder being left for the vicar who served the church at Dovebridge. The exact date of the ordination of the vicarage is not mentioned in the monastic chartulary; but this appropriation of two parts of the tithes was confirmed by Geoffery, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.†

The Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV. (1291), values the rectory at £14 13s. 4d., and the vicarage at £5 6s. 8d. per annum; the two plough lands, rents, and mill on the same manor, pertaining to the priory, being estimated at £9 19s. 8d.‡ Between that date and the eighteenth year of Edward II., the value and extent of the monks' property at Dovebridge had materially increased; for in that year it was estimated (exclusive of the vicarage, which remained at eight marks) at £72 19s. 5½d. per annum.§ The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. (1535) shows that the vicarage was then endowed, in addition to the usual small tithes of flax,

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 354.

† Add. MSS., 6,714, f. 15. Geoffery Muschamp held the See from 1198 to 1215.

‡ When this taxation was made, the vicar of Dovebridge protested against a pension of £2 which was claimed from him by the church of Spondon.

§ Mosley's *History of Tutbury*, p. 258.

hemp, etc., with the whole tithes of grain and hay in West Broughton, and with the third tithe sheaf of all freeholders in Dovebridge. The total income then amounted to £12 2s. 1d., and there was a pension of 12d. due to the prior of Tutbury.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 report of Dovebridge that it is—"a viccaridge reallye worthe three score and six pounds thirteene shillings and foure pence per annum.

The Hundred Rolls, of the time of Edward I., make mention of a charge of 6s. 8d. paid by the town of Dovebridge to Henry Bakepuze, Coroner for the Hundred of Appletree, with respect to the death of a woman named Agnes who had fled to the parish church—doubtless for the purposes of sanctuary.*

The following list of vicars of Dovebridge is taken chiefly from the Lichfield Episcopal Registers; except when otherwise mentioned, they were always appointed on the presentation of the prior and convent of Tutbury:—

. William de Longdon.

1341. Richard de Ossington, rector of S., exchanges benefices with W. de L., vicar of Dovebridge.

1349. Thomas de la Pulle.

1359. Robert de Kniveton; patron, the King.†

1422. Adam Ball

. . . . Richard Paynter.

1427. William Rufford.

1432. John Yeveley, rector of Cubley, exchanges benefices with W. R., vicar of Dovebridge.

1450. Henry Russell, deacon; on the resignation of J. Y. John Yeveley resigned through ill-health, and H. R. agreed to allow him six marks annually for his life out of the fruits of the vicarage.‡

1455. Thomas Leylond; on the resignation of H. R.

. Philip Agard.

1500. Edmund Jakeson, B.A.; on the resignation of P. A.

* The Coroner had special duties to perform (besides that of inquest in case of death) in connection with those being felons who had gained the temporary refuge of sanctuary. By enactments of the reign of Henry III., it was ordered that the felon in sanctuary should confess before the local coroner, and abjure the realm for perpetual banishment into some Christian country. Anyone killing or obstructing the fugitive on his way to the coast, after this ceremony, was to be excommunicated.

† The King probably appointed for this turn, owing to the office of prior not being filled up whilst the long-pending suit was waging between Tutbury Priory and the Abbey of S. Peter-upon-Dive, in Normandy—the abbey from which the monks of Tutbury were originally supplied.—See Mosley's *History of Tutbury*.

‡ Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. x., ff. 22, 46b. This resignation of John Yeveley, and the presentation of the priory of Henry Russell, on the 28th of June, 1450, is also mentioned in the Tutbury Chartulary, Add. MSS. 6,714, f. 152. On the same folio is given the form of doing homage to the prior for lands held under him:—

"He that doith youe homage he moste knele upon both his kneys and hold his hands joyntly betwix youren & seyth thus—'I become youren man from this oure forthward & feith to youe I shall bear for the Londes that I holde of you, saving the feyth that I owe to the Kyng our Souerayne Lorde & of oder Lordes of whom I hold, so God me helpe and his seyntes.'"

. Christopher Daken.

1510. William Wilton, M.A. ; on the resignation of C. D.

1520. John Fitzherbert ; on the resignation of W. W.

1551. Robert Moore ; on the death of J. F. Patron, William Caldewell, of Burton-on-Trent, draper, assignee of the impropiators of Burton Abbey.

1572. Henry Trycket ; on the death of R. M. Patron, William Heathe.

1609. Robert Compton ; on the death of H. T. (Parish Register).

1635, Sept. 20th. George Glenn ; patron, William, Earl of Devonshire.

1666, Dec. 29th. Luke Glenn ; patron, William, Earl of Devonshire. On the resignation of his father, G. G.

1709, June 19th. George Cockayne ; patron, Duke of Devonshire. On the death of L. G.

. Luke Hutchinson.

1749, Feb. 19th. John Fitzherbert ; patron, Duke of Devonshire. On the death of L. H.

1785, Nov. 10th. Henry Stokes ; patron, Duke of Devonshire. On the death of J. F.

1839, Feb. 7th. Hon. T. U. Cavendish ; patron, Duke of Devonshire. On the death of H. S.

1859, Sept. 5th. Hon. Orlando W. W. Forester ; patron, Duke of Devonshire. On the death of T. U. C.

1867, Jan. 14th. W. Hay Chapman ; patron, Duke of Devonshire. On the resignation of O. F.

1870, April 10th. C. J. Hamilton ; patron, Duke of Devonshire. On the resignation of W. H. C.

In 1392 Robert Kniveton, vicar of Dovebridge, founded a chantry in this church at the altar of the Blessed Virgin. He was one of the six sons of William Kniveton, of Ashbourn, by his wife Margaret ; his brother Henry, rector of Norbury, founded a chantry in the same year at Ashbourn.* On the Sunday after the feast of SS. Philip and James, 15 Richard II., an inquisition was held at Derby, when it was declared that it was not to the injury or prejudice of the King, that Robert Kniveton should be permitted to assign to a certain chaplain for daily masses at the church of Dovebridge, eight messuages, four oxgangs, ten acres of arable land, and twelve of meadow, situate in Dovebridge, and in Eaton and Sedsall, hamlets of that parish. Of this property, six messuages, three oxgangs, four acres of arable land, and the meadows, were held of the prior of Tutbury by service of 3s. 4d. per annum, and by appearance at the two great courts of the prior, held at Tutbury at Easter and Michaelmas. One messuage and one oxgang at Eaton were held of Sir Walter de Cokesey by service of a rose and appearance at his two great courts ; and Sir Walter held them of Sir Nicholas Montgomery, and Sir Nicholas of the Duke of Lancaster, and the Duke as tenant-in-chief of the Crown. The remainder of the property, situate at Sedsall, was held, by the

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 370.

same elaborate process of subinfeudation, of Sir Walter de Cokesey. The inquisition further states, that Robert Kniveton, after making this gift, still held lands at Ashbourn of the value of 40s. per annum.*

On July the 2nd, Robert Kniveton obtained the royal patent necessary to the alienation of this land to religious purposes,† and in October, 1393, the ordination of the chantry received the episcopal confirmation. From this confirmation we find that the chantry was endowed (in addition to the lands described in the Derbyshire inquisition) with two messuages, thirty-eight acres of arable land, and three of meadow in the parish of Uttoxeter.‡ The prayers of the chantry priest were to be given for the good estate of Henry Kniveton, brother of the founder; for Joan, relict of his brother Nicholas; for William, son of William Kniveton, his kinsman; for Henry de Matheley and Agnes his wife (then living); also for the souls of William and Margaret Kniveton, his parents; William, Thomas, and Nicholas, his brothers; John Kniveton, his cousin; Henry Goderich, and Richard de Sapperton and his wife Margaret.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. mentions Thomas Blythe as Chantry Priest, and gives the annual value of the chantry as £6 paid to him in money. The Chantry Roll (temp. Edward VI.) says:—

“DEVEBRYGE.—The chauntry founded by Sir Robert Knyfton, sometyne Vycar, att the alter of our Ladye; as for the sustenaunce of pore people, as apperith by the foundation thereof dated the xvj yere of Kynge Rychard the ijnd, *vjli.*, besides xls. employed to the sustenaunce of v pore people, *xd.* for the anniversarye of the founder. There is above ijc howselynge people. It hathe a mancyon howse and a crofte. Our chalys and other ornaments were solde by Thomas Blythe sumtyme Chauntry priste, for wh cause he was putt from the same promocon and dyed very pore. Stock *iijs. jd.* Clere value *xjli. viijs.*”

The following is a list of the priests of this chantry, the patronage of which always rested with the vicar, taken from the various volumes of the diocesan registers.

1393. Adam de Wetton; patron, Robert de Kniveton, vicar of Dovebridge.

1440. Robert Savage; patron, John Yeveley, vicar.

. William Bennett.

1481. Nicholas Nuttyng; patron, Philip Agard, vicar. On the resignation of W. B.

. Richard Nuttyng.

1515. Thomas Blythe; patron, William Wilton, vicar. On the death of R. N.

* Chanc. Inq., 15 Ric. II., pt. 2, No. 147; Appendix No. VII.

† Patent Rolls, 16 Ric. II., pt. 1, memb. 35.

‡ Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. vi., ff. 93, 94.

1535. **John Warde**; patron, John Fitzherbert, vicar. On the resignation of T. B.
 1536. **William Widderley**; patron, John Fitzherbert, vicar. On the resignation of J. W.
 1540. **John Olde**; patron, John Fitzherbert, vicar. On the resignation of W. W.
 1544. **Richard Holme**; patron, John Fitzherbert, vicar. On the resignation of J. O.

The church of Dovebridge, dedicated to S. Cuthbert,* consists of nave, with side aisles, chancel, and tower surmounted by a spire at the west end. The area of the nave and chancel, taken together, is 82 ft. 4 in. by 21 ft. 2 in.; of the north aisle, 41 ft. 3 in. by 12 ft. 8 in.; and of the south aisle, 41 ft. by 15 ft. 2 in. There are now no remains of any building of the Norman period; but a fine church, of much the same proportions as the present one, was built here in the Early English period, probably in the first quarter of the thirteenth century. The chancel and the tower remain comparatively unaltered since that date. The graceful lancet windows on each side of the chancel, and the priest's door on the north side, are the best work of that period (if we except Ashbourn) to be found in the county. The south side of the tower is lighted by a lancet window in the base, and above it a beautifully designed double-lancet, with a dripstone ornamented with the tooth moulding. (Plate V.) There is a similar double-lancet window on the north side. The west doorway has shafts in the jambs, and the buttresses and parapet are also characteristic of the style. The archway into the church from the tower is supported on corbels carved with the nail-head moulding. (Plate V.) The four double-light windows at the base of the octagon spire are of unusual design and worthy of note.

A century later, when the Decorated style prevailed, the aisles were rebuilt. They are not of quite the same date, and we believe the one on the north side to be the earlier. Three pointed arches, supported on octagon pillars and responds, separate the north aisle from the nave, whilst there are four of smaller proportions between the nave and the south aisle. The tracery of the windows of the aisles, as well as the plainly-moulded parapet, are all of this style.

During the Perpendicular period of the fifteenth century many alterations were made in this church, which were to a great extent destructive of its beauty and the harmony of its proportions. The walls above the arcades of the aisle arches were considerably raised, and square-headed clerestory windows inserted. There are four of these windows on the south side and three on the north. They

* There was formerly an ancient well not far from the church, known as S. Cuthbert's well.—Redfern's *Uttoxeter*, pp. 266, 343.

have been repaired or rebuilt at a yet later date, and only the two nearest the chancel now retain the upper tracery. At this time, too, the arch between the nave and the chancel must have been removed, and the walls of the chancel raised so as to give room for the large east window of five principal lights. The present flat oak roofs of both chancel and nave were then placed on the elevated walls. The west wall of the tower shows the weather moulding, not only of the high pitch roof of the Decorated date, but also the original and yet steeper one of the Early English period, when a single roof probably covered both nave and aisles. The south aisle has now a flat plaster roof; but the sloping roof of the north aisle is of much interest, as it contains woodwork both of the Perpendicular and Decorated dates, as well as one piece of Early English design, ornamented with nail-head moulding. (Plate V.) There are also traces of painting in this medley roof, some of the rafters having a scroll pattern of black and white with red lines.

The present lead on the roof of the nave was placed there in 1701, as is shown by a series of raised initials, the first four pertaining to the churchwardens, and the last to the plumber.

W. C.	I. W.	W. D.
R. A. C.	I. P.	PL.

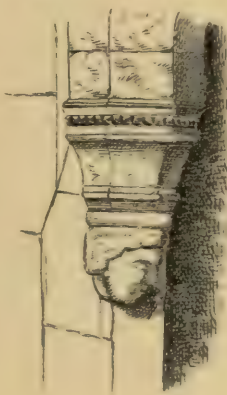
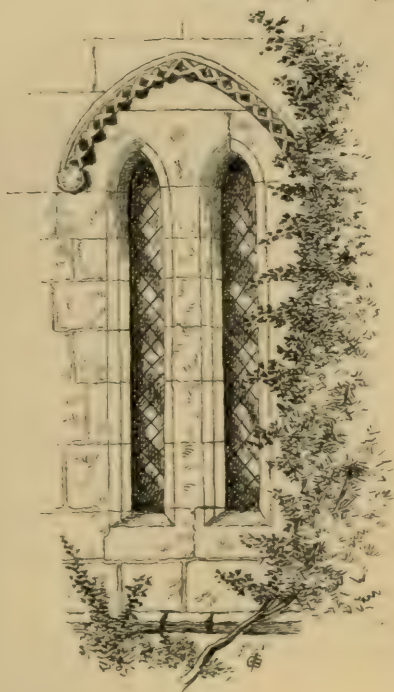
1701.

In 1720, according to a book of Churchwardens' Accounts, Charles Richardston, of Auston, Staffordshire, contracted to point the steeple within and without, and to fasten the "spindle" (weathercock) with lead, for £6.

About the year 1840, the church was re-pewed, and considerable repairs effected. It is said that much old oak was then removed. Two porches, but of comparatively modern workmanship, were then taken down from their respective places over the south and north entrances.

A much more judicious restoration took place in 1869, when a considerable superfluity of plaster and whitewash was removed.

The font, which was scraped and chiseled over at the latter date till it looks quite new, stands at the west end of the north aisle. Its base consists of a group of clustered columns, resembling those of Norbury, Ashbourn, and Bradley, and probably pertaining to the thirteenth century. In the south wall of the chancel is a well-designed double piscina of the same century which has been ruthlessly interfered with by a cherub of the monument above it. (Plate V.) In the opposite wall of the chance



DOVEBRIDGE

are two square almeries, and near by is the lofty-arched recess of the founder's tomb, probably used as a *sepulchre* during the Easter ceremonials. In front of it now stands a parish chest or coffer, having a gabled top and three locks, apparently of seventeenth century workmanship. On the front are the initials W. B., F. P., and on the top C. I. W.

In the large east window are many fragments of old coloured glass, but nothing definite can now be made out of the design or pattern. In Wyrley's copy of Flower's Derbyshire Visitation of 1569, with additions taken by himself in 1592, occurs a list of coats of arms, then to be seen in the windows of this church. He prefaces the list as follows:—"Doubridge soe named of the bridge over Dove, it standeth near unto over agaynst Utoxeter, it is now the seate of William Cavendish esquier, a most honorable and Lyberall gentleman in Darbishier; and in the Church thes Armes."*

"1. *Arg.*, a chief *vaire*, *or* and *gu.*, over all a bend, *sab.* (Fitzherbert). 2. Barry nebulée, *arg.* and *gu.*, a canton, *erm.* (Marshall). 3. *Or*, three piles, *gu.*, a canton, *erm.* (Basset, of Drayton). 4. *Or*, an eagle displayed, *az.*, beaked and armed, *gu.* (Montgomery).† 5. Barry nebulée of eight, *or* and *sab.*, on a fesse, *gu.*, three crowns, *or.* (Blount?) 6. Fitzherbert, quartering—Barry of six, *arg.* and *sab.*, a canton, *erm.* (Marshall).‡ 7. Cockayne quartering Harthill.§ 8. Cockayne. 9. *Gu.*, a chevron *vaire*, *arg.* and *sab.* (Kniveton)."

From beneath the founder's arch projects an alabaster slab, with a marginal inscription, now so much worn that hardly anything more than the date of the month can be read. But Lyson's MS. Church Notes, taken about 1812, fortunately preserves the inscription (except a word or two that we have been able to supply), and tells us that the incised figures of a knight and lady were then visible. It was thus inscribed||—"Hic jacet Radulphus Okovere armiger et Agnes uxor ejus, quiquidem Radulphus obiit i.e. die Octobris anno dni millimo cccc nonagessimo quinto, et predict' Agnes obiit die mensis anno dni millimo cccc quorum animarum propicietur deus." The stone was cut to the memory of Ralph in his wife's life-time, and the date of her death not afterwards filled in.

Ralph Okeover was the eldest son and heir of Philip Okeover,

* Harl. MSS., 6,592, f. 95b.

† The arms of Sir Nicholas Montgomery, Harl. MSS., 6,589. The arms of Montgomery, of Cubley, are more usually given as simply—*or*, an eagle displayed, *az.*

‡ Ralph Fitzherbert, of Norbury, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Marshall, of Upton, Leicestershire, and of Sedsall, in Dovebridge parish. See the subsequent account of Norbury church.

§ *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 328.

Add. MSS., 9,463, f. 17.b

by his wife Thomasina, daughter of Ralph Basset, of Blore. His wife Agnes, was the daughter of John Bradbourn. He had three sons, Humphrey, his heir, William, and Thomas.* The ancient family of Okeover, whose chief estates were at Okeover, Staffordshire, and Atlow, Derbyshire, held lands in Dovebridge from an early date. The heirs of Sir Roger Okeover, an immediate ancestor of Ralph Okeover, are mentioned in an inquisition of the reign of Edward III., relative to the endowment of a chantry in Hanbury Church, Staffordshire, as possessed of property in this parish.†

We need scarcely say that the present position of this monumental slab is not the original one. We have been told on good authority, that there was formerly an effigy of a knight under the founder's arch, but that being in a broken condition it was buried immediately below, at the time when a vault was being made for the second Lord Waterpark, about the year 1830.

Close to the Okeover stone is another large slab of alabaster, on which is incised the figure of a priest in his vestments. The head rests on a pillow supported by angels, and there is also a shield at the upper end of the slab. To the right hand side of the figure run two lines of marginal inscription, but they are wholly illegible, and the stone otherwise much defaced. From the character of the work we should judge it to be of the close of the fourteenth century. It must be the memorial of a priest entitled to bear arms, and very probably it is to the memory of Robert Kniveton, vicar of Dovebridge, and founder of the chantry.

At the east end of the south aisle is a mural monument to the memory of Sir Thomas Milward, chief justice of Chester. It bears this inscription :—

"Juxta heic situs est Thomas Milward de Eaton dovedale in agro Derb. equ. aur. Serviens ad legem et cestrise justiciarius capitalis, Ac Thomazena, una filiarum ac cohæredium Henrici Beresford de Alsop in le dale gen, Conjux sua charis. quæ sibi filios Wilhelmum, Robertum, Thomam, Henricum, et Johannem, filias Mariam, Willo Daveport de Henbury in com. Cestrise armigero, Elizabetham Godfrido Clarke de Somersall in dicto com. Derb. armigero matrimonico conjunctur, Helenam modo superstitem, Francescamque et Graciam ante nuptias defunctas peperit. Diem obiit ipse Thomas xv Junii Aº 1658, Thomazena vero xix Apr. Aº 1666. Hoe in parentum chariss. memoriam Helena filia p. p."

The design of this monument consists of two angels holding back curtains from the inscribed slab. Above it is the coat of Milward (*erm.*, on a fesse, *gu.*, three plates), with five quarterings, Savage, Walkington, Daniel, Balguy, and Chedel. Below the in-

* Harl. MSS., 1077, f. 64.

† Chanc. Inq., 19 Edw. III., pt. 2, No. 48.

scription are three other coats, Milward—Milward with Beresford (*arg.*, a bear, *sab.*) on a shield of pretence—and another coat of Beresford (*arg.*, three fleurs de-lis between six cross crosslets fitchée *sab.*) Sir Thomas Milward was the son of Sir William Milward, by his wife Catharine, daughter of John Fleetwood, of Coldwich. Sir William Milward died in 1630, and is buried in Uttoxeter Church, where there is a long eulogistic epitaph to his memory. The grandfather (or according to one pedigree, the great grandfather) of Sir William, was Robert Milward, of Eaton Dovedale, who married Alice (or Felicia), daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Savage, of Stainsby, in Hault Hucknall parish. The four other quarterings emblazoned on the upper coat of the monument all pertained to Savage (and hence to Milward) by marriage with certain Cheshire families, as has been already described in a previous volume.* The ancient family of Milward purchased the manor of Eaton Dovedale about the year 1560, but, if certain pedigrees are to be believed, they held land here at least a century earlier.† The manor of Eaton Dovedale belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the family of St. Pierre, whose heiress brought it to Sir Walter Cokesey in 1356. Sir Hugh Cokesey, his grandson, died seized of it in 1445, and one of his sisters and co-heiresses married John Greville. On Sir Thomas Greville (grandson of John Greville) dying without issue in 1499, the estate devolved to the Russells, descended from the other sister and co-heiress of Sir Hugh Cokesey. Shortly after the death of Sir John Russell in 1556, it passed by purchase to the Milwards.‡ Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Milward, and eventually his heiress, brought it in marriage to the Clarkes, of Somersall, near Chesterfield.

Thomazine, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Beresford, the wife of Sir Thomas Milward, brought the manor of Alsop to her husband. Her sister married into the family. In the old chapel of Alsop-in-the-Dale is a monument to Robert Milward, who died in 1711. Sir Thomas Milward is said to have entertained Charles I. at his ancient mansion house in Eaton Dovedale. This old hall was pulled down about the beginning of the present century. "Over the door was placed the following inscription:—'V. T. placet Deo, Sic omnia fiunt, Anno Domini 1576, Junii 12.' The cellars

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 246; also pp. 158, 418-421, *et passim*.

† For pedigree of Milward see Harl. MSS., 1,093, 5,809, and the Visitation of 1662 (*ex Phillipps MSS.*) Also for further particulars of the family at Snitterton, Thorpe, etc., see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 165-6, 533.

‡ *Lysons' Derbyshire*, p. 130.

only remain, and a bare tunnel communicates with them from a distance.”*

Of the sons of Sir Thomas mentioned on the monument, William married Christian Thanet; Robert (Justice of Chester, 1663) Zouch; Thomas Chetwynd; and John, Catharine Fitzherbert. But they all seem to have died without issue.

Against the south wall of the chancel, at the east end, is affixed a very large monument, in two compartments. In the uppermost are two figures, clad in black, kneeling at a desk. In the lower are the effigies of three girls, also kneeling, and also an infant reposing in a cradle. Below this are two inscribed tablets. On the one is the following inscription:—

“Gloria Deo in Excelsis. To the memory of William Davenport of Henbury in the county of Chester Esquyre who by Mary his wife had issue William Grace Isabel and Thomazen, and died the 24th of June 1640 in the 37th year of his age.”

The other tablet is in parts wholly illegible:—

“Sacred to the memory of Mary eldest daughter of Thomas Milward (of Eton Dovedale in the County of Derby) K^t Chief Justice of Chester, and wife seaven yeares to William Davenport of Henbury in the county of Chester who consum’d to death on Epiphany 1639.

“Maria Maris Stella.

Wearied with lingering motion dropt erewhile
A star to rest under this quiet pile
Whose unstained lustre more adorn’d her sphere
Than all the glorious beauties sparkled there
And in its single value did exceed
Th’ unnumbered welth darkies full wombe doth breed
Who Tombe is with its . . . and who
World thither go
Whom got up shall be
I’ll give the world a new Epiphany.”

The arms of Davenport (*arg.*, a chevron between three cross-lets fitchée, *sab.*) and Milward appear both above and below the monument, as well as the motto *Crux Christi Gloria mei*.

On the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor of Dovebridge and Dovebridge-holt came to the Crown, and Edward VI., in 1552, granted it to Sir William Cavendish. Henry Cavendish, his eldest son, settled this estate, in 1611, on his natural son Henry. There are several monuments to this branch of the Cavendishes within Dovebridge church. The earliest of these is one to Francis Cavendish, 1650, against the north wall of the chancel. As the inscription is rapidly wearing away, we give it in full:—

“Expecting a most glorious resurrection nere hereunto lyeth the body of Francis Cavendish of Doveridge in the County of Derby Esq. he was twice married, first

to Dorothy Bullock the daughter of John Bullock of Darley in the said county Esq. by whom he had issue onely one daughter, next to Dorothy Broughton the daughter of Thomas Broughton of Broughton in the county of Stafford Esq. by her he had issue two sons Henry and Charles. He departed this life the 16 of June A. Dni. 1650. Which said Dorothy his latter wife departed also the 21 of Jan. An. Dom. 1658."

The arms at the base of the monument are gone. At the top is the impaled coat of Cavendish and Bullock (*Firm.*, on a chief, *gu.*, a label of five points, *or*). There is also a small brass to Francis Cavendish on the floor below the monument, from which it appears that he was buried the day after his death.

The tower contains a peal of five bells, having the following legends:—

I. "John Slater, Churchwarden. Edw. Arnold,* Leicester, fecit, 1796." On the top of the bell the name F. Turner is *incised*.

II. "God save the King. Roger Fletcher. 1660." The bell-founder's mark is that of George Oldfield, of Nottingham.

III. "H. Wragley made me 1746. Nathaniel Mott, Luke Turner, Churchwardens."

IV. "H. W. 1709. W. C. eso, W. Savidg, J. Bladon, C.W."

V. "Som rosa polsata monde Maria vocata, 1633." This is a corrupt reading of *Sum Rosa pulsata mundi Maria vocata*, a legend occasionally found on pre-Reformation bells, and which may be thus Englished:—

Rose of the world, I sound
Mary, my name, around.†

The inscription is evidently a rude copy of the ancient one before the bell was recast. A similar inscription, similarly misspelt, occurs on the third bell at Ibstock, Leicestershire, the date of which is 1632. The founder's mark is an anchor with the initials "T. H." within a heart. This mark is also on the Ibstock bell, and is said by Mr. North to belong to a Nottingham foundry. In addition to this stamp, there are also two circular ones with black letter legends round them, which might possibly be read if careful casts were taken. They probably pertained to the old bell, and were again attached to it when recast.

To the south east of the church stand the remains of the church-yard cross, with its base stone and four sets of circular steps. About two feet of the shaft of the cross also rest in the socket of the

* For an account of Edward Arnold, bell-founder, of S. Neot's and Leicester, see North's *Bells of Leicestershire*, pp. 73, 94.

† I am indebted to my friend Mr. Sanborn, of Marlborough College, for a graceful French rendering:—

"Ici je sonne et je m'appelle
Marie, du monde la rose plus belle."

base stone, ornamented with the tooth moulding, and thus proving it to be coeval with the chancel and tower of the church. This fragment was restored to the churchyard about ten years ago, from the corner of Sand lane, where it had long stood.

Overshadowing the cross is a most exceptionally fine yew tree of grand dimensions. The girth of the trunk is twenty-two feet, and the spread of the branches, measured outside the tips, no less than two hundred and twelve feet. The celebrated yew tree of Darley Dale churchyard is eleven feet wider in actual girth, and is doubtless far older; but in the present reach of its branches and general gracefulness of its foliage it cannot be compared with that of Dovebridge.*

The earliest register book is in good condition, and begins April 19th, 1574. The second volume extends from 1709 to 1812. In addition to the vicars named above, we noted the names of two curates—John Astley, 1609, and Lawrence Dawson, 1636. With the registers is kept a parish book containing the names and accounts of the churchwardens and overseers of Dovebridge from 1710 to 1807. There is a tradition in the parish that the parson of Dovebridge went over to Tutbury to perform the marriage service of Robin Hood, and it is even said that tourists have asked to see these registers to try and discover the entry!

At the vicarage is kept a fine copy of "The Holy Bible, imprinted at London, by Robert Barker, 1617." On the fly-leaf is written—"To be delivered to my successor, and to go from one successor to another. John Fitzherbert, vicar of Dovebridge, December 20th, 1770."

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At *West Broughton*, a hamlet in the south eastern corner of this parish, there was formerly an ancient chapel, but we have been able to glean nothing concerning it beyond the bare fact that it once existed. The chapel had apparently disappeared before the Parliamentary Commission of 1650. It is there remarked—"West Broughton is a hamblett apperteyning to Dourbridge, but lyes remote and may be conveniently united to Sudburye and the profits thereof, twentye marks per annum to be defalked forth," *i.e.*, out of the income of Dovebridge. Not even a vestige of this chapel now remains.

* See discussion on the age of the Darley yew, *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 170, 171.


Duffield.

Belper.

Heage.

Turnditch.

Duffield.

HE Domesday Survey, which was completed for Derbyshire in the year 1086, makes mention of a church and priest on the manor of Duffield. Duffield was one of the hundred and fourteen manors in this county given by the Conqueror to Henry de Ferrers, the founder of Tutbury priory. By the foundation charter of that priory, Henry de Ferrers gave to the monks the tithes of the manor of Duffield, with the exception of one third which was reserved for the parish church. This grant was confirmed by his grandson Robert de Ferrers.*

As the tithes of the demesne lands at Duffield, as well as those of the important forest of Duffield, increased in value, numerous disputes arose between the prior and the rector as to the exact proportion respectively due to them by the grant of the founder. Alexander Stavenby, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, was called upon to adjudicate in one of these disputes at the beginning of the reign of Henry III. He appointed the prior of Hinckley as umpire, and on the decision being given against the rector of Duffield, the latter appealed to Rome. Pope Gregory IX., in the first year of his pontificate (1227), appointed a commission, consisting of the abbots of Burton and Darley and the prior of Repton, to hear the appeal, and it resulted in a confirmation of the original sentence.†

In the year 1253, an agreement was made between William, prior of Tutbury, and Robert de Stretton, rector of Duffield, and William de Ferrers as patron of the same, on the intervention of Roger

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 354.

† Tutbury Chartulary, Add. MSS. 6,714, ff. 2, 17, etc. Pope Honorius III., in the previous year, had decided in favour of the prior with respect to the tithes of *assart*, or cleared forest land. *Ibid.*, ff. 105 and 107.

Weseham, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. It was thereby arranged that the tithes of pannage, venison, and honey of the whole forest of Duffield, as well as the tithes of the old lordship of Duffield, should belong to the vestry, together with all other tithes both great and small on condition of the rectors paying £10 a-year to the prior of Tutbury; each rector was also to pay five marks to the Bishop of the diocese, or to the dean of Lichfield if the See was vacant. Each rector was also bound, within two months of his institution, to go to Tutbury and to take oath before the chapter of the priory as to the payment of the annual pension of £10.*

The taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV. (1291) gives the annual value of Duffield rectory at £40, in addition to the £10 paid to the priory.

When the Ferrers property became forfeited to the crown, Henry III., about the year 1266, gave Duffield to his son Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. Edmund died seized of this manor, as well as of the church of Duffield, in 1296, the advowson of the latter being then held under him by Thomas Touchet, of Mackworth.†

In the year 1332, Henry, Earl of Lancaster (son of Edmund), appropriated the tithe of the church of Duffield to the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin at Leicester, which he had himself founded two years previously.‡ In the appropriation deed it was provided that the vicar of Duffield should receive a sufficient salary, and that all the bishop's dues and the ancient rights pertaining to the prior of Tutbury, should remain as heretofore.§ This appropriation was confirmed by a papal brief of John XXII. Six years later the formal ordination of the vicarage of Duffield was agreed upon and entered in the diocesan registers; it was therein settled that the vicar was to have the ground on which the vicars formerly dwelt, with garden and orchard adjoining; that the brothers of the hospital should there build him a suitable house; and that he should receive the tithes of milk, fowls, calves, pigs, geese, etc. (in short all the small tithes), together with the personal tithes of all parishioners using the parish church, and Peter's pence, the oblations, purifications, and mortuaries. An acknowledgment from the warden of the Hospital was also at the same time enrolled, to

* Add. MSS. 6,714, f. 9, where the confirmation of this composition, both by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, and by the Priory of Tutbury, is set forth at length.

† Inq. post. Mort., 35 Edw. I., No. 51.

‡ Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii., p. 468.

§ Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. iii., f. 66b.

the effect that the patronage of the vicarage, by the gift of Henry Earl of Lancaster, was vested in the hands of the Bishop.*

When the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* was drawn up in 1535, the vicarage of Duffield was entered as worth £8 4s. 0d. clear annual value. The rectory, according to the same return, was worth £37 per annum, but out of this the Hospital (or "College of Newark," as it was termed in later days) at Leicester had to pay £10 to the prior of Tutbury, and 20s. to the prior of Coventry.

The rectory, manor, and impropriation of Duffield remained in the hands of the Crown from the time of the dissolution of the monasteries up to the 4th year of James I., when the rectory, "with all houses, edifices, structures, lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, rents, services, tithes, fruits, mortuaries, herbage, hereditaments, commodities, and appurtenances of the yearly rent or value of £38," was granted to Henry Butler and Henry Ogle, together with the impropriate rectories of Lullington and Bolsover.† Subsequently it came to the family of Pindar, who resided in the old rectory-house; and from thence to their descendant, Earl Beauchamp, the present holder of the great tithes. The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 report as follows respecting Duffield and its chapelries:—

"Duffield is a vicaridge and hath divers hamletts and seuerall Chappells apperteyning. Mr. John Taylor is vicar an able preacher and of good conversason, and is really worth seaventeene pounds three shillings and foure pence per Annum (vizt). Duffield itselfe, ffive pounds, item Bealper is a hamlett apperteyning and hath a chappell two myles distant, item Heidge the like and hath a chappell and two miles distant, the vicarall duties of both are really worthe foure pounds per Annum and the cure of both vnsupplied and may be both conveniently vnited and make one parish. Item Holbrooke, an hamblett apperteyning two myles distant and neare to Horsley in the hundred of Morleston and conveniently vnited to Horsley the vicarall duties of Holbrooke really worth thirtye shillings per annum. Item Turneditch is an appertenance farr distant and hath a Chappel. Shottle, Posterne and Windlye are members of Duffield ffar distant and may conveniently be vnited and Turneditch made a parish church the vicarall duties of all really worth six pounds thirteene shillings and foure pence per annum. Mr. John Wills oxon is curate an able and honest man. Item Walston is a member allsoe of Duffield farr remote and may conveniently be vnited to Kirke Ireton in the hundred of Wirksworth.

The following list of rectors and vicars is chiefly compiled from the Diocesan Registers, and the returns of the Augmentation Office:—

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. iii., f. 54. See also vol. ii., f. 25, where further particulars are given under the collation of the first official vicar.

† Add. MSS., 6,675, f. 295.

RECTORS.

- (1253). **Robert de Stretton**. Tutbury Chartulary.
 1299. **William de Sadyngton**, in the person of Thomas de Sadyngton; patron, Roger de Brabazon, acting for the Lady Blanche, formerly the wife of Edmund, brother of Edward I., Earl of Lancaster. This institution was on Easter Eve.
 1300. **Alexander de Kingeston**; same patron.
 1328. **William de Newport**; patron, Henry, Earl of Lancaster.

VICARS.

1338. **William de Eccleshale**; collated, 8 Ides of July, to the vicarage by the Bishop. The subsequent vicars were all appointed in the same way.
 1362. **John de Bynbroke**.
 1363. **Hugo de Wernedon**, rector of Esthwaye, exchanges benefices with J. de B., vicar of Duffield.
 1387. **John Birchover de Allerwasles**.
 1400. **John Bradley**; on the resignation of J. B.
 1437. **Thomas Lowe**; on the resignation of J. B.
 1471. **Christopher Pagnall**; on the resignation of Thomas Lowe, *alias* Marston. Richard Derman.
 1492. **Robert Hundresworth**; on the resignation of R. D.
 1493. **William Dethick, B.A.**; on the resignation of R. H.
 1497. **Sampson Meynell**; on the resignation of W. D.
 (1535). **Nicholas Stokisley**. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
 1538. **William Duckett**; on the resignation of N. S.
 1540. **Richard Walker**; on the death of W. D.
 1541. **Ralph Dawson**; on the resignation of R. W.
 * * *
 1618, Aug. 12th. **Edmund Cooke**.
 1619, Jan. 20th. **Joseph Leigh, M.A.**
 1620, Nov. 18th. **Benjamin Bentham, B.A.**
 1649, March 11th. "John Taylor, by vertue of an order from the Committee of Plundered Ministers took possession of the vicaridge of Duffield & undertook the pastorall charge of that parish."*
 1658. "Roger Morrice, M.A., instituted 11 Sept. & there remained till 24 Aug. 1662."*
 1662, Sept. 30th. **Edward Buxton, B.A.**
 1672, Jan. 3rd. **John Stafford, B.A.**
 1680, Oct. 19th. **James Stone, B.A.** Inducted by Archdeacon Browne. He was buried April 10th, 1703, aged 72.*
 1703, Sept. 19th. **Joseph Gorwen**. He was buried Dec. 11th, 1707, and is described as "Vicarius Disiderabilissimus."*
 1708, June 9th. **Edward Calton**; on the death of J. G.
 1711, June 12th. **Thomas Calton**; on the resignation of E. C.
 1735, June 21st. **Benjamin Clive**.
 1759, April 17th. **Richard Gifford**; on the death of B. C.
 1773, Feb. 20th. **James Chelsum**; on the resignation of R. G.
 1780, May 16th. **Fletcher Dixon**;† on the resignation of J. C.
 1819, Feb. 24th. **William Barber**; on the death of F. D.
 1858, June 24th, **Francis W. Moore**.

* Duffield Parish Registers.

† The name of Fletcher Dixon occurs on the bells at Staveley, of which church he was for some time curate. See *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 360-1.

The church has the interesting and rare dedication to S. Alkmund, but certain modern directories have ascribed it to All Saints; and the mistake has unfortunately gained currency in the parish, owing to the false dedication having been recently inscribed on the service books, and on a portable leaden basin within the font.

The church consists of a nave, south aisle and porch, north aisle with a north transept, and a chancel with a north side chapel or aisle, formerly called "the vicar's chancel;" whilst at the west end is a lofty embattled tower, surmounted by a spire.

Of the actual structure which must have existed here in the days of the Saxons, no trace is now to be found. It may have been, as was then most common, merely a wooden erection, though from its dedication to the celebrated Saxon saint, which it still retains, we are inclined to think that it was a more durable building. Traces can, however, be seen of the Norman period. The two small shafts with their indented capitals, in the jambs of the archway leading from the nave to the chancel, are of that date. Though this arch is now pointed, the jambs appear to have been retained from the earlier style. To this style, too, must be attributed the corbel-table which runs along the south wall of the north chapel, about a foot below the corbel-stones which support the present roof. This corbel-table is ornamented with twelve heads, of a grotesque and hideous fashion, many of them being in good preservation. It appears to have formed part of the external decoration of the building, and points to the fact that the main part of the north wall of the chancel is the same as it was in the Norman period.

There are, also, some sepulchral slabs of this date, but they have to be sought in a most unlikely situation. The belfry of the tower is lighted on three sides by small windows, which, owing to the thickness of the tower, are deeply recessed. The stone over each of these three windows has previously served as a coffin-lid or gravestone. They are all somewhat cut to accomodate them to their present position, and average about four feet in length by one in breadth. These stones are in each instance ornamented with an incised cross having a circular head. The head of the one over the south window is of an elaborate design, and the others are ornamented in geometrical patterns. Inside the recesses of these windows, and elsewhere in the belfry, there are several other fragments of similar crosses, and we noted that these must have belonged to at least nine different stones. These incised memorial

stones will compare favourably with the earlier specimens preserved amongst the collection in the porch at Bakewell Church; and we have no hesitation in assigning them to the first century of the Norman conquest.*

Of the transition period from the Early English to the Decorated style, there is a good specimen in a two-light window with a pierced trefoil head, on the north side of the north chancel aisle. Its date is about 1260.

Closely following this, come some early specimens of the Decorated style, either of the last quarter of the thirteenth or of the beginning of the fourteenth century. The three-light window in the north wall of the north transept, the similar one at the east end of the chancel aisle, and the arch from the nave into the chancel (as is shown by the hood-mould on the chancel side) are all of this date. Later in the same style, about the middle of the fourteenth century, the church seems to have been thoroughly rebuilt; the arches between the nave and the side aisles, with their octagon pillars and plainly moulded capitals, the low archway into the tower, the window at the west end of the north aisle, and the south entrance and porch, are all of this period. Nor must we omit to draw attention to the admirably executed head which forms one of the corbel-stones supporting the roof of the north aisle. From the style of the hair, beard, and moustache, it is clearly of the reign of Edward II. (1307—1326).

The west wall of the tower shows the weather-moulding of the old high-pitch roof of the fourteenth century, though some of the characteristics of the tower point to the following century, when the Perpendicular style prevailed. The battlements were probably renewed, and other alterations made at the latter date. From within the parapet springs a lofty octagon spire. It is well proportioned, but loses much of its effect from the entire absence of windows of any description.

The work of the Perpendicular period is very obvious in Duffield church. The east window of the chancel, with its five lights, though very "squat" in appearance from the lowness of the roof, is by no means a bad specimen of the matured Perpendicular. The three south windows of the chancel, the side windows of the aisles, and the six clerestory windows above the arches of the

* Five of these stones were drawn for the Anastatic Society. See Plate xix. of the vol. for 1860. On the subject of incised sepulchral stones and their dates, and for numerous illustrations, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii. *passim*, but specially p. 32.

nave, are all square-topped Perpendicular ones, and are identical in design. Their date, and that of the flat tie-beam roofs of the nave and chancel, would be about the close of the fifteenth century.

We find two accounts of the repairs of this church in the seventeenth century in the parish registers. Whilst Benjamin Bentham was vicar (1620—49) an assessment was made for the repair of the church for the sum of £57 16s. 8d., which is subscribed in relative proportions by the whole of the townships of this wide-spreading parish. Again on August 6th, 1673, another levy was made of £83 10s. 5d., "for the repayre of the church of Duffield being much decay'd by reason of a late violent flood." On one or other of these occasions, it is probable that the semi-circular arches between the nave and the north aisle (as they now stand) were substituted for the pointed ones; the pillars being raised about a foot by the addition at the top, below the capitals, of a single octagon-shaped stone. This alteration is evidently of the "Churchwarden" era.

The church underwent an extensive restoration in 1847, when the roofs of the north and south aisles were raised to a high pitch; the nave and chancel still retaining the flat roofs of the Perpendicular period. The east and west windows of the south aisle, after the Decorated style, are of this date. Over the south entrance, on a small brass plate, is inscribed—"This aisle was restored by two sisters, Anno Dom. mdcccxlvii." These ladies were the nieces of General Colvile, then resident at Duffield Hall. The church was at this time disfigured by the addition of a most unsightly north vestry.

There is a singular absence in this large church of many of those interesting details which we are wont to find in connection with the former use of the altar. There is not, for instance, a single trace to be found of a piscina in either of the side aisles, or in the north transept, chantry, or chancel. In the wall, however, of the north chapel or chantry there is a large *squint*, which must have afforded a very comprehensive view of the high altar to the worshippers in the chapel. The size of the aperture is about three feet by one-and-a-half. It is divided (which is very unusual) into three openings, by two plain but slender mullions.

Opening from this chapel into the chancel is a large archway, and immediately to the left, in the north wall of the chancel, is the *sepulchre* recess. It is covered by an ogee-shaped archway,

surmounted by a handsome finial. The church was restored some twenty-five years ago, and this arch was till then blocked up. Whilst clearing it out a stone coffin was disturbed that was lying beneath it. Probably this was the place of sepulture of the founder of the church in the Norman era. A new lid was supplied, which is even with the surface of the pavement. Upon it, in imitation of the original, is carved in relief a cross, springing from a pedimented base.

Of ancient memorials there is an interesting specimen in the south-east corner of the side chapel. Placed in this angle, so that two sides are completely hid, is a large table monument. On the top recline the figures of a knight and his lady.* His head is uncovered, and supported upon a crested helmet and its mantling. He is clad in a complete suit of plate-armour, which can be at once recognised as characteristic of the first half of the sixteenth century. Every detail is beautifully worked out, and though somewhat mutilated, may be studied with advantage as a specimen of the armour of that period. The pauldrons, or shoulder pieces, rise into *passe-gardes* for the protection of the neck, and inside these may be noticed the small straps and buckles to which the helmet was fastened. Above the cuirass, round the neck, the plaits of the shirt are visible, whilst a skirt of mail shows itself below the *tuilettes*, or defences for the thighs. The sword is girt close to the left side, and the feet, which rest upon a lion, are encased in the squared-toed *sabbatons*. His gauntlets lie by his side, and the bare hands are placed together on the breast in the usual supplicating attitude. The first, third, and fourth fingers of the left hand are ornamented with rings placed between the first and second joints, and there are two more in the same position on the first and third fingers of the right hand. Round the neck is the celebrated collar of S.S. In this instance the letters which form it seem to have been fastened upon a broad band or ribbon. The collar hangs nearly to the waist, and terminates in a large pendent jewel. The face is in fair preservation, and the features being so strongly marked convince the observer that he has here an actual portrait. The details of the dress are also so well carried out that they seem to point to the portrayal of a favourite suit of armour. The lady wears the angular or diamond-shaped head-dress; the

* These effigies have been selected by Mr. Bloxam as specimens of the style of armour and dress worn in the sixteenth century, in his *Monumental Architecture*, published in 1834. There are illustrations taken from this tomb on pp. 216, 233, 239, and 240.

hair which shows beneath it being secured by a twisted band or ribbon. The lappets in front are turned back and not pendent, but they appear to fall down behind the back. The foundation of these head-dresses was composed of velvet; and the exquisite embroidery with which this instance is ornamented, is beautifully imitated in the marble. Round the neck is fastened a broad collar, and below it hangs a double slender chain formed of square links, to which is attached a small four-pointed cross. The gown, which is square-cut at the bosom, fits close to the figure, but hangs in thick folds round the lower part of the body. The waist is confined by a loosely-fitting girdle of the same material, tied in a knot. The body also wears a sleeved mantle, which is fastened across the breast by a double cord. The sleeves are wide and fall back, showing the under sleeves, which are plaited and puffed, and terminate in ruffles encircling the wrists. Each hand is adorned with four rings, namely, above the last joint of the first and third fingers, and between the first and second joints of the third and fourth fingers. The feet are clad in square-toed shoes of an equally extravagant shape with the pointed ones that preceded them. At each side of her feet is a small belled dog, holding the lower part of her robe in its mouth. The only portion of the inscription that is left on this monument is that round the rim at the west end:—*M^oCCCCC^oXXXVI^{to} quor' animabus propicietur Deus Amen.* Above the monument, on a mural slab, is inscribed:—

“Anno Domini 1732.

“This decay'd Monument Sacred to the Memory of S^r Roger Mynors of Windley Hill and his Lady, who were interr'd here Anno Dom. 1536, was repair'd by a private Friend out of his regard to the Worthy Family of Robert Mynors of Triagoe in Hereford Shire Esq^r.”

The north side of the monument is much disfigured, but the portion that is perfect shows two long-bearded and cowed ecclesiastics. At the west end are three angels holding shields. On the shields are these arms:—“1, *Sab.*, an eagle displayed, *or*, on a chief, *az.*, within a bordure, *arg.*, a chevron between two crescents in chief and a rose in base of the second (Mynors); 2, *arg.*, a mill-rind between six escallops., *sab*, three, two, one (Myll); 3, Mynors impaling Myll.

Sir Roger Mynors, eldest son of Richard Mynors, Herefordshire, by Joan Howell, of that name, married Alice, daughter of William Myll, of Gloucester.* He died seized of property at Windley, in

* Herefordshire Visitations, Harl. MSS. 1,442, f. 93, and 1,140, f. 93.

Duffield parish, but we have not been able to ascertain how it came into the family. He was re-married (22 Hen. VII.) to Alice, widow and second wife of Nicholas Kuiveton, of Mercaston.*

Against the east wall of the north transept is a large and quaint monument to the memory of Anthony Bradshaw, his two wives, and twenty children. He put it up during his lifetime, in the year 1600, and did not die till 1614, having had in the meantime three additional children! Anthony Bradshaw, of the Inner Temple, and of Holbrook, in this parish, was one of the six sons of William Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith. Henry, one of the elder brothers of Anthony Bradshaw, settled at Marple, in Cheshire, and his grandson, John Bradshaw, was the celebrated President of the Court that sat in judgment on Charles I.† At the top of the monument is the Bradshaw coat—*arg.*, two bendlets between as many martlets, *sab.*, surmounted by the crest of a hart standing under a vine bough. Across the centre of the monument, between the inscription proper and the acrostic, are the small incised effigies, half length, of himself, his wives, and children, distinguished by their respective initials.

“*Parvū monumentū Anⁱ Bradshawgh interioris templi L. generos. (quatr filii Wⁱ Br de Bradshawgh in hoc comitatu Derb. gen.) nup. coron. ac subvic. com̄ ejusd. Ac etiam uni. atturn. cur. de banco apud Westmr necon dep. slli totius feodi de Duffield Hic qui duo hūit uxores & xx^{ti} liberos subscript. quibus et pro quibus (inter multa) ut sequitur oravit et pcepit. Ac postea p' ult. volun. ac testm sua in scriptis remanem' unam puam domum; cum gardino sumtu suo proprio in Duffield hic conditam pro hosp. quatuor pauperum istius ville (per heredes suos de tempore in tempus eligend. et locand.) inter alia volvit et legavit ac devisavit cum allocaon. in dco testō menconatis imppm continuand. ac per heredes suos manutend. modo et forma in eodem testō limitat. et content. et sic obiit hique sepelit' die A° Jesu Xri Salutis sue.*

* Harl. MSS. 1093, f. 10.

† Glover's *Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 218. But there are some doubts as to the correctness of the outline pedigree there given. The Bradshaw descents are rather a crux to the genealogist. The Bradshaws of Barton Blount are of the same stock.

† Bradshaw's Almshouses stood in the Town Street, Duffield, between Duffield Hall and the road. They were most improperly bought of the parish in 1804, by Mrs. Bonell, of the Hall, for £120, and pulled down in order to enlarge the grounds. The Rev. M. Tunstall, curate of Belper, writing to Mr. Lysons in 1816, says:—"The annexed lines are inscribed on a stone now making part of the fence in Bonell's pleasure grounds at Duffield, but formerly placed in front of Bradshaw's Almshouses, which I have heard stood near the same spot, but is now entirely erased. I have been told there is another stone on which something similar is inscribed; if this can be found, it will probably give us the Christian name of the owner.

B ehold Lord of life this myte I restore,
R endering thanks unto thee for all that we have;
A nd this little Harbor I leave for the poore,
D evised to lodge four who else may alms crave.
S ure trust I repose & myne I exhort
H enceforth this Hospital, as it needs, to renew,
A llowing such things as my will doth purport
W e meane & pray God for ay to continew.
G od grant that others more able than I
H ereafter may better pore people supply."

—Add. MSS., 9,425, f. 232.

"Griseld Blackwall (daughter & Heire of Richard Blackwall of Blakwall in this county of Derby Gent. & of Anne sister of Thomas Sutton of Over Haddon Esq.) was his first Wief by whom he had 4 sonnes W^m. Fra Exupie. & John. W^{ch} Richard was one of the cozeysns & heires of M^r Bayfield of Barford in the countie of Northton Esq.

"Elizabeth the daughter of Richard Hawghton was his second wyfe, by whom he had xvi children, viz. Jacineth, Antonie, Michaell, Elizabeth, Felix, Quyntin, Petronilla, Athanasia, Isadora, Mildrede, Braudona, Erasmus, Joseph, Millicent, Cassandra, Vicesim.

"Quorum cuique A. Br. dixit viz.

"Deum time Regi honora ac parentes cognatos cole magistratos metue maiore cede minori parce proximum dilige sicut teipu et cum bonis ambula.

"Dum fueris felix, multos numerabis amicos, tempora si fuerint nubila, solus eris. Ergo sic utere tuo ut alieno ne indigeas ac semper intende p. De. pcedo et regna.

Nam

"A s God dyd give this man,
N o smale charge as you see,
T o trayne them he began,
H ere ech in there dgree,
O ft wishing them such grace,
N o future course to take,
I niurious to there race,
E ls end of lief to make.

"B less them oh Lord with peace,
R esist there adverse fates,
A lways them well increase,
D efending them from bates,
S uch lyvelode to them gyve,
H ere whylest on earth they bee,
A s they may love & lyve,
W ee praye o God qth He.

G.

H.

A. { Different tyme I wishe thee
Qth he which here doth lye

But put thy hous in order } B."
For surely thou shalt dye }

In Bradshaws' *Gazetteer* (1846) it is stated that the sponsors to all the children mentioned on this monument were formerly painted on the walls. But such a statement seems very improbable. There was certainly a free use of paint and wash at one time in this church. Mr. Meynell (*circa* 1817) describes the walls as having paintings on them, but then washed over, and Mr. Rawlins (1825) says that the font and capitals of the pillars were painted sky blue. A correspondent of a local paper states that the church underwent some sort of a renovation about the beginning of the century, up to which time the walls were in many parts covered with paintings of cherubs, angels, etc., especially at the west end over the singing gallery.*

Mr. Meynell describes a sundial over the porch, having the date 1671, and the names "Geo. Boyne, Geo. White, Wardens," together with the motto—*Ut sol illumina sic Deus vivit omnia*.

The font at the west end of the church is of octagon design, but, judging from the style of mouldings, we do not believe it to be older than 1662, when fonts, that had been destroyed by the Puritans, were generally restored to the churches.

* *Derbyshire Times*, April 6th, 1872.

The situation of the churchyard on the banks of the Derwent is picturesque in the extreme, and a fine yew tree of extreme age is to be seen to the north-east of the church. Against the trunk of this tree, and partly buried in the ground, leans a slab of alabaster. This is the lower half of an incised gravestone. It has evidently been inscribed with the effigies of two principal figures, and four children below them, three of them being in winding sheets, signifying that they predeceased their parents. All of the marginal inscription that can now be deciphered is *the iiij daye of Marche in the yeare of oure lord M. d. . . .* This slab, before the restoration (?) of the church in 1847, was on the floor of the west end of the nave, when it was barbarously broken up and ejected. Two other small fragments of the stone we found built into a paved drain with which the church is surrounded. This is possibly the same alabaster stone mentioned in Bassano's MS. notes (taken in 1710) as thus inscribed :—

Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Rayner yeoman who dyed 3 Sept 169. his wife daughter of John Ashenhurst, of Ashenhurst in county Stafford, Gent. was buried 11 March 1627.

Other memorials of a later date, mentioned by Bassano, have also disappeared.

The following printed bill is in Pegge's Collections :—*

"SACRILEGE.—Whereas the parish church of Duffield in the county of Derby was last night broken open and the Communion Plate (consisting of a Chalice and Salver), the Gold Lace upon the pulpit Cloth, and the Charity money collected at the Sacrament sacrilegiously stole thereout; for the more effectual bringing the offender or offenders to justice the Church Wardens of the said parish offer a reward of 20 Guineas to anyone who shall give such information that the offender or offenders may be legally convicted of the said sacrilege.

WILLIAM WINSON, } Church Wardens.
JOHN HICKSON, }

Duffield, March 4th, 1777.

The tower contains a peal of six bells. They are inscribed as follows :—

I. "John Hervey, Francis Radford C: W: MDCCXX."

II. "T. Calton M.A. Vic. MDCCXX."

III. "Jo. Bradshaw : W. Toplis : C. Wardens : 1742."

IV. "Lester and Pack of London fecit. 1763."

V. "God Save His Church. W. Robinson, C: Warden. G. Hedderley founder, No[tingham], 1786." This bell is very rich in ornament. (It is described in the *Reliquary*, vol. 16, p. 113.)

* Pegge's Collections, Collège of Arms, vol. iii.

The first book of the parish registers of Duffield begins in May, 1598, and ends in 1655. There is a blank between October, 1614, and February, 1617, three leaves having been cut out; and one leaf has also been abstracted in the year 1647. There is a short period missing between the first and second register books, as the latter has only two entries of 1657 and one of 1658, not beginning with regularity till November, 1659. It ends with March, 1675. This volume is of paper; there are a great number of leaves cut out at the end, but they have probably been taken to use for parish accounts, as there is no gap between this and the third volume, which extends from 1676 to 1700. The fourth volume ends in 1791. Throughout these four books the practice prevailed of writing the names of the churchwardens for the current year at the foot of each page. There are not many interpolations of entries of general interest in these voluminous registers. Extracts relative to repairs of the church and the institution of vicars have been already given; and one of some length, relative to the plague, will be found under Belper. The following are some entries pertaining to fatal casualties:—

- 1652, Feb. 19th. James Johnson comeinge out of Staffordshire to see his sonne at Belper dyed in ye field & was buried.
- 1673, April 10th. Robert Randall of Denbigh who going from a Cockfight at Duffield & being drunk fell into water above Duffield bridge & was drowned.
- 1686, Dec. 11th. Buried Matthew Harrison of Belper Lane who was killed in a pitt on the Gibbett Hill.
- 1694, Sept. 6th. Sepult. Guliemus Room de Openwood Gate demorsus in aqua juxta Newmill.
- 1700, Sept. 19th. Sepult. Robertus William de Belper qui ex pyro periit (? died from a fall out of a pear-tree).

*

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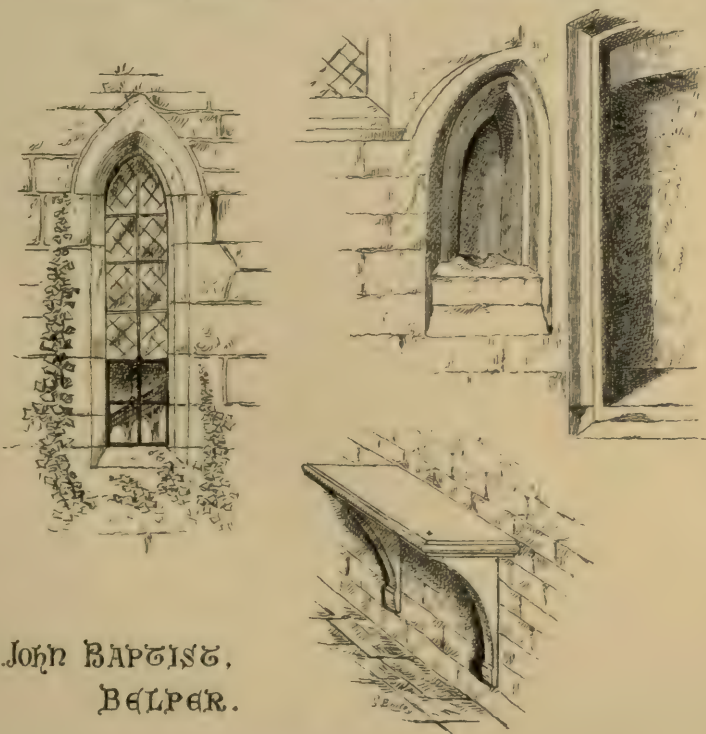
*

The old parish of Duffield, though now much subdivided, was formerly of very great extent. It included within its borders the townships of Hazelwood, Holbrook, Makeney, Milford, Shottle, and Windley; and the chapelries of Belper, Heage, and Turnditch. Of these three ancient chapelries, it now remains for us to say a few words, but it will not come within our scope to give any account of the modern chapels or churches that are now extant in any of the above-named townships.

The Chapelry of Belper.

IT is not to be expected that we should find any mention of this place in the Domesday Survey, for the name itself is of Norman-French origin. The first occasion on which we have met with the name is in the inquisition after the death of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, in 1296. He is therein mentioned as lord of the manor and owning a capital mansion at Beaurepaire. It has been happily conjectured, by Lysons, that Edmund built this mansion as a hunting seat, and was himself the first to give it its name from the beautiful situation. From Beaurepaire, or Bellerepaire, this name, which we have found spelt in above forty different ways, has now become corrupted into Belper.

Edmund, surnamed Crouchback, was the second son of Henry III. His father had wasted immense sums of money in the vain endeavour to purchase for him the crown of the two Sicilies; but the success which he met with towards the end of his reign, in the suppression of the turbulent barons, enabled him to largely endow Edmund with their sequestered estates. By these means Edmund was created Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby, Baron of Monmouth, and High Steward of England. Among the estates to which he became entitled as Earl of Derby, were the manors of Duffield and Belper. The Earl died at the siege of Bayonne, and was buried at Westminster Abbey. By him there can be little doubt the chapel at Belper was originally founded; for what is more likely than that a chapel should be erected by him, when he was here making "a capital mansion" for his occasional residence, and drawing round the place the suite who would inevitably accompany him.



S. JOHN BAPTIST,
BELPER.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) gives the value of Belper chantry at £3 per annum, of which 20s. came from the house and land, and 40s. from the honour of Tutbury. William Parker then served the chantry.

In the Chantry Roll for Derbyshire (1 Edw. VI.) the following occurs under the church of Duffield:—

“Chauntre of Beureper founded by the Duke of Lancaster to saye Masse there for the keepers of Duffeld firethe* and all the hole towne as apperithe by a graunte from the Kyngs Majestie under the seale of the duchie dated xxvi day of Aprell xxxv yere of the kyngs reygne that now is. Thomas Haidocke Chauntry Pryste. It is distaunte from the parisshe church e ij myles and j halfe, and there is belonging to the Chauntry ij hundred howselling people and it hathe a manchyon house prised at vj by yere. Stock iiij*li.* xjs. ix*d.* Clere value iiij*li.* xijs. viij*d.*

It should be remarked of this expression “founded by the Duke of Lancaster,” that it cannot be taken to mean that this chapel was originally founded by any *Duke* of Lancaster, for it was not till the 6th March, 1351, that Henry, fourth Earl of Lancaster, was created the first Duke of Lancaster, whilst a glance at the chapel shows it to be about one hundred years older. The word *duke* is either a mistake for *earl*, or else the chantry was endowed sometime subsequent to the erection of the chapel. The former supposition is most probably the right one.

The property of this chantry, in common with all like endowments, was forfeited to the crown under the plea of involving a superstitious use. In the reign of Edward VI., the property was granted to Edward Peese and William Winton, of London. They obtained the chantry house, which was then tenanted by Humphrey Roe, at 6s. per annum, at ten years' purchase; and seven acres of arable land tenanted by William Brokeshaw, at 40s. per annum, and two closes held by Edmund Twyste at 6s. 8*d.* per annum, at twenty years' purchase; thus giving for the whole £49 13s. 4*d.*†

The chapel, which is dedicated to S. John the Baptist, consists of a nave and raised chancel under a roof of equal elevation, with a porch on the south side. Its area is seventy-six feet by eighteen. The first glance at the building, on entering the churchyard, shows us its great age, for the bold pair of buttresses, standing at right angles to each other, which support each of the four corners,

* Duffield *Frith* was a very extensive forest. The word “frith” simply means a wood, and is still to be found in Chapel-en-le-Frith, and other place-names of the country. In the time of Edward III. we find Duffield Frith divided into seven parks, “Bureper” (or Belper) being one of them. For an interesting account of the old laws and customs connected with this forest, see the *Reliquary*, vol. xi.

† Particulars for Grants, temp. Edw. VI., f. 241b. Public Record Office.

cannot but belong to the Early English period. From the eminently characteristic buttresses, and from various other details, the ecclesiologist would not hesitate in dating the chapel *circa* 1250. If built by Edmund Crouchback it would probably be some few years later. It has been lighted throughout by lancet windows. Two of these, in their original condition, remain on the north side, and one on the south (Plate VI.); whilst within the last year or two, the upper portion of the two at the west end, as well as the remaining windows, have been most carefully restored; and the whole chapel now presents much the same appearance as it wore in the days of its first erection, instead of being disfigured by round-headed abominations of the "churchwarden" era. The doorway under the south porch, and one of nearly similar size on the opposite side, are the original ones, but of a plain description; the latter now leads into a vestry, a comparatively modern adjunct. On the north side of the chancel there is also a small priest's door, now blocked up. In the interior are several objects of interest. At the west end is the font, an octagon basin supported on a similar shaped shaft and base. This has recently been restored to its proper position. The upper portion of the font had been preserved at the vicarage, and the base buried in the churchyard. The supporting column is therefore the only new part, but it was found requisite to re-chisel the whole. It is destitute of any ornament, and is, we think, of fifteenth century workmanship.

In a line with the three steps by which the level of the chancel is gained, marks are apparent in the walls showing where the roodscreen was formerly fixed. Since we first took our notes of this chapel a screen has been re-erected. Mr. Rawlins, who visited this chapel in 1821, says that the chancel was separated from the nave "by a plain screen composed of small arches and round columns of wood." In the south wall of the chancel is a recess, which, though much cut about and sadly altered, has clearly formed double sedilia. The two seats were on a different level. Attached to the further side of the sedilia is a piscina, in a small pointed niche about two feet by one. (Plate VI.)

The object, however, in this chapel which will be most dear to the antiquary, is the old stone altar in its original position. (Plate VI.)* This consists of a slab of stone with a moulded edge, fixed in the wall of the chancel immediately below the east window; and

* It is now usually concealed by the oaken frame of the present altar.

it is further supported by two projecting brackets. The size of the stone is three feet six inches by one foot nine and a half, and in height it is two feet seven. Both slabs and brackets have been at some post-Reformation era thickly painted and veined in imitation of marble. On scraping some of this paint from the surface, we found at the south-west angle one of the five consecration crosses faintly marked. The remainder appear to be wanting, and the top of the stone would very likely be dressed over at the time it received its coating of paint.

Instances of altars in their original position, and in such a comparatively perfect condition as the one at Belper, are exceedingly rare.*

The roof of the chapel is ceiled, and below it some very heavy-looking tie-beams connect the walls at intervals. On getting above this ceiling we noticed that some of the old principals and parts of the ridge-tree are used in the present roof, but they are in a state of decay and clearly not in their original position.

In the bell-cote, on the west gable, is a single bell inscribed—*"God save his Church, 1699."*†

Over the entrance to the porch is a large stone on which are roughly carved the initials J. S., J. H., T. S., R. H., S. M., accompanied by the date 1684. It may be conjectured that from the time of Edward VI., when the endowments of this chantry were taken away, up to the date inscribed on the porch, the performance of divine service had, at all events to a great extent, dropped through, and the chapel consequently fallen into a state of dilapidation. It would seem that it was then restored in accordance with the taste of that era, of which the porch is a specimen.

The supply of ministers to attend to the ministration of this place of worship appears to have been rather uncertain for many years subsequently, if we may judge from the following:—

"Henry Smith, of Whitemoor, by his will, dated 1705, gave (among other bequests) the sum of £4 to be paid yearly for ever on the 24th of December, to the parson or curate that should happen to officiate at Belper chapel, provided the same should be allowed by his sons and the rest of the inhabitants there; but if it should happen that there should be no parson or curate, or other person to officiate there, then it should go to the poor."

* In Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*, the three following are the only instances given of altar slabs still attached to the walls and supported by brackets—Warrington and Shottleswell, Warwick; and the chapel of Broughton Castle, Oxon.

† This bell-cote has, within the last few months (1877), been rebuilt after the old design; its very clumsy predecessor being probably of the same date as the bell. This improvement, as well as the very careful and judicious treatment that this ancient building has recently received, both within and without, is chiefly owing to the energy and perseverance of the Rev. F. A. Friend, curate of Belper.

It may be also noted that, as late as the year 1827, the same minister served both Turnditch and Belper.


Immediately opposite to the porch is the base and well-worn socket of the old cross, coeval in all probability with the building itself. The lintel-stone of the porch, on which the initials are inscribed, is thought to be the shaft of this cross; and if, on its removal, this should prove to be the case, it will be reinserted in the socket. The churchyard also possesses some ancient yews, now, alas! sapless, and little more than skeletons. This ground was not consecrated for burials till the year 1793. A gravestone near the porch bears the following inscription:—

“In memory of the first body interred after the consecration, 1793, Robert, son of Thomas and Hannah Hill, who died 13th of April, 1794. Aged 9 months.”

Though not consecrated, this ground had been used for burials on an occasion of dire necessity in the previous century. In 1609, the plague so grievously afflicted the then limited population of Belper, that between 1st May and 30th September, no less than fifty-three persons were interred in the chapel yard. The following entry, giving the names of the sufferers, is taken from the Duffield Registers:—

“Insuper hoc anno 1609 a primo die maii usque de ultimo Septembris omnes quorum nomina hic conscribuntur mortui sunt de Plaga apud Belparre et eorum corpora juxta capella ibm humantur. Vidz. Ux. Johis Bullyvant cum duobus pueris, Alicia Taylor, Elizabetha Berdsley, Willm Streyte, Willm Berdesley, Thomas Berdesley cum filiis suis, Hugo Ashberie et ejus filiis, Radus Martyn, Willm Martyn, Johes Jackson et ux. ejus cum duobus pueris, ux. Willm Berdesley cum Pedlere (sic), Alicia Berdesley, Thomas Robynson, Johes Nicson et ux. ejus, Anna Myllners, Vid. Collier cum puero, Thomas Belye et ux. ejus cum puero, mater Thome Berdesley cum puero, ux. Willm Ryley, Johes Browne et ux. ejus, Johes Peete et ux. ejus cum duobus pueris, Thomas Birkynshawe cum famulo et puero, ux. Thome Banforth, ux. Anthonii Fletcher cum puero, Willm Clewes cum puero, Georgius Brinckshawe, Arthurus Cleton et ux. ejus, Willm Potter, Johes Hardwycke—in numero Quinquagint' tres.”

The Chapelry of Heage.

 HE Manor of Heage (or High Edge) was formerly part of the Earldom and then of the Duchy of Lancaster. The lord of the manor of Heage was, therefore, from the time of Edward IV., the reigning sovereign. In the reign of Charles I. (1629) it passed into private hands, the greater portion being conveyed to Sir John Stanhope. Several old families had also estates and mansions in the immediate vicinity, and it may be conjectured with certainty that there was a chapel at Heage at a date earlier than any details of the present structure would warrant us in assuming. In the year 1343 mention is made of one Nicholas "le clerk de Heghedge."^{*}

The first definite record that we have been able to find of its existence, tells of its destruction! A violent tempest crossed over England on the 20th of June, 1545. Lysons gives a curious letter of this date showing the damage that it did in Derbyshire. From it we take the following extracts:—

"At Darbie the 25th day of June, 1545.

"Well beloved sonne I re commend me unto you, gevyng you Godd's blessynge and myne. Son this is to sertifie you of soche strannge newes, as that hath of late chaunced in thes p'ties; that is to wytt, apou Satterday last past, being the 20th daye of this moneth, on Sayte Albons day, we had in thes p'ties great tempest about xi of the klok before none: and in the same tempest, the devill as we do suppose beganne in Nedewood, which is ix myles from Darbie; and there he caste downe a great substance of wood; and pulled up by the roots: and from thens he came to Etwall and there pulled down ij great elmes, and went to the churche

^{*} Pegge's Collections, vol. iii.

and pullyd up the leade and flonge it upon a great elme that stondyth a payer of butt lengthes from the church." After describing the damage "he" did at Kirk Langley, the narrative continues—"from thence he went to Wyndley lane, and there a nourse satt with two chylderen uppon her lappe before the fyre, and there he flonge downe the sayde house, and the woman fell forward apou the yonge chylchildren afore the fyre, and a piese of tymber fell apou her and so killed her, but the chylchildren were savyed, and no more hurte, and none of the howse left standyng but the chymney. And from thence he went to Belper, and there he hath pullyed and rent apou xl housses; and from thence he went to Belper wood and he hath pullyd down a wonderous thyng of wood and kyllled many bease; and from thence to Heage and there hath he pullyd downe the chappyl and the moste part of the towne; and from thens to Wynfeld Manor," &c., &c.*

The next mention we can find of this chapel is in the year 1590, when a certain sum of money was conditionally to be paid "*ad vel in Capella de High Edge.*"

The Parliamentary Survey of 1650 has already been quoted, with reference to Heage, under Duffield.

When Bassano, the heraldic painter, was here in 1710, he noticed, on the north wall against the Communion Table, the quartered coat of Pole and Dethick. Henry Pole, one of the sons of Peter Pole (or de la Pole), of Radbourn, M.P. for Derbyshire in the reign of Henry IV., married Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Dethick, of Dethick. He was the first of this family who settled at Heage. At the west end of the chapel, before its enlargement, there was a stone with the initials G. P. run in lead, and the date 1661, and this stone has now been re-inserted in the south wall near the porch. The initials refer to George Pole, the lineal descendant of Henry and Alice Pole. By him it seems probable that the chapel was thoroughly repaired, having been left in a state of more or less dilapidation since the storm of 1545. But it is erroneous to speak of him, as is the case in a published pedigree, as the "founder of the chapel of Heage." This George Pole was born in 1604, and died in 1674. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Charleton, of Chilwell.† The early registers of Duffield contain several entries relative to this family, the first being the burial of "Godfrey Pole of Highedge," October 27th, 1598.

* Lysons' *Derbyshire*, p. 161, note.

† Visitation of, 1662, ex. Philipps MSS.

The original structure of this chapel, which has the unusual dedication of S. Luke, was a single parallelogram with a bell-turret on the west gable. Its area, according to a measurement taken by Mr. Rawlins in 1820, was 46 feet 10 inches, by 17 feet 5 inches. Judging from a sketch taken by that gentleman, its features had been for the most part debased in the seventeenth century. He describes an old octagonal font, lined with lead, as then extant, and adds that "a few ancient benches are carved with imitations of flowers with various other devices."

The church was very much enlarged, to the extent of 362 sittings, in 1836, and no attempt was made to erect anything that harmonized in the slightest degree with the old structure. The west end was pulled down, and a large barn placed at right angles to the chapel itself, which latter now assumes the appearance of a chancel. Though the porch shows certain traces of antiquity, it appears from a flat stone over the entrance that it was re-erected in the middle of last century. It bears the initials I. W., and the date 1752. The bell-turret is now placed at the north end of the new part of the building, and we were told that the single bell has a date corresponding with that on the porch.

The Chapelry of Turnditch.



THE Chapel at Turnditch, dedicated to All Saints, is of very limited dimensions, having an area of about 56 feet by 18. We have not been able to obtain any historical information as to the original foundation of this chapelry, in fact the earliest record that we have met with connected with its existence (in addition to its mention in the Parliamentary Survey of 1650, quoted under Duffield) is in the reports of the Charity Commissioners.* John Walker, of Bradley, by his will bearing date 12th September, 1691, after certain devises, gave all the rest of his lands and tenements lying in Turnditch or Hazelwood, to William Hawford and his heirs, subject to the payment, amongst other charges, of "20s. per annum to the Curate or Minister of Turnditch Chapel."

At first sight it would almost seem that the seventeenth century might really be its earliest date, for the plain square windows are clearly considerably later than the Reformation, but a closer inspection proves this chapel to be of considerable age. The walls are supported by six buttresses, three on the south side and three on the north. We are inclined to attribute these to the Early English period, about the middle of the thirteenth century, and thus nearly coeval with the chapel of S. John the Baptist at Belper. The buttresses at the four angles of the building are merely the elongation of the east and west walls, that is, they stand out at right angles to the side walls. They are broken into three stages, the set-off dividing the stages being sloped at an acute angle and moulded at the lower edge. Those at the west end, which are the most free from ivy, are two feet in width, and the remainder seem to be of similar proportions. Some of the masonry on the

* Vol. xvii., p. 109.

north side, and that of the lower half of the western wall, is laid in very regular courses, and the stones are of unusual size for a building of these dimensions; many of them are three feet or more in length.

Of the interior it need only be remarked that it is what might be expected from an external view of the windows. There is, however, one object of interest, which we see before us immediately on entering by the large south door. The font is of undoubted antiquity, though what its precise age may be it is difficult to say. The font itself is of an octagon shape, and 25 inches across the top; whilst the basin, which is eight inches deep, is 18 inches in diameter. It tapers down for about two feet, till it is only 13 inches across, and then rests on a square block of stone, the corners of which are chamfered off. Round the rim of the font are three small holes, in which were formerly fixed the staples for fastening the cover.* The font is painted stone colour, but the base is daubed with a barbarous mixture of black and red—in imitation, we suppose, of marble. It is probably the work of the fifteenth century.

The roof is ceiled and whitewashed, but three heavy rough-hewn tie-beams protude below it. These could not, however, have formed part of the original roof, at least not in their present position. There is a comparatively-modern bell-turret on the west gable, which contains a single bell.

In the registers of the mother church of Duffield is the following entry:—"1700, July 14th. *Elizabetha quadam Infans (cujus pater et mater sunt ignoti) inventa infra capellana (sic) de Turnditch.*"

* By a constitution of Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury (1236), all fonts were ordered to be provided with a cover, and this custom was, too, generally observed in post-Reformation days. It was usual to keep them locked during Lent.

Edleston.

Eddlaston.



EDDLASTON, that has now for many centuries been an independent rectory, was originally a chapelry of the important church of Ashbourn. The first mention that we have found of it occurs in the formal ordination charter of the vicarage of Ashbourn, granted in 1240, by Hugh Pateshull, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, with the consent of the Dean of Lincoln as rector of Ashbourn. This charter provides that the Dean should present suitable persons to the Bishop for institution to the six chapelries of Kniveton, Mapleton, Thorpe, Bentley, Bradley, and *Eddlaston*, as they fall vacant; reserving the customary pensions due to the Dean from the chapelries.*

Four out of these six parochial chapelries had become rectories by 1291, as we find they are entered as *ecclesie* in Pope Nicholas' taxation roll, but neither Eddlaston nor Thorpe obtain separate entry, so that it is only reasonable to suppose that these two were still considered to be chapelries of Ashbourn. But between 1291 and 1310 Eddlaston must have been constituted a rectory, for in the latter year Eddlaston is entered on a list of Derbyshire livings, *ecclesie*, that were in the patronage of the Deans of Lincoln.† It still, however, paid a pension of £1 to the Dean, as rector of Ashbourn, on the recurrence of the feast of S. Oswald. Another inventory of the Derbyshire property of the Deanery of Lincoln, taken when Anthony Beck was Dean, in the year 1329, shows that the pension was still paid, but at what time this customary payment fell into abeyance we have not been able to determine. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) gives the clear annual value at only £3 18s. 3d. The rectory remained in

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 363-4, and Appendix xv.

† Pegge's Collections, vol. v., f. 198.

the patronage of the Dean of Lincoln, until legislation of the present reign transferred it to the Bishop of Lichfield.

The following is a list of rectors of Edlaston, from the Episcopal Registers at Lichfield, from the beginning of the fourteenth up to the present century.*

- . John Payn.
- 1315-6. William de Gradenor; on the death of J. P.
- . Robert de Stowe.
- 1323-4. John de Calverton; on the resignation of R. de S.
- 1326. Robert de Wyssinden; on the resignation of J. de. C.
- . Robert Flori.
- 1332-3. John de Scrobby; on the death of R. F. This institution was made on the presentation of Thomas Beck, canon of Lincoln, who had received a commission to act as Dean during the absence of Anthony Beck, at Rome.†
- . Robert Melton.
- 1343. William Lymbergh, vicar of Metherringham, Lincolnshire, exchanged benefices with R. M., rector of Edlaston.
- 1344. Stephen de Bolton, rector of Barton Hamed, exchanged benefices with W. L.
- 1349. John de Adlastre; on the resignation of S. de B.
- 1353. William de Clifton; on the resignation of J. de A.
- . Thomas de Abyngton.
- 1362. John de Shirley, rector of Kirby Leythorp, exchanged benefices with T. de A.
- 1423. William Shirley. On the presentation of Simon and Henry, abbots of Dale and Darley, patrons for that turn by leave of the Dean of Lincoln.
- . William Roo.
- 1443. Richard Mysyn; on the death of W. R.
- 1446. Hugo Marchaunt (or Marshall); on the resignation of R. M.
- 1459. Thomas Diddisbury; on the death of H. M.
- . Thomas Smyth.
- 1472. John Hurt; on the death of T. S.
- 1507. Richard Hurt; on the resignation of J. H.
- 1546. Thomas Gylbert; on the death of R. H.
- 1563. Thomas Underwood; patron, Matthew Underwood, who had this presentation from the Dean of Lincoln.
- 1573. Hugo Wardley; on the resignation of T. U.
- 1620, July 16th. Robert Holme.
- (1650). Simon Waterhouse.
- 1662, Jan. 31st. Abraham Smith.
- 1692, Aug. 2nd. Edmund Vernon.
- . John Griffith.
- 1711, June 27th. William Portman.
- 1725, June 26th. Samuel Freeman.
- 1754, July 31st. Thomas Gell.
- 1789, Oct. 7th. Robert Greville.

* Up to the year 1423, these names were extracted from the episcopal registers by Bishop Hobhouse at the time he held the rectory of Edlaston, and were kindly supplied to us by the Rev. W. Sandford, the present rector.

† Anthony Beck was Dean of Lincoln from 1329 to 1336, when he was appointed Bishop of Norwich; his brother, Thomas Beck, who was for some time Canon of Lincoln, was appointed Bishop of that Diocese in 1340. These two brothers should be carefully distinguished from elder members of the same family and the same christian names, who were also both Bishops. Anthony Beck, the celebrated Bishop of Durham, died in 1311, and his brother Thomas, Bishop of S. Davids in 1293. See *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., pp. 312, 468.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say—"Hedlestone is a parsonage really worth thirtie five pounds per annum. Mr. Symon Waterhouse, Incumbent, a frequenter of ale houses."

The registers, which are in good condition, commence in 1573, and are perfect from that date downwards. The following memorandum occurs under the year 1680:—

"Mem^d that whereas there is a House and Barne with a little croft and garden belonging thereunto in Wyaston in the Parish of Edlaston in the county of Derby, which was formerly in the possession of one George Wood of Wyaston aforesaid, and after him for a while in the possession of one Godfrey Fouljamb of Bakewell in the said county of Derby, Barber, and by him sould to Mr. John Buxstone of Ashburne in the aforesaid county of Derby, Attorney at Law, and by him leased to one Richard Heath, wheelwright, for the terme of one and twenty years, which was looked upon as a member of the parsonage by the aforesaid Fouljamb as his owne free land unto the aforesaid Buxton. For the recovery of which back againe to the Church there was a suite commenced & likewise a Tryall had at the Assize at Derby holden the 14th day of March 1680 by Abraham Smith the then present incumbent under the fained name of Thomas Oldam plaintive. At which Tryall the house, barne, croft, and garden &c. was recovered to the Church againe as its due right, & afterwards set to Alice Heath widdow (to the aforesaid Richard Heath) by the present incumbent for 30/ per annum. The truth of this for prevention of future troubles is certified by us the present inhabitants of the parish of Edlaston. Some of us being not only present but witnesses at the Tryall the same time."

Here follow several signatures, the first being that of "William Ashton, gent.," and below this is added in a later hand—

"By a proper authority from the Bishop & with the Patron's consent the materials of the said Building in a ruinous condition were applied to the repairs of the Parsonage House in 1753. (Signed) T. Gell, rector."

The church which is dedicated to S. James, is a simple homely structure, consisting of nave and chancel, with a square wooden bell-turret on the west gable. The dimensions of the nave, as given by Mr. Rawlins, are 44 ft. 10 in. by 16 ft. 7 in., and the chancel, 19 ft. 4 in. by 14 ft. 7 in. We believe the date of the greater portion of the masonry to be of the early part of the fourteenth century, when the Decorated style prevailed. This is certainly the date of the pointed arch between the nave and the chancel, and of several of the external buttresses; but the tracery of the windows shows that they were inserted at least a century later. The flat massive tie-beams of the roof of the nave cut off the upper part of the chancel arch, and seem to be of sixteenth century workmanship.

At the east end of the chancel, on the outer wall, is "An. S.*

1682," carved on a stone, which would doubtless be the date when certain alterations were made by the rector in that part of the church. The nature of the "restoration" then effected can be gathered from Mr. Rawlins' south-east sketch of this church, taken 17th July, 1833, which shows that the upper part of the chancel gable was constructed with intersecting beams of timber, and that the east window was a two-light square-headed insertion, destitute of tracery. The south porch had also a similar timber front. There is a square-headed doorway in the north wall, but it has been for many years built up.

Considerable repairs were done in this church about 1840, when this old timber work was removed, and brick inserted in its place. But further judicious alterations, including removal of the brick gable and the insertion of a new east window, were effected in 1870, at the time when this living was held by Bishop Hobhouse.

There are no monuments of any interest or antiquity in the church. Close to the door is a small stone font, of plain octagon design, and in the closely adjacent rectory garden is the upper part of another octagon font of wider construction.

We learn from Bishop Hobhouse that he found this font bowl under a water butt. It had been removed by his predecessor from the base, now standing in the church, and replaced by a new bowl of smaller diameter, simply to widen the gangway! And even then the only use made of the lessened font was as a cupboard for dusters and small litter; for the old rector, in spite of the remonstrances of his flock, refused to use anything but a basin for baptism.

On entering the garden from the churchyard, a considerable portion of the original churchyard cross may be noticed, fixed in the ground on the right hand side.

From the north chancel wall projects a triangular piece of old moulded oak, that serves as a credence table. This is a portion of the old seventeenth century communion table; it was placed in this position during the alterations of 1870.

To the south of the church is a remarkably fine, wide-spreading yew tree. It is sixteen feet in diameter some four feet from the ground.

Et wall.

Etwall.

THE manor of Etwall, at the time of the Domesday Survey, was held under Henry de Ferrers by Saswallo, ancestor of the celebrated Shirley family. On the manor there were then a priest and a church; but both church and manor passed away at an early date from the control of the Shirleys.*

The manor was held by the Riboefts in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In the reign of Henry III., Walter de Riboeff held half a knight's fee (300 acres) at Etwall, under Robert de Ferrers, at a rental of twenty shillings.† It was subsequently held during the reigns of the three Edwards by the same family, as part of the honour of Tutbury.‡ In the year 1370, John of Gaunt granted license to Sir Walter de Fincheden, Richard de Ravenser, Archdeacon of Lincoln, Nicholas de Chaddesden, Richard de Chesterfield, and Richard de Tyssington, clerks (who appear to have been acting as trustees of John Riboeff), to give the manor of Etwall to the priory of Beauvale in Nottinghamshire.§ On the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor was conferred by the king on Sir John Port, together with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage.¶

The church of Etwall remained connected with the manor for about a century after the Domesday Survey. Roger de Pont l'Evêque, who was Archbishop of York from 1154 to his death in 1181, gave the church of S. Helen of Etwall to the abbey of Welbeck. In the charter he describes the church as built *in foedo*

* *Stemmata Shirleiana*, p. 7.

† *Testa de Nevill*, f. 37.

‡ *Inq. post Mort.*, 44 Edward III., pt. 2, No. 43; Thoroton's *Nottinghamshire*, p. 240; Stevens' Addition to Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. 2, p. 246.

§ *Add. MSS.*, 6,060 and 6,673, contain several charters relative to the manor of Etwall and the priory of Beauvale.

¶ *Pat. Rolls*, 31 Henry VIII., pt. 5.

meo; so it is probable that the Archbishop held the manor, or a moiety of it, at that date under the Ferrers.* On the 5th of November, 1199, King John confirmed this grant to the abbey of Welbeck, as well as seven acres of arable land and meadow situate at Etwall.†

About the same time, Geoffrey Muschamp, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield 1199–1208, confirmed the grant of this church to Welbeck Abbey, sanctioning the arrangement by which Henry, the then vicar of Etwall, received all the fruits of the living, handing over to the abbey a pension of three marks of silver and three shillings, but ordaining that on the death of the vicar two-thirds of the tithes should be retained by the abbot, and the remainder serve as a stipend for the officiating chaplain or vicar of Etwall.‡

In 1291, when Pope Nicholas IV.'s taxation roll was drawn up, we find that the church of Etwall was valued at £16 per annum; and that the temporalities of the abbey of Welbeck, in that parish, amounted to £1 12s. 0d. At this time, too, the church of Etwall paid a pension of £1 16s. 0d. to the prior of Tutbury, a custom or due of which we have not been able to trace the origin, nor to find any later mention. In 1299 an inventory of the value of the whole estates of Welbeck Abbey was drawn up, wherein the church of Etwall is valued at an income of £16 5s. 2d., whilst the temporalities from the same parish (which must have been largely increased since 1291) amount to an annual value of £30 2s. 0d.§ The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) gives the value of the vicarage, with the tithes of hay, lambs, wool, and hemp, at 8s., and the rectory pertaining to Welbeck at £10.

The following list of the vicars of Etwall is taken from the Diocesan Registers, the returns of the Augmentation Office, and the register books of the parish. The pre-Reformation vicars are described, in almost every instance, as being canons of Welbeck.

1301. Robert de Sutton.

1315. William de Bolsover.

1319. William de Aslacton; on the death of W. de B.

1328. William de Kendall.

1330. William de Aslacton; on the death of W. de K.

1349. Hugo de Southwell.

1351. Thomas de Bolsover; on the resignation of H. de S.

1355. Adam de Saltryngham; on the resignation of T. de B.

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii., p. 539.

† Rotuli Chartarum, 1 John, memb. I.

‡ Add. MSS., 6,673, f. 29; and 6,667, f. 681.

§ Chartulary of Welbeck Abbey, Harl. MSS., 3,640, f. 64.

1356. **John de Elkeston**; on the resignation of A. de S.
 1361. **John de Spaldynge**.
 1376. **Hugo de Longley**; on the death of J. de S.
 1391. **William de Spaldynge**; on the death of H. de L.
 John Baynton.
 1422. **John Hesyll**; on the resignation of J. B.
 1427. **John de Rolston**.
 1442. **John Bucheff**; on the deprivation of J. de R.
 Robert Barton.
 1473. **Henry Phyppe**; on the death of R. B.
 1531. **William Brewster**.
 1558. **Thomas Bunnell**; on the death of W. B. Patrons, Sir Thomas Gerard, and Elizabeth his wife.
 1568. **Edward Moore**; on the death of T. B. Patron, Thomas Stanley, for Sir Thomas Gerard, and his wife.
 1613. **John Jennings**. Mentioned as Vicar by the Parliamentary Commissioners (1650), who reported the vicarage to be worth £25 per annum. Buried August 13th, 1657.
 1662, Aug. 18th.* **John Jackson**; patron, Sir Samuel Sleigh. Buried July 27th, 1692.
 1692, Jan. 24th. **Elliseas Cunliffe**. Patron, James Chetham.
 1713. **James Chetham**, Canon and Chancellor of Lichfield. Patron, Rowland Cotton. Buried Oct. 26th, 1740.
 1740, Nov. 8th. **Henry Mainwaring**. Patron, Rowland Cotton. Buried Sept. 4th, 1747.
 1747, Nov. 21st. **Samuel Burslem**. Patron, Rowland Cotton. There is a tablet in the church to his memory. He died in 1785.
 1786, July 14th. **Laurence Dundas Henry Cokburne**. Patron, the King.†
 1830, Aug. 7th. **Hugh Ker**, on the death of L. D. H. C. Patrons, Mary Teresa Cokburne, widow, John Parker Gylby, of London, and the said Hugh Ker.
 1842, Dec. 19th. **W. Eaton Mousley**, on the resignation of Hugh Ker Cokburne. Patron, W. Eaton Mousley. He resigned, and was again instituted April 27th, 1844.
 1863, Dec. 21st. **Edward Alder**. Patron, Rev. Gilbert Alder.

Sir John Port, one of the justices of the Common Bench (to whom Henry VIII. granted the manor, impropriate rectory, and vicarage of Etwall) was the son of Henry Port, of Chester. He married Jane, daughter and heiress of John Fitzherbert‡ of Etwall, and relict of John Pole, of Radbourn. The advowson, etc., passed to his son, Sir John Port, founder of Etwall Hospital, and thence by marriage with his eldest daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Gerard. Sir Thomas Gerard, on account of his adherence to the Roman Catholic faith, and alleged complicity in a plot for the release of Mary, Queen of Scots, was treated with the greatest

* This was the date of the formal institution; but we find from the parish registers that he acted as minister immediately on the decease of his predecessor in 1657.

† The King was patron by reason of the lunacy of W. Cotton, as is stated in the Diocesan Registers. The same authority states that the living was sequestered in 1791 to Samuel Felton, for a debt of £2400.

‡ John Fitzherbert was one of the younger sons of Nicholas Fitzherbert, of Norbury, by Alice Bothe. He held the office of King's Remembrancer, and purchased a small estate at Etwall, where he went to reside on his marriage with Dorothy, daughter of William Babington. Harl. MSS., 1,537, f. 59; etc.

severity, and for a long time imprisoned in the Tower as a recusant.* Hence, when the living of Etwall was vacant in 1568, he procured a deputy to present for him, as his presentation would not have been valid. When Elizabeth first came to the throne, Sir Thomas endeavoured to compromise matters by attending the services but not the sacraments of the reformed church. On one occasion he was visited by his brother, at that time a stauncher Catholic than the squire, and being taken suddenly ill with a severe attack of the gout in his legs on a Saturday, he was compelled to stop over the Sunday at Etwall Hall. Sir Thomas Gerard, knowing that Elizabeth's spies were closely watching the family, insisted on his brother, notwithstanding his earnest protests, being carried in his chair into the family pew in Etwall church. But the younger Gerard, though disabled in his legs, was quite a match for his brother. No sooner had the minister commenced the reformed service, than Gerard, at the top of his voice, commenced chanting the psalms in the vulgate; and the vicar, by the time he was well into the third psalm, gave up the rivalry of tongues, and insisted on the bearers carrying him back to the Hall!† All this was faithfully reported to the Privy Council by local spies, and formed one of the subsequent charges against Sir Thomas Gerard.

Sir William Gerard, grandson of Sir Thomas, sold this estate, with the advowson of the vicarage, in 1641, to Sir Edward Moseley; and of him it was purchased five years later by Sir Samuel Sleigh. The co-heiresses of Sleigh married Cotton and Chetham; and, though the advowson was for one turn in the hands of Chetham, Mary, the only daughter of Sir Samuel by his third wife, brought the Etwall estates to Rowland Cotton, of Bellaport, Shropshire. The advowson was subsequently sold by the Cottons, and has more than once changed hands by purchase during the present century.

The church of Etwall, which is dedicated to S. Helen, consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, south porch, and low embattled tower at the west end. The north aisle has been separated from

* He was confined in the Tower 1567-70, and again from Sept., 1586, to Aug., 1588, when he was removed for some months more of imprisonment to an inferior jail, called the Counter, in Wood St. See *Condition of Catholics under James I.*, p. x.; also *P.R.O. Domestic State Papers, Elizabeth*, vol. cxv., No. 34, vol. ccxv., No. 19, and vol. ccxvii., No. 27.

† This well authenticated story was communicated to us by Henry Foley, S.J., author of *Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus*, from the archives of the English College at Rome. There are many interesting particulars with respect to the persecution of the Gerard family of Etwall, which would be foreign to this volume, but which we hope to include in a work now in preparation, on the condition of the Derbyshire Roman Catholics in the 16th and 17th centuries.

the nave by four semi-circular Norman arches, supported on round pillars having capitals with indented mouldings. But the arch nearest the west end has been blocked up by a gallery, and the two nearest the east end have been thrown into one by the substitution of a lofty pointed arch. Part of the masonry and the buttresses of the chancel seem to date from the thirteenth century, when the Early English style prevailed. The buttresses of the north side of the nave and the wall-plate pertain to the Decorated period of the succeeding century. The greater portion, however, of the present church belongs to the Perpendicular period of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In this style are the two three-light pointed windows of the south side of the nave, and the three square-headed windows of the same side of the chancel, and the priest's door. The tower, with its three-light west window, diagonal buttresses, and embattled parapet, also pertains to this style. The battlements show traces of there having been formerly four pinnacles at the angles. Later in this period, and attributable to Sir John Port, are some of the details of the north aisle, such as the labels or hood-moulds to the windows, and the door at the west end. The east window of the chancel is flanked by two small square windows, a most unusual arrangement, but apparently not older than the seventeenth century, or perhaps later.

The interior of this church has suffered much from "Church-warden" restorations, and is, perhaps, more disfigured than any other church in the county. There is a specially objectionable gallery spoiling the west end of the north aisle, and another blocking up the tower at the end of the nave. The ancient Norman archway between the nave and the chancel was taken down in 1805, and the church ceiled throughout with plaster. Probably, too, at this date the south porch of stucco was erected.

Near the south door is a massive octagon font of plain design, and probably of the fifteenth century. In the south wall of the chancel is a simple piscina niche, and in the opposite wall is an almyer recess, as well as a stone gospel shelf or lectern, with an uncharged shield below it. In the upper tracery of one of the south windows of the nave is an emblematical representation of the Trinity in yellow and white glass, and a small figure of the patron saint, S. Helen, with the Cross. Several quarries of old glass also remain, the most remarkable of which represents a jewelled ring, with the word *semper* on a scroll passing through it.

The Port chapel at the east end of the north aisle was originally shut off by a cross wall, but Rawlins, writing in 1822, says that "a few years since this partition was taken down." He adds that, between the belfry and the north door, some carved open oak seats and reading desk, bearing the date 1635, were put up and used for daily prayers, but that they had then been taken down and put up in the chapel, where they now remain. There is a four-light square-headed window between the chancel and the Port chapel, as well as a small door, now blocked up, with the initials I. P. in the spandrels.

On the floor of the chapel is a large stone, with brasses to the memory of Henry and Elizabeth Port. The brass of the knight has gone, and his wife is represented in the conventual form of dress, sometimes adopted by ladies in their widowhood.* She wears a close hood, falling round the shoulders, and beneath it the frontlet and pleated barbe hanging from the chin. The long mourning mantle is held across the breast by a cord with long tasseled ends. Below the parents are groups of nine sons and eight daughters. At the upper angles of the stone are shields bearing respectively representations of our Lord bearing the *orbs mundi* in His left hand, and the Blessed Virgin and Child; whilst at the lower angles are shields of Port (*az.*, a fesse engrailed between three pigeons, each having in his beak a cross formée fitchée, *or*), and Port impaling (cut away). The inscription is as follows :—

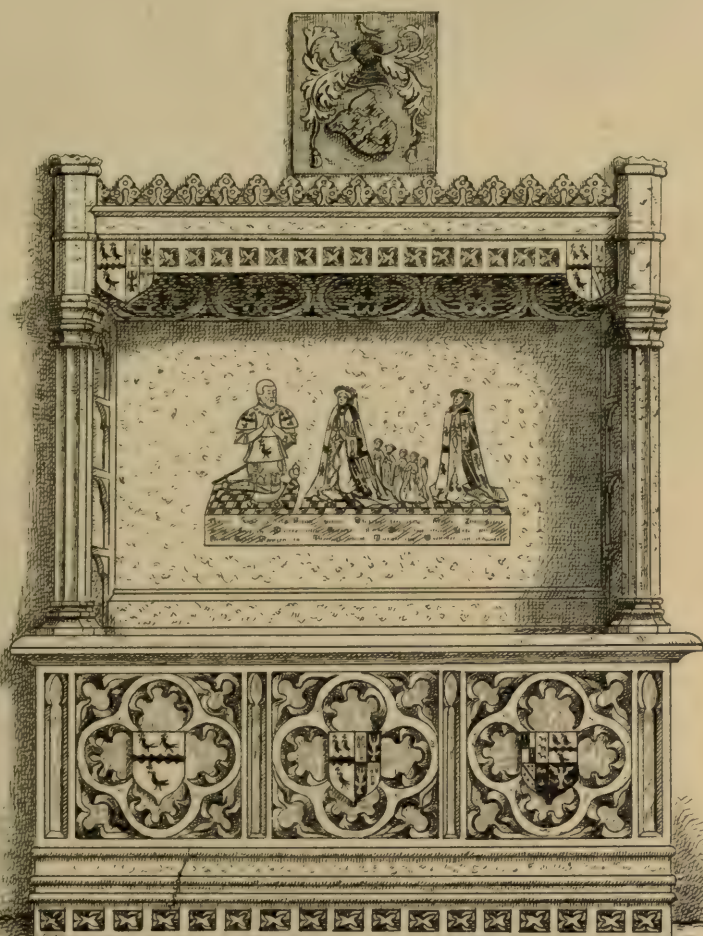
"Orate pro animabus Henrici Porte et Elizebeth ux̄is ejus qui quidem Henricus obiit in festo translationis Sci Thomæ marturis anno dni MV^oduodecimo quorum āabus p̄pietur Deus.

Henry Port, of this monument, is described in the Port pedigree as a mercer, of Chester. He was the son of Henry Port, merchant, of that city. Sir John Port, Justice of the King's Bench, was his eldest son, not by the wife mentioned on the brass, but by his first wife, Anna, daughter and sole heiress of Roger Barrow.† Elizabeth, his second wife, was daughter of "Banowayte, of Flouresbrook."

Sir John Port was twice married; firstly, to Jane, daughter and

* There is a woodcut of the dress of Elizabeth Port in Fairholt's *Costumes*, p. 194 (2nd edit.) This dress was only allowed to be worn by those widows who took a vow of chastity. The taking of this vow was a regularly constituted ecclesiastical ceremony. In the Lichfield Diocesan Registers for 1458 (vol. xi., f. 94) is a commission from the bishop to the abbot of Rocester, to receive this vow from Agnes, relict of John Sacheverell, of Darley, and from Elizabeth, relict of Ralph Leche, of Baslow.

† See pedigree from Coll. of Arms in Bigsby's *Repton*, p. 103, also p. 165.



STWALL.

heiress of John Fitzherbert, of Etwall; and, secondly, to Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Trafford. Beneath an obtuse arch between the chancel and Port chapel is a raised monument on which rests the effigy of Sir John, between those of his two wives.* The heads of the husband and one of the wives have gone, and the figures are otherwise much mutilated. The Justice is represented in his robes of office, with a collar and pendant. On the north side of the monument are the arms of Port impaling Fitzherbert, and on the south side Port impaling the quartered coat of Trafford. The motto *Intende prospere* is frequently repeated on the tomb and on the cornice above it, as well as the arms of Port, and the various emblems of the Passion may also be noticed amongst the profuse ornamentation of the monument.

The monument of Sir John Port, Knight of the Bath, founder of Etwall Hospital and Repton School, the only son and heir of Justice Port by his first wife, is against the south wall of the chancel. The drawing that we give of it (Plate VII.) will afford a better idea of its details than any verbal description. The inscription below the figures runs as follows:—

“Under thys tombe lyeth buried the Boodye of Syr John Porte Knyght sonne & heyre unto Syr John Porte one of the Justyces of y^e Kynge benche of Westminster, Elsebeth & dorothe wyves to the same Sr John Porte the sonne whych sonne dyed the syxt day of June Anno dni 1557.”

Sir John married firstly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Gifford, of Chillington, and co-heiress, through her mother, of Montgomery (as described under Cubley), by whom he had two sons, Walter and Thomas, who died in their infancy, and three daughters, his co-heiresses, Elizabeth, Dorothy, and Margaret, who brought his estates respectively to Sir Thomas Gerard, of Bryn, to George Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, and to Sir Thomas Stanhope, of Shefford. His second wife was Dorothy, daughter of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, by whom he had no issue. Above the tomb is the coat of Port, and within it, in the upper part, are Port impaling quarterly of Giffard and Montgomery, and Port impaling quarterly of the two Fitzherbert coats. Below are three shields bearing (1) Port, (2) Port impaling Giffard, and Montgomery, and (3) quarterly of four, Stanhope, Malovale, Longvillers, and Lexington impaling Port and Montgomery.

This monument was erected in pursuance of the instructions

* By his will, dated Jan. 19th, 1527, Sir John Port enjoined that his body should be buried (if he died in Derbyshire) in the church of Etwall. “under the arche that is betwene the chancell and the chapell where I and my wyff had used commonly to knele.” Add. MSS. 6,669, f. 317.

of Sir John Port, who by his will directed that "a comely and handsome tomb of pure marble after the best plain sort shall be made and erected up, in and upon which tomb I will be set and fixed graven in brass, after the best fashion, all such arms as I and my wives are entitled to give, and of the time of my departure from this transitory life, with other such Scriptures as by my executors shall be thought most decent and convenient." By the same testament he bequeathed a yearly rent of 23s. 4d. out of certain lands at Burnaston "to find a perpetual lamp with oil, to be kept ever burning before the most Holy and Blessed Sacrament in the parish church of Etwall;" and also to the same church a cope and vestment of cloth of gold with the arms of himself and his wives embroidered thereon; and likewise a vestment of silk similarly embroidered, &c., to each of the churches of Repton, Hilton, Dalbury, and Sutton.*

The east end of the Port chapel was formerly lighted by a three-light window, but this was blocked up about 1830 by extending the north aisle still further towards the east, so as to form a small memorial chapel for the Cockburns. This adjunct, to which there is a door opening from the north side of the chancel, is now used as a vestry.

Some notes on Etwall church, taken about 1662, mention an impaled coat of Port and Trafford in one of the windows, and also a monument to Francis Bonnington (?), of Dethick. This name is probably a misreading for Babington, and if so the person intended would be Francis, eldest son of Sir Roland Babington, fourth son of Thomas Babington, by the heiress of Dethick.† There is now no trace of any such tomb.

In the tower are three bells, thus inscribed:

- I. "Thomas Mears Founder London, 1841;" in Roman capitals.
- II. "Jesus be oor Speed, 1624;" in Lombardic capitals.
- III. "Celorū Xte placeat tibi rex sonus iste;" in Old English characters.

The parish registers begin in the year 1557. Down to the year 1598 the entries seem to be copied from an earlier register book not now extant. We did not notice any entries or interpolations of general interest.

The storm, which did so much damage to this church in 1545, has been already mentioned in our account of Heage chapel.

* Bigsby's *Repton*, chap. vi.

† Dodsworth's Collections in the Bodleian, quoted in the *Reliquary*, vol. xii., p. 217; Nichol's *Collectanea*, vol. viii., p. 331.

Kedleston.

Kedleston.



THE manor of Kedleston was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by one Gulbertus, under Henry de Ferrers. Giraline de Curzon came to England with William the Conqueror, and in the reign of Henry I. (1100-1135) we find that his son, Richard de Curzon, held four knights' fees in this county, viz., at Croxall, Edinghall, Twyford, and Kedleston. Robert de Curzon, son of Richard, had two sons, Richard and Thomas. Richard, the eldest, inherited the three first of these manors, and from him sprang the Curzons of Croxall (of whom we shall have more to say), whilst Thomas became possessed of Kedleston.

There is no mention of a church at Kedleston in the Domesday Survey, but one must have been built on the manor not long afterwards, probably by the Curzons as soon as the estate was granted them by Earl Ferrers. The earliest notice of the church occurs in the first of the exceptionally interesting series of ancient Curzon deeds,* of the year 1198-9, wherein Richard de Curzon grants the town (*villa*) of Kedleston, together with the advowson of the church, to Thomas, son of Thomas de Curzon. A lengthy dispute in the Pleas with respect to Kedleston and its advowson, enables us to correct or supply certain links in the pedigree that have hitherto been missing. From pleadings in Easter term, 1206, and again in 1208, it appears that Robert de Curzon (grandson of Giraline), by his wife Alice, had two sons, Richard and Thomas, to whom, as we stated before, Croxall and Kedleston respectively fell, though Thomas held in fee of Richard as the elder representative

* This fine series of deeds, twenty-one in number, are in the possession of Lord Scarsdale, the heir male and lineal representative of Giraline de Curzon, and the head of the Curzon family, in whose hands the manor of Kedleston has remained in unbroken succession for more than seven centuries and a half. We desire to thank his lordship for permitting us access to these deeds, and for other assistance in compiling these notes of the church of Kedleston.

of the family. Thomas, who seems to have died young, left an heir by his wife Sybyl, Thomas de Curzon. The child Thomas, with his birthright of Kedleston, was left to the guardianship of his uncle Richard. But, on coming of age, Thomas found that he was debarred from taking possession of Kedleston by his grandmother Alice, who had married a Somervile for her second husband. Thomas thereupon cited his late guardian and uncle Richard, for having illegally transferred Kedleston to his mother; but Alice de Somervile eventually produced in court the deed by which her first husband, Robert de Curzon, had given her the town of Kedleston in dower. Eventually it was decided that Thomas de Curzon was to have the manor (*terra*) of Kedleston and the advowson of the rectory, but that Alice, his grandmother, was to have the town of Kedleston for her lifetime, and at her death it was to revert to Thomas. By a further agreement between Alice de Somervile, her son Richard, and her grandson Thomas, it was subsequently arranged that Richard should find her land on his manor of Twyford, equivalent to the town of Kedleston, or if there was not property of sufficient value there, then on his manor of Croxall.* Thus the whole of Kedleston came into possession of Thomas, even during the lifetime of Alice.

That the Curzons held Kedleston and their other property in fee of the Ferrers, and afterwards (when the Ferrers estates were confiscated) of the Earldom of Lancaster, can be conclusively proved; but this feudal arrangement seems to have dropped through by the end of the fourteenth century, when they held direct of the Crown. In the reign of Henry III., Thomas de Curzon held a knight's fee at Kedleston, under Earl Ferrers, at a charge of 32s., and on the death of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, in 1296, Richard Curzon was seized (under him) of the manor and church of Kedleston.†

An inquisition taken in 1406, on the death of John Curzon (son of Roger‡ Curzon, son of the last-named Richard Curzon), states that he did not hold any lands in the county in chief of the King

* Abb. Plac. ad term Pasch., 7 John, rot. 6; Plac. xv. dies post Pasch., 7 and 8 John, rot. 10; Plac. ad term Pasch, 9 John, rot. 8.

† Testa de Nevill, ff. 18, 19, 38; Inq. post Mort., 25 Edw. I., No. 51. Richard Curzon obtained a grant of free warren on his lordships at Kedleston in 1307, Rot. Chart., 34 Edw. I., No. 24.

‡ Roger is not mentioned in the Visitation pedigree, Harl. MSS., 1,537, f. 26, but there is no doubt from the dates that a link is missing between Richard, and John the husband of Margaret. We have supplied the name Roger from an institution to the rectory in 1349, when Roger Curzon was lord of Kedleston; Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. ii., f. 85. We have since noticed that the pedigree in Collins' *Peerage*, though there are many errors, gives this generation in its right place.

or of other lords, or by any other service, as he had assigned all his lands and tenements some time before to Robert Twyford and others.* This is explained by No. VIII. of the series of private Curzon deeds, from which it appears that Robert Twyford, lord of Langley, William Arrowsmith, parson of Langley, John Brewode, parson of Radbourne, and Roger Wingerworth, granted the manor of Kedleston with its appurtenances, and the advowson of the rectory, in the year 1411, to John Curzon, son of John and Margaret Curzon. There can be no doubt that they had been appointed trustees of the property, for some reason or another,† in the lifetime of John Curzon, the father, and they restored their trust on the younger John coming of age.

There is no mention of the church of Kedleston in Pope Nicholas' Taxation Roll (1291), from which we may infer that it had obtained a special exemption from the Papal first-fruits impost. The clear value of the rectory, according to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.), was £3 19s. 5d. The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 report that "Kedlestone is a parsonage really worth foure and thirtye pounds per annum noe Chappell apperteyning. Mr. Exuperius Spencer incumbent."

The following list of rectors and patrons, compiled from the Diocesan Registers, the returns of the Augmentation Office, and the register books of the parish, shows how the advowson of this rectory has remained uninterruptedly in the same family from the beginning of the fourteenth century down to the present day—the only case in the whole county:—

- . Hugo Brabazon.
- 1318. William Curson, acolyte; patron, Richard Curson. On the death of H. B.
- 1322. Roger Curson, acolyte; patron, Richard Curson. On the resignation of W. C. in January.
- . William Curson; patron, Richard Curson. On the resignation of R. C. in August.
- 1349. Adam de Weston; patron, Roger Curson. On the resignation of W. C.
- . Adam de Lichfield; patrons, Henry de Walton and others, acting for Henry, Earl of Lancaster, for this turn, by consent of John Curson.
- 1362. Richard de Halom; patron, John of Gaunt, Earl of Lancaster, for this turn, by consent of John Curson.
- . John Sherard, vicar of Basford, exchanges benefices with R. de H., rector of Kedleston.
- 1365. Hugo de Derley, vicar of Rothley, exchanges benefices with J. S., rector of Kedleston.
- . William de Buckworth, vicar of Dalby Chaucombe, exchanges benefices with H. de C., rector of Kedleston.

* Inq. post Mort., 7 Hen. IV., No. 4.

† Several instances might be given in which large estates were conveyed to trustees at the time when the owner was about to serve in foreign wars.

1370. **Hugo de Bykerton**; patron, John Curson. On the resignation of W. de B.
 1389. **John Conyngnam**, rector of Rosyngton, exchanges benefices with H. de B., rector of Kedleston.
 1399. **Adam de Newbygggyng**, rector of Fenny Bentley, exchanges benefices with J. C., rector of Kedleston; patron, John Curson.
 Walter Leykimbe.
 1416. **Richard Whitelamb**; patron, John Curson. On the resignation of W. L.
 1421. **Richard Smith**, rector of Carsington, exchanges benefices with R. W., rector of Kedleston; patron, John Curson.
 1429. **John Elyot**, rector of a mediety of Danyngbury, exchanges benefices with R. S., rector of Kedleston.
 John Clement.
 1437. **William Cheshire**; patron, John Curson. On the resignation of J. C.
 1438. **Stephen Hicmons**; patron, John Curson. On the death of W. C.
 1462. **William Coterell**; patron, John Curson. On the deprivation of S. H.
 1477. **James Wybursley**; patron, John Curson.
 1485. **William Redyman**; patron, John Curson. On the death of J. W.
 (1535.) **William Middleton**. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
 1556. **William Pendleton**; patron, Francis Curson. On the death of W. M.
 * * * *
 1634, Aug. 20th. **Walter Taylor**; patron, John Curson.
 (1650.) **Exuperius Spencer**.
 1654, Sept. 20th. **Mark Hope**.
 1695, May 3rd. **Samuel Peploe**; patron, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, 2nd baronet.
 1700, Nov. 21st. **Thomas Wright**; patron, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, 2nd baronet. On the resignation of S. P. He died Sept. 18th, 1727, and is buried in the churchyard, at the east end of the chancel.
 1727, Feb. 8th. **John Curzon**; patron, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, 3rd baronet. He died Jan. 28th, 1739, and is buried in the church.
 1739, July 8th. **Robert Mitton**; patron, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, 3rd baronet. He died April 29th, 1757, and is buried at the east end of the churchyard.
 1757, Oct. 13th. **Joseph Hadfield**; patron, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, 3rd baronet.
 1758, June 26th. **John Baker**; patron, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, 3rd baronet. On the resignation of J. H.
 1795, July 11th. **Hon. David Francis Curzon**; patron, Lord Scarsdale, 1st baron. On the death of J. B.
 1832, April 6th. **Hon. Alfred Curzon**; patron, Lord Scarsdale, 2nd baron. On the death of D. F. C.
 1850, April 27th. **Frederick Emanuel Hippolyte Curzon**; patron, Lord Scarsdale, 3rd baron. On the death of A. C.
 1855, Nov. 5th. **Alfred Nathaniel Holden Curzon**; patron, Lord Scarsdale, 3rd baron. On the resignation of F. E. H. C. He succeeded his uncle as fourth Baron Scarsdale, Nov. 12th, 1856.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a cruciform structure, with a tower in the centre. This plan was very seldom adopted in ordinary parish churches, more especially in the Midland districts, and we do not recollect to have met with another instance of a cruciform church, having a central tower, on so small a scale. The dimensions, as taken by Mr. Rawlins, in 1825, were—nave 35 ft. 4 in. by 15 ft.; north transept 16 ft. 2 in. by 14 ft. 7 in.; south transept 15 ft 6 in. by 14 ft. 7 in.; and chancel 29 ft. 7 in. by 16 ft. 6 in.

The only remnant of the first Norman church that was built on this site, consists of the semi-circular south door of the nave, which is ornamented with the zig-zag or chevron moulding round the top, and with the beak-head moulding on the jambs. The tympanum has at one time been covered with incised figures, but these have been worn away by the weather, and nothing can now be seen but the indistinct outline of a man on horseback blowing a horn. The church as it now stands was undoubtedly built at the commencement of the Decorated period, viz., about the year 1300. The four arches that support the tower, the three-light pointed windows in both the north and south transepts, the square-headed windows of the chancel with quatrefoils in the upper tracery (now blocked up by monuments), the priests' door, and the bold diagonal buttresses at the different angles of the building, all pertain to that period. The small lancet window to the left hand as you enter the priest's door, if taken by itself, would seem to belong to an earlier date, but the hood-mould and other characteristics are repeated in two similar windows, that give light to the lower stage of the tower in the east and west walls, where they must have been placed at the time of the general construction of the building.

The east window of the chancel, and the west window of the nave, must at one time have been filled with tracery of the Decorated period, probably after the fashion of the transept windows, but all tracery and mullions were cleared away some years ago. The west window still remains in this condition, but the east chancel window has been recently fitted with stained glass in geometrical tracery, to the memory of George Nathaniel Curzon, who died in 1855.

During the Perpendicular period of the fifteenth century, the high-pitch roofs (the weather mouldings of which are clearly visible on all four sides of the tower) were lowered, and the walls raised to support the flat roofs that were then prevalent. At this time a square-headed two-light window was placed on each side of the nave, and also two small windows high up in the north and south walls of the chancel. The upper stage of the tower must have been altered at this or a subsequent date, as neither the belfry windows, nor the embattled parapet and pinnacles, belong to the Decorated style.

The old seat of the Curzons at Kedleston was rebuilt about the year 1700, and at that date, we believe, the flat plaster ceilings

were first inserted in the church, as well as the finely-carved oak pews in the chancel, and the nondescript font in the south transept.* Then, too, the east end of the chancel (exterior) was most thoroughly paganised, with urns, skulls, and cross bones, and other heathenish devices, a sundial being placed in the centre of the parapet, with the words above it, "We shall"—leaving the reader to supply *dial*, i.e. "die all."

Bassano, the heraldic painter, who visited this church in 1710, speaks of it as a "thoroughly well-seated and beautiful church, and is built cathedral-wise." But the "beautifying" that it had then recently undergone appears to have been most disastrous to the old glass and other interesting features of the church. A MS. description of this church, from the pen of Mr. Roper, dated Oct. 3rd, 1657, states that in the east window were the effigies, as appeared by a subscription, of Richard Curzon and his wife Joan, "conceived to be the work of Henry III.'s time."† In the same window were the coats of Brailsford and Twyford.‡ In the lancet window by the priests' door were the coats of Ireton, Curzon, and Shirley.§ The south transept window had figures of the Blessed Virgin, SS. Catharine and Margaret, and the north transept SS. Chad, Nicholas, and Thomas à Becket. In the nave were the arms of Bagot and Longford|| in the south window, Montgomery and Arden** in the west window, and Curzon and Twyford in the

* Some of these alterations may have taken place about 1760, when the present large Hall was built, but it is evident that the old glass was cleared out of the church before 1710, and the east end of the church in its present condition is shown in an oil painting of the Hall of Queen Anne's time, now at Kedleston.

† This Richard Curzon was living as late as 1333, as we know from private deeds. But he had the estate about 1300, and was very likely the re-builder of the church in its present style, a memorial window to him as its founder being inserted in his life-time.

‡ John Curzon, of Kedleston, married Eleanor, younger daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Twyford. Twyford had married an heiress of a younger branch of the Brailsfords. In Harl. MSS., 1,537, f. 27, Curzon is given quartering 2nd Brailsford, 3rd Twyford; Brailsford being regarded as the more honourable coat, and therefore placed before Twyford. John Curzon, who married the co-heiress of Twyford, was grandfather of Richard, who married Joan; but both Collins and Edmundson put him a whole century wrong, making him grandson. The other co-heiresses of Twyford married Chandos and Brailsford.

§ The Iretons took their name from Little Ireton, a small manor close to Kedleston, but in the parish of Mugginton, where they were seated previous to 1192. They were descended from Henry, the eldest son of Fulcher, who was the second recorded progenitor of the Shirley family. See pedigree of Ireton *Stemmata Shirleiana*, p. 249, also *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 177-8. In the reign of Henry IV., John de Ireton, lord of Ireton, married Anne, daughter of John Curzon. There are several deeds relative to the Iretons, of Little Ireton, the earliest dated 1308, in the series of ancient deeds belonging to Lord Scarsdale.

|| Harl. MSS., 1,486, gives these two coats as Bagot and Bradbourn, not Longford. It was probably an impaled coat of Bradbourn and Bagot; for Humphrey Bradbourn, of Hulland, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Bagot; Margaret's sister, Joan, became the wife of Sir John Curzon about 1410.

** John Curzon, who died in 1406, married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Montgomery and relict of Ralph Brailsford. We have not been able to trace the match which undoubtedly existed between Montgomery and Arden, for their coats are impaled in the 1569 Visitation.



KEDLESTON.

north window. Mr. Roper also speaks of the "font stone of Saxon work near 1000 years old," but it would doubtless be a Norman font, coeval with the south doorway.

An heraldic visitation of this church, taken August 16th, 1611, also gives these coats of arms with a slight variation, but the notes of the heralds, both of 1569 and 1611, have unfortunately become confused between Kedleston and Croxall, the seat of the elder branch of the Curzons. Several descriptions of tombs and arms therein ascribed to Kedleston clearly pertain to Croxall, and will be treated of in our subsequent pages.*

In the south wall of the south transept, a plain piscina niche points to the site of a second altar. In the north wall of the chancel is a large square almyer recess, that has formerly been divided by a stone shelf.

The church abounds in interesting memorials of the Curzons, extending from the thirteenth century to the present time, but it is probable that at least as many more as are now extant have disappeared before the combined action of corroding time and man's heedlessness.

The earliest is one of exceptional interest, and consists of two heads sculptured within quatrefoils, and sunk about a foot below the present level of the pavement. The apertures are covered, for safety, with wooden lids. In 1810, upon the paving stones being removed, it appeared that these heads were cut in one large grave-stone, four feet wide and ten inches thick, without any inscription or lower aperture for the feet, as is usual with monuments of this description. Judging from the hauberk or hood of mail on the knight's head, and from the coif and wimple that form the lady's head-dress, as well as from the general character of the apertures, we are inclined to place the date about 1250, and certainly not later than 1275.† (Plate VIII.) This supposition is confirmed by their position below the pavement, as they probably still occupy the same level that they did in the chancel of the previous church. They doubtless represent a Curzon, lord of Kedleston, and his lady,

* Harl. MSS., 1,093, f. 13; 1,486, ff. 11b, 12b, 13; 5,809, ff. 13b, 14b, 15. A transcript of Mr. Roper's account of the church, said to be in the possession of Nathaniel Curzon, 1731, will be found in Add. MSS., 6 667, f. 246.

† On the general subject of this class of monument, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., pp. 112, 113. Lord Scarsdale has shown us a letter of that most eminent ecclesiologist, Mr. Matthew Bloxam, dated August 26th, 1844, in which the opinion is expressed that the date is *circa* 1300. We are very reluctant to differ with so great an authority, but we find that Mr. Bloxam's opinion was simply based on drawings, and not from ocular evidence. There is an engraving of these heads at p. 129 of Boutell's *Christian Monuments*.

but the early pedigree is too uncertain to hazard a guess as to their identity.*

In the south transept, slightly raised from the floor, is the alabaster effigy of a knight in plate armour. At the feet is a lion, and the head, which has the hair close cropped above the ears, rests on a helmet. Round the neck is the collar of SS. The straight hip-belt, which supports the sword worn at the right side, is ornamented with four-leaved flowers. The arrangement of the plate-armour on the right shoulder and arm is noteworthy. The armour of this period was often made lighter for the sword arm, so as to give it greater freedom, but we have not before met with this particular construction of the plates, apparently for securing that object. (Plate VIII.) After carefully comparing the different details of this effigy, we conclude that it is about the beginning of the fifteenth century, and feel confident in assigning it to Sir John Curzon, who died in 1406, having represented the county in the second and sixth Parliaments of Richard II.

Close to this effigy, in the north-east angle of the transept, is an altar tomb, on which are the alabaster effigies of a knight and his lady. The knight has particularly large, well defined features and long, straight hair. His helmet is under his head, his feet rest on a dog, and he is clad in a tilting suit of plate armour, the projecting lance-rest on the breast being very obvious. The armour is ornamented at the shoulders and elbows with ties of ribbon. Round his neck is the collar of SS. The lady's head rests on a pillow supported by two angels, and there are two small belled dogs at her feet. Round her neck is a treble chain, with an *Agnus Dei* pendant. The square head-dress with lappets and veil, the mantle fastened across the breast with long tasseled cords, the sideless *cote hardi*, and the general disposition of the drapery, are characteristic of the middle of the fifteenth century. The sides of this tomb are much broken, and have been pieced together in a clumsy manner. At the west end are two small groups of children, carved in relief in alabaster, one of seven boys and the other of ten girls.†

* According to one pedigree it might be Engelard Curzon, and according to another Richard Curzon, who both seem to have flourished in the reign of Henry III.

† Bassano mentions a ridiculous story then (1710) current at Kedleston, which stated that these seventeen children were all born at a single birth! This monument then stood in the south-east corner of this transept "within decent rails." Mr. Malcolm, who gave a short description of Kedleston church in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb., 1793, mentions "the vulgar tradition," and says that it was repeated to him almost every time that he mentioned the church when in Derbyshire. The plate accompanying his description gives quite a false idea of the church, as it purports to be a south view and yet none of the nave is shown. The tale of the seventeen children is even now told by some in the neighbourhood, with apparent belief. One

(Plate VIII.) At this end, and on the north side, are remains of seated monks and angels holding shields. On two of these shields were formerly seen the arms of Curzon and Bagot (*arg.*, a chevron between three martlets, *gu.*) There is now no trace of an inscription, but in 1611 this could be read:—*Hic jacent Johannes Curzon et uxor ejus qui quidem Johannes obiit*

This knight is Sir John Curzon, son (or, according to some pedigrees, grandson) of Sir John Curzon of the last described monument, who was usually known as Whitehead, or, as the herald expresses it—"vulgo vocat' Curzon with the white head." He was sheriff for the county in 1437, and frequently member of parliament for Derbyshire during the reign of Henry VI., dying about 1450. He married Joan, daughter of Sir John Bagot, of Blithfield. Of their seventeen children we have only been able to learn with certainty the names of five—Richard, son and heir; Thomazine, who became the wife of Thomas Statham; Joan, the wife of Ralph Sacheverel; Isabel, the wife of John Byrd, of Locko; and Anne, the wife of John Ireton, of Little Ireton.*

Richard Curzon, the eldest surviving son, married Alice, daughter of Robert Willoughby, of Wollaton, and died in 1496. There is a large stone on the floor of the chancel with brasses to their memory. The brasses of the knight and lady, with the group of eight daughters, are perfect, and also the two shields at their head, bearing Curzon and an elaborate quartered coat of Willoughby.† The group of four sons has disappeared during the present century, and the plate with the inscription at the foot of the principal figures has been long missing, but we are able to supply the words from one of the visitations:—*Orate pro animabus Ricardi Curson dni de Kedleston et Alicie uxoris ejus qui Ricus obiit 3 die August A. Dni 1496 quorum animarum propicietur deus amen.* Round the margin of the stone there has also been a ribbon of brass with another inscription. A fragment of this is left, on which may be noticed the popinjay of Curzon, the owl of

version which reached us says, that there were originally eighteen children, but that the old woman who carried them off in her apron for burial, dropped one and lost it in a sequestered part of the park, which was ever afterwards known by the name of Park Nook!

* Harl. MSS. 1,537, f. 26, and private pedigrees. We believe that Catherine Curzon, who married Sir Nicholas Griffin, was another of the daughters.

† Of this shield Mr. Roper, in his notes of 1657, says—"Note that the wife quarters Mounforth's coat before her own impaling Griffith of Whichnor who married the daughter and heir of Somervill by whom he had the same with other great possessions." It is a coat of twelve quarterings, with a shield of pretence over the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th quarters: the 5th quartering is *gu.*, on a fesse dancettee. *arg.*, between six lions rampant, *or*; three martlets, *sab.* (Griffith of Whichnor); and the shield of pretence *az.*, an inescutcheon barry of eight, *arg.* and *gu.*, within an orle of martlets (Somerville).

Willoughby, and the water-bouget of Bugge, the progenitor of Willoughby. Of the children of this marriage we can only give the names of four—John, the eldest son and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Eyre, of Hassop; Henry, who married Margaret, daughter of John Dethick, of Breadsall; Elizabeth, prioress of King's Mead, Derby; and William, to whom there is an incised alabaster slab on the pavement in the north-east angle of the chancel. He is represented in a civilian's gown, trimmed with fur, and has a chain with a Maltese cross as a pendant. The following inscription is round the margin:—*Hic jacet Wylli Curson (unius) filius Ricardi Curson de Keydelston armigi qui quidm Wills obiit Vo die Maii Ao dni MoVoxlviijo Cuj. aie ppicietur deus amen.* The work *unius* is scored through, apparently directly after the completion of the monument, and is evidently a mistake of the engravers, as William had three brothers.

Richard, the eldest son of John and Elizabeth Curzon, married Eleanor, daughter of German Pole, of Radbourn, and died in 1553, leaving five sons; Francis, the third son and eventual heir, married the co-heiress of Vernon, of Stokesley. His eldest son, John Curzon (high sheriff 1608), married Millicent, daughter of Ralph Sacheverell, of Stanton, by whom he had issue John Curzon, the first baronet.*

Against the east wall of the Curzon chapel, or south transept, is a large mural monument to his memory, chiefly composed of coloured alabaster. The design of the centre of this monument is two angels, holding up a veil showing the half length figures of the knight and his lady. Below them is a row of the busts of their children, four sons and three daughters. In the upper part of the monument is a quartered coat of twelve, having the following bearings:—(1) Curzon, (2) Vernon, (3) Camville, (4) Stackpole, (5) Pembrugge, (6) Vernon [old coat with canton], (7) Pype, (8) Ludlow, (9) Meredith, Prince of Wales, (10) Charlton, (11) Powis, (12) Curzon.† Below the figures is the following inscription:—

* Though there is no monument here to John and Millicent Curzon, there is a memento of them in the south door of the chancel. The initials J. C. and M. C., with the date 1613, are marked on this door in nails. But both the timber and ironwork of the door are of an earlier date, being certainly of pre-Reformation workmanship. The initials and date were probably added at the time when certain repairs were done to the chancel.

† Coats 2 to 7 (inclusive) of this shield have been fully explained as quarterings of the Vernons, under Bakewell, *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 21, 22, etc., etc. Coats 9 and 10 are early bearings to which Lord Powis (11) was entitled, and these came to Vernon through Ludlow (8), and thence to Curzon. Thomas Vernon, a younger son of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon, by Anne, daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, was of Stokesley. He married Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Ludlow (his brother, Humphrey Vernon, of Hodnet, having married her sister); by her he had issue Henry and Thomas, who died infants, and another Thomas, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Francis Lovell. The offspring of this marriage was two sons, Francis and Henry, who both died without issue, and Eleanor, who became the wife of Francis Curzon, of Kedleston. Harl. MSS. 1,093 f. 99^b, etc., etc.

"This moneument was erected in the year MDCLXIV.

"Here lyeth interred the bodyes of S^r John Curzon K^t & Barronet (sone of John Curzon Esq the sone of Francis Curzon and Eleanor Vernon his wife one of Co-heires to the Lord Powis; and of Patience Crew his wife, sister to John Lord Crew of Steine in Northampton Shire, she departed this life the xxx of March mdcxxxii and he the xiii Decemb. mdcxxxvi in the 89th year of his age. They had issue John, Francis, Thomas, & Nathaniel, Patience, Eleanor, & Jane. Patience died unmarried. Eleanor married to S^r John Archer Knight one of his Majesties Justices of the Coutrt of Common Pleas. Jane married to John Stanhope Esq sone of S^r John Stanhope of Elvaston Knight brother to Phillip Earle of Chesterfield."

On the floor of this transept are five slabs bearing inscriptions, two of them marking the resting-place of John and Patience Curzon, of the last described monument; a third to Sarah, widow of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, 1727; a fourth to Sir Nathaniel Curzon, 1718; and a fifth to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nathaniel, 1705. Against the west wall is a large marble monument, with a well-executed bust, to the memory of Sir John Curzon, M.P. for the county, temp. Anne and George I., eldest son of Sir Nathaniel, who died in 1727. Against the east wall are three tablets; one to John, infant son of Nathaniel, second son of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, 1718; another to R^t Hon^{ble} Nathaniel Curzon, second Baron Scarsdale, 1837; and a third to William, fourth son of the first baron, who fell at Waterloo. The north wall of this chapel or transept also has a mural monument, to the memory of Felicité Anne Joseph, relict of the second Baron, who died in 1850, aged 84.

On the north side of the chancel is a large marble monument to Sir Nathaniel Curzon and his wife Sarah, who were buried in the south transept, as we may judge from the stones in the pavement already mentioned. On the opposite side of the chancel is another large monument to the memory of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, son of the last-mentioned baronet, and father of the first Lord Scarsdale, who died in 1758, aged 84. In the churchyard, just outside the chancel door, is the slab that covers the remains of the Right Hon. Nathaniel Curzon, third Lord Scarsdale, who died 1856, aged 75.

The north transept also contains two tablets to members of the same family—Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon, rector of Kedleston, who died in 1850, and Augusta Marian, wife of Frederic Curzon, fifth son of Lord Scarsdale, who died in 1827.

In the centre aisle, just under the tower, is a stone in the pavement to the Rev. John Curzon, rector of this parish, who died in 1739, and Anne, his wife, who died in 1792, aged 91.

Leaning against the south wall of the south transept is a large

piece of sculptured grit-stone, about seven feet long. It has been the covering stone or canopy over an arched sepulchral recess. It is ornamented with a central crocketed finial and side pinnacles, and six uncharged shields above the line of moulding, and appears to be of early fourteenth century work. We conjecture that it was originally built into the east wall of this transept with the intention of serving as a founder's tomb for Richard and Joan Curzon, and was probably taken out to make way for the large mural monument placed there in 1664.


The tower only contains a single bell, on which is inscribed—"God Save His Church, 1830, T. Mears of London fecit." The belfry is now gained by a wooden newel staircase, which protrudes into the south-east angle of the nave.

The first register book begins with September, 1600, and extends to 1741. On the inside of the cover are a few entries of an earlier date, five of them relating to the family of Dale between 1596 and 1598, and also the births of the three children of John Curzon, viz., Eleanor, born June 28th, 1597; John, November 3rd, 1598; and Richard, March 6th, 1599. At the end of the volume is a copy of the Protest against "Popish Innovations," etc., drawn up by the House of Commons. It was read in the parish church of Kedleston, July 4th, 1644, and is signed by Walter Taylor, minister; Mr. George Curzon, Richard Curzon, Thomas Saunders, Exuperius Spencer, and thirty-one others of the congregation. The second register book covers the period from 1741 to 1812.

There is a fine black letter Prayer Book of 1687, in excellent condition. On the fly-leaf it is stated that this book, together with a Bible (1674), was given by Lady Sarah Curzon in 1715, and also "a sylver Tankard, a popinjay y^e Curzon's crest upon it," a cup, and two plates (1673). A pencil note of 1824 says that the tankard is lost; the other plate is still in use. The chalice is of silver-gilt, and is a fine specimen of Early seventeenth century plate. It is engraved all over with, what would be termed in heraldic phraseology, a semée of trefoils slipped. The hall-mark gives the date as 1601. It bears the arms of Penn (*arg.*, on a fess, *sab.*, three plates) impaling Leake, and underneath the foot are the initials S. D. W. P. Lady Sarah, wife of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, 2nd baronet, was daughter of William Penn, of Penn, Bucks. The patens have the impaled arms of Curzon and Penn.

Longford.

Longford.

 HERE is no manor of the name of Longford mentioned in the Domesday Survey, but those of Alkmontou, Hungry Bentley, Hollington, Rodsley, and Thurvaston (all in this parish) are enumerated as part of the vast estates of Henry de Ferrers. Mention is also made of the manor of Bubedene, which we believe to have been then synonymous with Longford. It was divided into two parts, one being held by Elfin under Henry de Ferrers, and the other pertaining to the bishopric of Chester. This is the entry relating to the latter in the Domesday Book :—

“ In Bubedene and its appendages are five carucates and two oxgangs of land for geld. Land for five ploughs. The Bishop of Chester has one plough there, and twelve villains, and three bordars, having seven ploughs. *A priest is there and a church*, and one mill of ten shillings, and sixty acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward it was worth seven pounds; now four pounds.”

It has hitherto been supposed that Bubedene or Bubden, was in the hundred of Morleston, near Sawley, where the other possessions of the Bishop were situated; but there can be no doubt that this episcopal manor was really Longford, for we find that that manor was held in fee-tail of the Bishop of Chester by the De Longfords for at least two centuries after the drawing up of the Survey.* One part of the parish of Longford, consisting of a farmhouse and a cottage, is still called Bupton, and it may have been here, and not on the present site, that the first church was erected.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise origin of the family of Longford, or when the manor took the name of the owners, as the different accounts are so contradictory; but this much is certain, from the charters pertaining to Kenilworth Priory, viz., that about the year 1145, Nicholas de Gresley (son of Nigel de

* Inq. post. Mort., 80 Edw. III., 1st part, No. 31.

Stafford, afterwards termed Gresley, brother of William, founder of Gresley priory and progenitor of the Gresley family), and Margaret his wife gave the advowson of the church of Longford to the above-named priory, the said church being part of the dowry of his wife. From other charters we learn that Margaret was the daughter and heiress of Nigel de Longford, that her husband Nicholas was subsequently termed de Longford, and that their son Nigel was styled Nigel de Longford, and occasionally Nigel de Bubden, a title that confirms us in accepting Bubden as the ancient name for Longford.*

About the year 1170, Hugo de Puisac, bishop of Durham, and Simon, abbot (? prior) of Beauvale, were appointed commissioners by the Pope to settle a dispute that had arisen between the priory of Kenilworth and Nigel de Bubden (alias Longford), with respect to the patronage of the church of Longford. The terms of their decision are not stated, but it seems to have been favourable to the priory, and the decision obtained the official sanction of Richard Peche, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, who held the See from 1161 to 1183. The church was also confirmed to the priory by Alexander Stavenby, bishop of the same diocese from 1224 to 1240.†

But between his episcopacy and the end of the century, some other arrangement must have been made; for when the Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV. was drawn up in 1291, the church of Longford is valued at £14 13s. 4d., and the prior of Kenilworth received from the same a pension of £2 10s. 0d. Our list of rectors and patrons also shows that the advowson was in lay hands from the beginning of the fourteenth century downwards.‡

In the year 1313 there was a dispute between John de Creci (or Cressy), rector of Longford, and the prior of Tutbury, with respect to two parts of the great tithes of a cultivated field called "Cause-lond," in Thurvaston. The prior agreed to forego his claim on an annual payment by the rector of 44s. Eventually Henry de Brailsford promised to pay the prior this pension, in accordance with the gift of his ancestor, Elfinus de Brailsford.§

* The Kenilworth Chartulary forms No. 3,650 of the Harleian MSS. It consists of 176 closely-written pages of vellum with rubricated capitals. On the fly leaf is written, "This book was given to me by my worthy and learned friend, John West, Esq., Jan. 28th, 1734. This gentleman told me this was the only MS. that was saved out of the Fire when his noble collection of MSS. was burnt, Jan. 6th, 1734, his chambers were quite burnt to the ground."

† Harl. MSS. 3,650, f. 70.

‡ Ibid. f. 65.

§ Tutbury Chartulary, Add. MSS. 6,714, ff. 97, 144.

In 1343 the formal ordination of a vicarage of Longford received episcopal sanction. From the preliminary statement it seems that a vicar had for some time previously been appointed, but that his income was uncertain, which had given rise to several disputes. This was one of those rare cases in which a regular vicarage gradually sprung up, although the rectory was not impropriated. It probably had its origin in the non-residence of the rectors. The rectory remained a sinecure for upwards of five centuries, until, by an arrangement of the year 1863, the rectory and vicarage were thrown into one. It was determined, by the episcopal charter, that the vicar should have the manse usually inhabited by the former vicars, with the houses built round it, and the adjacent gardens; that he should have the tithes of flax, hemp, geese, pigs, milk, calves, mills, dovecots, and bees, all oblations of money, the candles offered at the feast of the Purification and at the purification of women, the mortuary fees, and one acre of meadow land in the common field of Longford. For this stipend he was to officiate and pay the usual expenses of divine worship, and also to pay the pension of 50s. to the prior of Kenilworth.*

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. (1535) gives the clear annual value of the rectory at £14 19s. 5d., and the vicarage (endowed with the small tithes, and the tithes of grain and hay of one farm) at only £3 8s. 8d. The pension of 50s. to the prior of Kenilworth was still continued to be paid by the Vicar.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 report that—"Langford is a parsonage and a viccaridge reallye worth foure score and twelve pounds per annum noe chappell apperteyning Doctor Stubbs is rector, the vicar is lately dead, Mr. Latymer serves the cure."

The following are lists of the rectors and vicars of Longford for five centuries, compiled for the most part from the Diocesan Registers and the Returns of the Augmentation Office. It will be noticed that the vicars were always nominated by the rectors until after the Reformation, when the appointment to the vicarage was in the same hands as that of the rectory, viz., the owner of the manor.

RECTORS.

. John Cressy I.

1338. William de Salford; patrons, John Cokeyne and Robert de Ashbourn, for this term (probably as Trustees). On the resignation of J. C.

. John Cressy II.

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. iii, f. 62^b. See Appendix No. VIII.

1398. **John de Longford**; patron, Nicholas de Longford, father of J. de L. A dispensation was obtained from Pope Boniface to enable John de Longford to be instituted, for he was then only in his sixteenth year. The dispensation recites that the hoy rector was to proceed to the schools at Oxford for study, and not to come into residence at Longford until he was eighteen.
1395. **William Attewall**; patron, Nicholas de Longford. This institution of a former vicar seems to point to the death of John de L. at Oxford, or else to his choosing some other profession.
1401. **Aluaredus de Longford**; patron, Nicholas de Longford. On the resignation of William Attewall. Alured Longford was fourth son of Sir Nicholas, by Margaret, daughter to Sir Edmund Appleby. Agnes, the wife of Sir Edmund Appleby, was daughter and heiress of Sir Alured Solney. Hence the name.
Richard Radcliffe.
1424. **George Radcliffe**, rector of Wymeslow, exchanges benefices with R. R., rector of Longford; patron, Ralph de Longford.
- 1433, Nov. 19th. **Nicholas Clayton**; patrons, Seth Worsley, and Margaret, his wife, relict of the late Sir Ralph Longford. On the resignation of G. R.
Dec. 27th. **Robert Radcliffe**; patrons, Seth Worsley, and Margaret, his wife. On the resignation of N. C.
1442. **Thurstan Perceyvall**; patrons, Seth Worsley, and Margaret, his wife. On the resignation of R. R.
1456. **John Deeping**; patrons, Seth Worsley, and Margaret, his wife. On the resignation of T. P.
1467. **Richard Shirborn**; collated by the Bishop. On the resignation of J. D.
1469. **Matthew Kniveton**; patrons, Laurence, prior of Colwich, Nicholas Fitzherbert, and John Curson, of Kedleston, trustees of the lordship of Longford, "ad usum Nicholas de Longford." On the resignation of R. S.
1494. **Robert Myddleton**, Doctor of Laws, in the person of William Myddleton, his proctor; patron, Sir Ralph Longford. On the resignation of M. K.
1499. **Henry Longford**; patron, Sir Ralph Longford. On the death of R. M.
1514. **Edward Redferne**; patron, Ralph Longford, a minor. On the death of H. L.
1537. **William Fitzherbert**; patron, Ralph Longford. On the death of E. R.
1540. **David Pole**; patron, German Pole, of Radbourn, for this turn. On the resignation of W. F.
- * * *
- 1630, March 10th. **Edmund Stubbes**; patron, Sir Edward Coke.
- 1662, August 6th. **Roger Jackson**; patron, Sir Edward Coke.
- 1672, June 3rd. **John Lewis**; collated by the Bishop, through lapse.
1681. "Buried, Jan. 10th. **John Wright**, Rector of Langford, an orthodox and worthy parson."—*Parish Registers*.
- 1682, April 3rd. **David Moreton**.*
- 1690, Sept. 12th. **Gowen Knight**; patron, Sir Edward Coke.
- 1744, June 7th. **John Warde**; patron, R. Coke.
- 1756, Jan. 27th. **Gilbert Swanne**; patron, Wenman Coke.
- 1758, Sept. 11th. **Edward Roberts**; patron, Wenman Coke.
- 1765, Aug. 10th. **T. C. Roberts**; patron, Wenman Coke.
- 1775, April 27th. **John Kennedy**; patron, Wenman Coke.
- 1777, Jan. 3rd. **Thomas Roberts**; patron, T. W. Coke.

* "Buried 1st April 1690 Dr. David Moreton Rector of this Parish A very pious learned judicious orthodox & worthy person beloved & revered by all that knew him when living & as universally lamented when dead but by noe one more than the faithful honorer of his memory & afflicted friend Charles Byrch vicar."—*Parish Registers*.

- 1788, June 11th. **Philip B. Roberts**;* patron, T. W. Coke.
 1807, August 27th. **Wenman Henry Langton**; patron, T. W. Coke.
 1837, Jan. 2nd. **Thomas Garnier**; patron, T. W. Coke.
 1850, May 9th. **Thomas Anchitel Anson**; patron, Edward Keppel W. Coke.

VICARS.

1304. **Jordan de Sutton**; patron, John de Cressi, Rector.
 1343. **Robert Syleston**; patron, William de Salford, rector.
 1349. **John de Mackworth**; patron, W. de S., rector. On the resignation of R. S.
 John de Longford; patron, W. de S., rector. On the death of J. de M.
 Geoffrey de Sallowe; patron, W. de S., rector. On the resignation of
 J. de L.
 Geoffrey de Chaddesden.
 1351. **Henry le Warde de Longeley**; patron, W. de S., rector. On the death of
 G. de C.
 1363. **William Attewall**; patron, W. de S., rector. On the resignation of
 H. le W. de L.
 1379. **William Attewall (jun.)**; patron, John Cressy, rector. On the death of
 W. A. (sen.)
 William Cooke; after a month's incumbency, and resignation of W. A.
 1416. **Roger Hayward**; patron, Richard Radcliffe, rector.
 1423. **John Buchard**, rector of Barton Blount, exchanges benefices with R. H.,
 vicar of Longford; patron, Richard Radcliffe, rector.
 1438. **John de Dyddesbury**; patron, Robert Radcliffe, rector.
 Laurence Eaton.
 1441. **John Eaton**; patron, Robert Radcliffe, rector. On the resignation of L. E.
 John Forde; patron, Robert Radcliffe, rector. On the resignation of J. E.
 1462. **Robert Emory**; patron, John Deeping, rector. On the death of J. F.
 Nicholas Wilde.
 1500. **Edward Redferne**; patron, the rector. On the death of N. W.
 1514. **Edmund Stretey**; patron, Richard (? Henry) Longford. On the resignation
 of E. R.
 John Redferne.
 1537. **Nicholas Moyre**; patron, William Fitzherbert, rector. On the death of
 J. R.

* * *

(1650). **Mr. Latymer**.

- 1672, June 3rd, **John Lewis**. Collated by the Bishop, through lapse.
 (1690). **Charles Byrch**.—*Parish Registers*.
 1692, June 14th. **Thomas Wright**; patron, Sir Edward Coke.
 1700, Jan. 8th. **Luke Budworth**; patron, Sir Edward Coke.
 1722, June 28th. **George Gretton**; patron, Sir Edward Coke.
 1731, Feb. 23rd. **Charles Sibley**; patron, Edward Coke.
 1740, August 28th. **Nathaniel Hurd**; patron, Richard Coke.
 1774, April 29th. **William Langton**; patron, Wenman Coke.
 1780, June 6th. **Edward Phillips**; patron, William Coke.
 1809, Dec. 15th. **Frederick Anson**; patron, T. W. Coke.
 1840, April 14. **Thomas Garnier**; patron, Earl of Leicester. On the promotion
 of F. A. to the Deanery of Chester.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Chad, consists of nave, side aisles, south porch, chancel, and fine tower at the west end.

* The rectory was sequestered in 1786, on a debt of £1,000 due to William Philpot, from the rector, but the writ was not to take effect until a former sequestration to William Hart, granted in 1784, should be relaxed.—*Episcopal Registers*, vol. xxv., f. 26.

Of the church that was erected here *circa* 1100, there are considerable remains. Between the nave and the north aisles are three round pillars, and a respond supporting semi-circular arches, and between the nave and the south aisle, though the arches are pointed, there are three Norman pillars. The font, also, is the original one of Norman design. It has a plain massive bowl thirty-three inches in diameter, and stands on a round moulded base of much more modern date.

The Norman church seems to have held its ground till the first quarter of the fourteenth century, when the outer walls must have been rebuilt throughout, the aisles widened, and the chancel prolonged. The pointed windows of both the aisles are of that pattern of the Decorated style which was most in use about 1320. The alterations probably commenced in the nave, for the three two-light Decorated windows and priests' door on the south side of the chancel, and the three similar ones in the north wall, seem to be of rather a later date. The tracery of the large six-light east window was renewed in 1843, when the roof of the chancel was restored to its high pitch. The arcades between the nave and aisles were curiously treated in the fourteenth century. One pointed arch and a respond at the west end are of Decorated date, the remaining Norman arches being left untouched; but, on the south side, the Norman capitals of the pillars were rather clumsily cut into Decorated mouldings, from which, and from two responds of that period, spring four pointed arches. The pointed arch into the chancel is also of this date, and the very effective lofty archway into the tower may be ascribed to the conclusion of this period, *circa* 1350-70. We believe that the fourteenth century alterations extended over a considerable period, as was so often the case in medieval times, and that the substitution of the present tower for its Norman predecessor did not take place till the next century, when the Perpendicular style prevailed. The lofty massive tower, with its rectangular buttresses, double bell-chamber windows, and well-wrought masonry, may be favourably compared with those two fine Derbyshire towers that we have already described—North Winfield and Youlgreave.* The usual alteration of the roof from the high pitch to the flat was effected in this church in the Perpendicular period, and the raised walls of the nave lighted by four two-light clerestory windows on each side.

* See plates of these towers, *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 415, and vol. ii. p. 815.

When Mr. Rawlins was here in 1827, he says that the east end of the north aisle had been lately cut off from the rest of the church, by walling up one of the arches, so as to form a vestry, a disfigurement which had his hearty approval. It would be then that the small doorway in the east wall of this aisle, now filled up, was inserted. A stone at the west end of the north aisle states that the accommodation in this church was enlarged in 1830 by 48 additional sittings. Another stone, in a similar position in the south aisle, mentions that the church was re-pewed in 1843, when 126 more sittings were gained. The renovation that was then effected cost £800.

In the south wall of the chancel are three sedilia of equal height, and a piscina niche; and in the opposite wall is a recess that has served for an almshouse, with the Longford arms in a quatrefoil below it. From the east wall of the nave, close to the north side of the chancel archway, projects a corbel stone, which we think must have formerly served as a support of the rood beam. Three old oak "poppy heads" are worked up in the present reading desk. Various black letter texts painted on the walls were brought to light in 1843. They were of the time of Elizabeth. The remains of one of these fresco writings can be seen against the north wall of the north aisle.

When Wyrley, the Staffordshire antiquary, was here in 1594, he noted ten coats of arms in the windows, but when Dr. Pegge visited this church in 1785, only one of these was left.* There are now a few shields in the chancel windows, but several of these are of the poorest modern glass, inserted in 1843, and others are in roundlets with mottoes round them, and have evidently not been designed for the church, but have probably been moved here from the old Hall.

There are several monuments of interest in this church. Under an arched recess in the north wall of the chancel, is the effigy in stone of an ecclesiastic in eucharistic vestments. The head has been restored. Probably this is the effigy of John de Cressy, the rector of the church at the time when it was rebuilt in the fourteenth century.

The series of early Longford monuments have been most capriciously moved about and maltreated during the present century. The oldest of the knightly effigies is the one that is now placed within the canopied recess in the south wall of the south aisle

* Pegge's Collections (College of Arms), vol. iii.

(Plate IX.), but up to 1826 (or possibly up to 1843) it rested on a raised altar tomb of alabaster, standing three feet high, which was placed under the archway between the nave and south aisle nearest the east. The knight wears a pointed helmet with a mail gorget, and his feet rest on a dog. The left arm and part of the right hand are gone. The date, judging from the style of armour and general execution, is about 1350; and we may attribute it to Sir Nicholas Longford, son of Sir Nicholas, who married Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Roger Deincourt. He died 30 Edward III., his son and heir, Nicholas, being twenty-three years of age.*

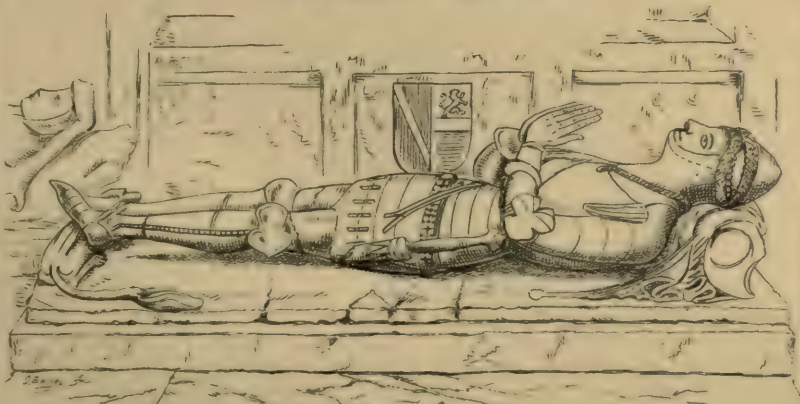
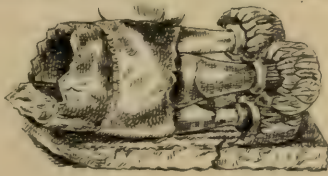
The next monument in point of age is the effigy that is now on the floor of the chancel on the north side, but which originally occupied the recess in the south aisle, from which it was removed during the alterations in 1843. The front of this tomb bears six shields carved in stone, but no trace of the arms now remains except indications of the Longford coat (Paly of six, *or* and *gu.*, over all a bend, *arg.*) on the one to the right hand. This part of the tomb, though shown by our artist, is now concealed by pews. The little canopied niche below the finial of the upper part of the tomb is worthy of note. It was intended either for a small figure of a saint, or as a rest for a lamp. The effigy that used to be here is clad in plate armour, with pointed helmet or bascinet, and gorget of mail. The sword on the left side is broken away, but the dagger on the right remains. The belt is formed of square medallions, and round the neck is the collar of SS.† The feet rest on a lion, and the head is supported on a large helmet with a remarkable crest, somewhat resembling three rounded plumes of feathers‡ (Plate IX.) There can be little or no doubt that this is the monument of Sir Nicholas Longford, son of the last named Sir Nicholas by the co-heiress of Deincourt. He married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edmund Appleby, and died 3 Henry IV.

His eldest son and heir, another Sir Nicholas, has also an effigy remaining, which is depicted in the lower part of Plate IX., and now stands on the chancel floor on the south side. The figure used to rest on an alabaster altar tomb at the east end of the

* Inq. post. Mort., 31 Edw. III., 1st part, No. 31.

† The collar of SS. is useful in determining dates of monuments, as it was an invention of Henry IV.

‡ Lysons describes this crest as resembling "three mushrooms," and Bassano as "flames of fire!" Lysons gives drawings of these varieties of the Longford crests. *Derbyshire*, pp. cxxxvi. cxxxvi.



LONGFORD

north aisle. This knight also wears the collar of SS. On the front of the pointed helmet are the letters "IHC," and round it the unusual addition of a wreath or bandeau. The feet rest on a lion. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Lawrence Warren, of Poynton, Cheshire.*

On the floor of the chancel at the east end, one against the north wall and the other against the south, are two alabaster effigies of a knight and his lady in the costume that prevailed at the commencement of the seventeenth century. These are the figures of the last Sir Nicholas Longford, who died in 1610, and his third wife. They formerly stood on a raised tomb of stone three feet high at the east end of the north aisle. The north side of the tomb, when Bassano visited the church in 1710, bore an inscription stating that Sir Nicholas died on the 11th of the Kalends of October, 1610, and his wife Margaret in January, 1620. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Okeover; his second, Martha, daughter of Sir Robert Southwell; and his third, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Markham, of Allerton. This last Sir Nicholas was sixth in direct descent from the Sir Nicholas mentioned above, who died in 1416. He had several children,† but they died young, and his property went to his two sisters and co-heiresses—Maude, who was married to (1) Sir George Vernon, and to (2) Sir Francis Hastings; and Elizabeth, married to Humphrey Dethick, of Newhall.

Soon after the death of the widow of Sir Nicholas Longford, the estate (together with the advowsons of the rectory and vicarage) passed to Clement Coke, sixth son of Lord Chief Justice Coke, by his marriage with the co-heiress of Reddiche, Reddiche having married the heiress of Dethick, of Newhall. Edward Coke, his elder son, was created a baronet in 1641.‡

Bassano mentions the monument of Sir Edward Coke, 1669, and Lysons of Sir Edward Coke, the second baronet, 1727, but we failed to find either of them. Against the east wall of the north aisle, and completely hidden by the organ, is the mural monument of Edward Coke, who died in 1733. In the chancel are costly

* For the pedigree of Longford, see Harl. MSS. 1,537, f. 5^b, and Add. MSS. 28,113, f. 35^b.

† We noticed in the Longford registers the baptism of the following children of Sir Nicholas Longford—John, Feb. 2nd, 1586; Margaret, Feb. 17th, 1587; and Mary, Nov. 23rd, 1589.

‡ The succession to this manor of different branches of the Coke family is explained in Lysons' *Derbyshire*, p. 199.

memorials to Thomas Wenman Coke, Earl of Leicester, 1842, and to Anne Amelia, Countess of Leicester, 1844.

Bassano also gives the following inscription from a monument, which has now quite disappeared:—"Hic jacet corpus Edmundi Browne de Bentley armigai qui obiit vicessimo septimo Junii A. Dom. 1584 *Ætis* 73." We believe that Edmund Browne obtained the manor of Hungry Bentley from the Crown very shortly before his death, owing to the confiscation of the estates of the Bentleys, of Bentley, for adherence to the ancient faith in the reign of Elizabeth.

The east end of both the south and north aisles were partitioned off by carved screens or *parcloles* of oak, so as to form chantries or quires. The one in the north aisle pertained to the Bentleys, of Bentley, and that in the south aisle to the Longfords. But at a later date certain of the Longford monuments were placed in the Bentley quire. In 1826, when it was decided to make a vestry of the east end of the north aisle, Mr. Coke agreed to give up his claim to that part of the church, which was then styled the "Coke Cemetery." It was at this time that the screens of both quires were demolished, the altar tombs broken up, and the recumbent effigies placed upright against the wall under the tower.*

The tower contains a peal of six bells, thus inscribed:—

- I. "Resonabo laudes Ed: Coke æt: Ille donavit. MDCCXXI."
- II. "Ut sonus hic subito
Sic cito vita perit."
- III. "Peace and good speed."
- IV. "The churchis prais I sound allways, 1751. Thomas Hedderly founder."
- V. "Laus deo in altissimis. I. M. Halton cast us all. MDCCXXI."†
- VI. "This bell is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, 1753. Thomas Hedderly, founder."

The second bell is now lacking a clapper. The tenor weighs 25 cwt. There is also in the belfry a small *Ting-Tang* bell, 1 ft. 5½ in. in diameter, and bearing the date 1786.

On the south side of the church is the churchyard cross. About

* The information that we have been able to give, as to the former positions of the monuments, and their various removals, is taken from Bassano's Notes, *circa* 1710, from Pegge's Notes, *circa* 1780 (both in the College of Arms), from the Meynell, Rawlins, and Lysons MSS. of the present century, and also from entries in the Parish Registers.

† J. M. Halton is supposed to have been foreman of Daniel Hedderley, of Bawtry, Yorkshire. He carried on the foundry for a short time after his master's death; but bells with his name are of infrequent occurrence.

four feet of the shaft of the cross still remains in the large base stone, which rests on a series of three square steps.

The Registers begin in December, 1538, and are in good condition. The following extracts possess some interest:—

" 1595. Margaret Bakewell, a maid of Aukmanton, buried excommunicated 14th of October being Sunday after sun setting.*

"1645. The 14th day of August there were two soldiers killed, y^e one at Alkman-
ton pistoled wth two bullets in at y^e backe and out at y^e belly his
name as it said was George Harris borne in Buckinghamshire in a
towne called Grimslow.

"At the same time was buried William Savage a souldier slaine at Hungrey Bentley hee was killed wth a sword where wth he had many thrusts buried the said 14th of August.

"John Malley was attacked & had his house broken in sundry places by souldiers the first of November in the night & because could not get in & he would not yeild they shot him wth a slugge into the heade & soe died & was buried the 2nd day of November."†

Sir Robert Coke, by his will, dated April 23rd, 1687, founded and endowed an almshouse at Longford for "six poor ancient men and women," further ordering that £10 a-year should be paid to the vicar of Longford for "saying prayers with the said poor people daily." The Charity Commissioners in 1827, reported that this money was paid to the vicar, "but no such daily service is now performed."[†]

* * * *

At ALKMANTON, a township of this parish, Robert de Bakepuze, of Barton Blount (then called Barton Bakepuze), founded a hospital for the use of female lepers, dedicated to S. Leonard. To this hospital his son, John de Bakepuze, was also a benefactor. § This was the same Robert de Bakepuze who was a benefactor of the Abbey of Abingdon in the reign of Henry I. In 1406, a few years after the death of Sir Walter Blount, Dame Sancha de Ayala, his relict, re-founded this hospital (which seems to have

* This is only one of a large number of burials mentioned in these Registers of persons who were excommunicated on account of their recusancy or refusal to attend the worship of the Reformed Church. We find that not only the Bentleys, of Bentley, but the Longfords, were for many years of Elizabeth's reign, staunch adherents to the Roman Catholic faith. Hence the number of recusants in this comparatively small parish was very considerable, as is repeatedly shown in the Recusant Rolls in the Public Record Office. We have some particulars of interest relating to the severe treatment of the Roman Catholics of Longford, which we hope to utilise in another work.

† See the account of Barton Blount church, p. 10.

† Charity Commissioners' Reports, vol. xvii., p. 116.

§ Dugdale MSS., vol. xxxix., f. 87.

fallen into disuse), and further endowed it so as to maintain a chaplain there, who should pray for the souls of herself, her children, her husband, and her brothers and sisters.* Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy (great grandson of Sir Walter Blount), by his will, dated July 8th, 1474, directed that his executors should appropriate land to the yearly value of ten pounds to the hospital of S. Leonard, situated betwixt Alkmanton and Bentley, in order that prayers might be offered for the souls of himself, his ancestors, and family, for the souls of the Duke of Buckingham, Earl Rivers, and Sir John Woodville, and for the souls of the ancient lords of the hospital. The master of the hospital was to maintain seven poor men, taken from the Mountjoy manors, who were to be paid 2s. 4d. a-week, and to have seven kine in Barton park, and seven loads of fuel yearly, as well as a gown and hood every third year. These pensioners were enjoined to repeat the Psalter of Our Lady twice every day within the chapel of the hospital. He also gave directions that the roof of the chapel should be raised, the walls heightened, the windows made strong with ironwork, a quire and parclose screen erected, and altars without the quire. The master of the hospital was not to be allowed to enjoy any other benefice, save that of Barton Blount.

Lord Mountjoy also directed by his will that a chapel should be erected at Alkmanton, dedicated to S. Nicholas, and that the master of the hospital should therein say mass on the feast of S. Nicholas, and on other occasions when he thought proper.†

The Chantry Roll of the close of the reign of Henry VIII., gives the following particulars relative to this hospital chapel:—

"The free chapell of Alkemonton spyttell being covered withe leade founded by William Blonte late Lorde Moutejoye for a pste to saye masse and to praye for his soule his auncestors sowls and all crystyan sowlls wherof there is shewed no foundacyon but a gyfte of the same late lorde Moutejoye dated xij die februarii Anno xiiij dno Rege nunc for the nexte avoydance thereof granted to John Blunte gent. and Walter his sone to presente a pste there—6*li* clere as apperithe by a lease thereof made to John Bentelye for xxi yeres dated xv die Novembri Anno xxxvij dni Regis nunc which 6*li*. is imployed to the lyvinge of John Pare chaplyn there—It is distaunte from the parisshe church e j myle, and hathe a maneyon howse charged with vj*li*. stock liijs. vjd." ‡

* Ashm. MSS., vol. 846, f. 19.

† Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i., p. 520.

‡ Certificates of Colleges, etc., P.R.O. cert. 13, No. 61. The Chantry Roll is mistaken in attributing the foundation of this chapel to William, fourth Lord Mountjoy. He merely confirmed the endowments of his ancestors. He died in 1535. See the account of Barton Blount Church, p. 7.

The property pertaining to this chapel and hospital was confiscated to the crown under pretext of involving superstitious uses, and the income, taken from lepers and pensioners, conferred on unscrupulous courtiers. Edward VI. granted a close called "a Spittle de Bentley, in the lordship of Hungry Bentley," a messuage called "le Spittle house," and many other closes and meadows, the former property of the hospital, and then in the tenure of Roger Stour and John Bentley, to John Bellowe and Edward Streetbury for £121 3s. 8d.* Soon afterwards the Spital estate, together with the manor of Alkmanton, passed into the family of Barnesley, and it has since changed hands on several occasions.

There are now no remains of the hospital chapel of S. Leonard ; and of the chapel of S. Nicholas only the font, which, after remaining buried in the grassed-over ruins for some three centuries, was dug up in Cockshut Croft during some alterations in Alkmanton Old Hall farm, and is now used in the new church of S. John, that was erected here in 1843.

* Particulars for the sale of Colleges, Chantries, etc. P.R.O., vol. i., f. 89.

Marston-on-Dore.

Marston-on-Dove.



THE Domesday Survey records (1086) that Marston-on-Dove was possessed of a church and a priest, and that the manor was held by the monks under Henry de Ferrers. The monks herein mentioned were those of the priory of Tutbury, which was begun to be built by Henry de Ferrers in the year 1080. This manor is the first mentioned estate in the original foundation charter, probably as being nearest to the priory.* The church of Marston, that is the advowson, seems to have been included, as a matter of course, in the gift of the town to the priory, for it does not obtain any special mention.

Geoffrey Muschamp, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, 1198—1215, confirmed two-thirds of the tithes of Marston to the priory, which was the usual simple form of appropriation at that period, the remainder being left as the endowment of the vicar. The same bishop also granted a pension of two shillings to the vicar of Marston from the Prior of Tutbury, in consideration of that portion which one John Godfrey then had in the church of Marston.† In the year 1234, Alexander Stavenby confirmed, as bishop, this pension of two shillings to Robert de Scropton, who was then chaplain or vicar of Marston.‡

During the episcopate of Roger Longespée, 1258—96, the church of Marston was officially confirmed by the bishop to Tutbury; this confirmation being necessary, as is stated in the document itself, owing to the tumultuous state of the kingdom having upset the previous arrangement.§ This charter is probably of the year 1266, after the defeat of Robert de Ferrers on May 24th at

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 354.

† Tutbury Chartulary, Add. MSS., 6,714, f. 15.

‡ Ibid., f. 19.

§ Ibid., f. 4.

Chesterfield, when his estates were confiscated and conferred on Edmund, son of Henry III.

According to the Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV. (1291), the appropriate rectory of Marston was worth £8 per annum, and the vicarage £4 13s. 4d.; but a valuation of the priory estates taken in 1325, only estimates the vicarage at five marks (£3 6s. 8d.)* The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. (1535) gives the clear annual value of the vicarage at £7 15s. 1d., the vicar being endowed with the tithes of flax, hemp, with the Easter offerings, with a manse and small glebe, and with the tithes of pasture of Hoon. The rectorial tithes were valued at the same time at £6 per annum. The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 report that Marston "is a vicarage really worth fortye pounds per annum, Mr. John Bingham viccar, able and of good conversation."†

After the dissolution of the monasteries, the rectorial manor and the advowson of the vicarage remained with the Crown till the year 1558, when Queen Elizabeth granted them, at the same time as the site of the priory, to Sir William Cavendish, progenitor of the Dukes of Devonshire.

The following is as perfect a list of the vicars of Marston as we have been able to compile from the Diocesan Registers, the returns of the Augmentation Office, and the parish register books:—

- (1234.) Robert de Scropton. *Tutbury Chartulary*.
 1316. Ralph de Langedon; patron, Prior of Tutbury.
 . John Sassen (?); patron, Prior of Tutbury.
 1352. Henry, son of Henry Marston; patron, the King.‡
 . Henry Bradley.
 1396. John de Stoke; on the resignation of H. B.
 1429. William Wethurby, "dict' Derby;" patron, Prior of Tutbury.
 . William Heth.
 1501. Giles Dewhurst; on the resignation of W. H. from ill health, to whom a pension of seven marks was assured by the incoming vicar.§
 . John Clerk. He presented to the chantry.
 1535. William Columb. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
 1541. Gregory Columb; patrons, Richard Cotton, of Hampstall, Anthony Fitzherbert (deceased), Humphrey Cotton, and Francis Cotton, as trustees of T. Bassett, who held under the Crown. On the resignation of W. C.

* Mosley's *Tutbury*, p. 258.

† *Parliamentary Surveys of Church Lands* (Lambeth Palace Library), vol. vi., f. 349. This parish is herein distinguished as *Marston next Tutbury*, a distinctive title by which it seems to have been more often known in the seventeenth century than Marston-on-Dove.

‡ Several presentations were made by the Crown to benefices pertaining to Tutbury Priory, as we have already stated, during the time that a dispute was waging between this priory and the abbey of S. Peter-upon-Dive. See Mosley's *Tutbury*.

§ Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. xiii., f. 221.

1545. **William Wayne**; patron, the King. On the death of G. C.
 1553. **Hugo Horton**; patron, the Queen.
 1556. **Thomas Bradbury**; patron, the Queen. On the resignation of H. H.
 (1605.) **Vicar Tryckytt.** *Churchwardens' Accounts.*
 . **William Bond.**
 1627, April 10th. **Francis Alsopp**; patron, Robert Rowe, for this turn. On the death of W. B.
 1652. **John Bingham.***
 1663, Feb. 17th. **George Glenn**; patron, William, Earl of Devonshire. On the ejection of J. B.
 1666, May 15th. **Benjamin Daintree**; patron, William, Earl of Devonshire. On the resignation of G. G.
 1685. **George Gretton.**
 1750, June 13th. **John Edwards**; patron, Duke of Devonshire. On the death of G. G.
 1804, June 23rd. **Frederick Anson**; patron, Duke of Devonshire. On the death of J. E.
 1840, Nov. 3rd. **H. Syer Trimmer**; patron, Duke of Devonshire. On the resignation of F. A.
 1876, June 3rd. **W. Jackson**; patron, Duke of Devonshire. On the death of H. S. T.

A chantry was founded in this church in the year 1523, by Thomas Kinnersley, in conjunction with William Munyngs, clerk.

From the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (1535) we learn that the possessions of this chantry were a chantry-house and land in Marston, a tenement and certain lands at Blythbury, two messuages at Egginton, and two messuages at King's Newton, their total annual value being £5 8s. 9d. Thomas Clerk was then chantry priest, having been appointed by John Clerk, the late vicar.

"The Chauntrie of Marston founded by Thomas Kynnerslye Esq. and Will. Munyngs clerke to mayntayn God's service; the foundacyon dated xvij Sept. A^o xv Regis nunc. Clere value cvijjs. iiij*d.*, besyds iiij*d.* rente resolute to the Kyngs Ma^{tie}. Sir Will. Bonde Chauntrye Pryst. It is in the parische church having v villages belongynge to the same, and having viij xx howseling peple there. It hath a macion house praised at vjs. by yere. Stock iijs. iiij*d.* A chales was latelie stolen.†

William Bonde, herein mentioned, was instituted to this chantry in 1544, on the presentation of the King, owing to the minority of Thomas Kinnersley, son of John Kinnersley, son of Thomas, the founder. He is described as of Lockesley, Staffordshire.‡

* John Bingham was a native of Derby, educated at Repton and S. John's College, Cambridge. About 1640 he was appointed middle master of the Derby Free (Grammar) School, and afterwards was head master. "He could not for a great while prevail with himself to undertake a Pastoral Charge, but was at last prevailed with, and presented by the Earl of Devonshire to the Vicarage of Marston, of about 70*l.* per annum; in which he continued till '62 and was then Ejected." He subsequently lived for several years at Brailsford, but was excommunicated by the incumbent although in the habit of attending morning service with his family. He then removed to Upper Thurstaston in the parish of Sutton-on-the-Hill, where he died in 1683, aged 82. Calamy's *Ejected Ministers*, pp. 187-9.

† Certificates xiii., No. 52.

‡ Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. xiv., f. 53.

The church of Marston, which is dedicated to S. John, consists of chancel, nave, side aisles, and tower, surmounted by a lofty spire. The dimensions of the area are as follows:—nave, 44 ft. 8 in. by 20 ft. 5 in.; south aisle, 44 ft. 3 in. by 13 ft. 4 in.; north aisle, 40 ft. 3 in. by 9 ft. 5 in.; and chancel, 36 ft. 3 in. by 19 ft. 9 in.

The font undoubtedly pertains to the church that was standing here in 1086. It is a massive lead-lined font, of a plain cylindrical shape, without any base. This font has not always been in use, for Mr. Meynell, who was here in 1817, says that it was then standing in the churchyard, "the parishioners having lately erected a new one." There are marks on the rim, of a cover having been attached to it. Near the west buttress of the north aisle is another vestige of the early Norman church. It consists of the top stone of a small round-headed light, now built into the wall.

A new chancel was given to the church in the Early English period, *circa* 1200, of which the three lancet windows in the north and south walls, and the south priest's door (the jambs of which are cut into detached shafts having nail-head mouldings to the capitals) still remain. The body of the church was probably also re-built throughout about the same time, for there is an Early English buttress to the north aisle. The three lofty pointed arches, with their supporting pillars, that separate the south aisle from the nave, and the two arches between the nave and north aisle, seem from their deeply hollowed mouldings to belong to the same period, or, at all events, to the transition from Early English to Decorated.

In the Decorated period, *circa* 1350, the present south aisle was built. The windows are good specimens of the style. The tower and spire are also of this date, and of excellent workmanship. The tower has a small west window of two lights, with a square head and label on the ground-floor; but the bell-chamber windows are pointed with a quatrefoil in the upper tracery, and a transom crossing the mullions. From the plainly-moulded parapet rises a lofty well-proportioned spire, having three tiers of windows. The low pointed archway into the tower out of the church is half built up.

During the Perpendicular period of the fifteenth century three two-light windows of that style were inserted in the north aisle; two in the north, and one in the east wall.

In 1693, the Churchwardens made a presentment that they

wanted a carpet for the Communion-table, a chalice, flagon, plate, and pulpit cloth.*

The parish agreed, in 1712, "to erect a loft for ye schoolmaster of Hilton, his scholars, and ye ringers to sitt in."

In 1816 much havoc was made with this once fine church. The chancel arch was pulled down, a flat plaster ceiling given to the nave and chancel, the church re-pewed throughout, a "three-decker" provided for minister and clerk, a heavy western gallery erected, and a debased east window inserted. The improvements also included the destruction of a fine stone porch, and the erection of one of brick. To effect all this £1,600 was squandered, and the churchwardens having accomplished this mischief, termed it "beautifying."

In 1830 a north gallery, providing ninety-six additional sittings, was erected; another bay being added to the west end of the north aisle to contain a staircase for giving access to it, and two windows inserted high up in the north wall to afford more light.

From the churchwardens' accounts we find that £14 14s. was spent on the battlements and steeple in 1755. There was a further outlay on the steeple in 1785, of £9 9s., when a new weather-cock was bought; and in 1826, the upper part of it was taken down and rebuilt by Mr. Cartwright, of Castle Donington, for £29 2s. 6d., without the use of any scaffolding.

In the south wall at the east end of the south aisle is a mutilated piscina niche built up with bricks, where the chantry altar in all probability stood. In one of the windows of the north aisle is a coat of arms in old stained glass—*arg.*, on two bendlets, *gu.*, six pellets, each charged with a cross-crosslet fitchée, *or*—which we believe to be the arms of Wylde, but we are unable to explain their connection with the church. There are a few other small fragments of old glass in another window of this aisle, and in the west window of the tower.

There are no monuments of any age or special interest in this church. Against the south chancel wall is a tablet relative to certain parochial charities left by Thomas Woolley, who died in 1669, and another to the memory of Adam Woolley, 1704, who was also a benefactor of the parish. On the floor is an eighteenth century alabaster slab to one of the same family, but the inscription is illegible; and another slab of alabaster to Arthur Woolley,

* Pegge's MS. Collections, vol. v., f. 14.

1641, and his wife Emma, is half concealed by the Communion rails.*

The tower contains a peal of four bells, which are thus inscribed :—

I. "Ave Maria ora plena dñs tecum." This bell is one of the oldest in the county, being coeval with the erection of the tower. The inscription is in handsome Lombardic capitals, each word being separated by three stops. The initial cross is a cross patée between four trefoils slipped. The same cross, stops, and letters are found on the tenor bell of All Saints', Leicester, where the inscription states that the bell was cast by John de Stafford. John de Stafford was a Leicester bell-founder of the fourteenth century; his name occurs as supplying a bell to York Minster in 1371; he was mayor of Leicester in 1366, and again in 1370.†

II. "God Save the King. 1621," and the founder's mark of Henry Oldfield.

III. "W. Rose : Tho. Archer C : W : 1756. Tho Hedderley Founder."

IV. "Glory be to God on high, 1654," and the founder's mark of George Oldfield. Carrying this bell to Nottingham and back, to be recast, cost the parish ten shillings.

On the timbers of the bell-frame is the date 1654, and the initials A. L. and F. W. The churchwardens for that year were Arthur Lathbury and Francis Wilkinson. The frame and wheels cost £7 3s.

The registers begin in September, 1654. There is a long catalogue of collections by Brief, commencing with the year 1666.

The first volume of the Churchwardens' Accounts, beginning in 1602, and ending in 1827, with only one gap, viz. 1644-1653, is of exceptional interest. We have only space for a very few extracts :—

	£	s.	d.
1603. Spent att Derbye when I went to buye the covering for the Communion Table	0	0	6
Layed forthe atte Burtan towards the buyinge of the said covering	0	4	10
1605. Spente att Darbie when I was called beefore y ^e justices concern- inge recusantes†	0	2	0

* The Woolleys purchased property at Hoon, in this parish, early in the seventeenth century. They were of the same family as the Woolleys of Ryber, Matlock, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii. Full particulars of the Woolley charities are given in the *Charity Commissioners' Report*, vol. xvii., pp. 118-121. William Woolley, who purchased the manor of Darley Abbey in 1709, and who wrote a MS. history of the county now at the College of Arms, was of this branch of the family.

† *Bells of the Church*, p. 204; North's *Bells of Leicestershire*, pp. 38-9.

‡ There are also entries relative to Recusants under the years 1603, 1612, and 1616.

	£	s.	d.
To an Apparitor aboute payneting of the Churche	0	0	12
P ^d to Will Mansfild and Tristram Dantrey for a Caviat for Vicar Tryckytt	0	0	10
Layd forth for a Latitat to M ^r Browne of Marston Mongombrye for the Vicar	0	5	0
To the undersheriffe for mackinge a warante of the Latitat and for fees to tow sergeantes att Darbie to areste the Vicar*	0	1	8
1635. Given to the Ringars when the Kinge came to Tutbury	0	0	4
1638. Given to a poore Viccar	0	0	2
1688. Gave to a man for redeeming a minister who is a slave in Turkey	0	4	0
1693. My charge at Sudbury when I gave account of the popish horses†	0	1	0
1804. Postage of Books about Bonaparte	0	1	0
1817. P ^d for wine for the Commissioners when allotting out the Pews	1	2	0
1818. P ^d to repairing the Bassoon	1	1	0

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At HILTON in this parish there was formerly a chapel, of which we find mention in the Tutbury Chartulary. It had probably been disused and fallen into ruin some time before the Reformation, as we can find no mention of it in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, nor in the Chantry Roll.

This chapel of Hilton was founded by Ernulph de Beck and Thomas de Piru, for celebrating mass on three days in the week, viz., on Sundays (*cum aqua benedicta*), Thursdays, and Saturdays; also daily during Christmastide, Lent, Easter week, and the week of Pentecost. But on the festivals of the Apostles, the Blessed Virgin (excepting the Purification), on the first day of Christmastide and Epiphany, on Easter Eve, on Easter Day, and on the first day of Pentecost, all the parishioners were to attend the mother-church of Marston. Baptism was permitted at the chapel; but for marriage, purification, and burial the inhabitants were to resort to Marston. For permission to build this chapel, Ernulph de Beck and Thomas de Piru gave to the mother-church of S. John‡ three oxgangs of land in Hilton, and freed the tithes of their mills from all secular service.§

* We are inclined to think that this arrest must have been owing to suspicion of complicity with the recusants.

† This is from the Constable's Accounts, which begin in 1656. There are also some Poor's Accounts, as well as a Church Assessment volume, commencing in 1671, and containing full details of the Easter dues paid to the vicar by all the parishioners year by year. These are by far the most interesting and perfect parish records that we have met with in Derbyshire, excepting only Youlgreave.—See *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 334–343.

‡ The expression is *matri ecclesie et Sancto Johanni*, but on comparing it with other like expressions in similar characters, it can have no other meaning than that the church of Marston was dedicated to S. John. This is our reason for stating in the text that the church is dedicated to S. John, instead of giving the usually accepted dedication of S. Mary.

§ Add. MSS. 6,714, f. 143.

One branch of the ancient family of Beck held a part of the manor of Hilton under the Ferrers very shortly after the Conquest. This charter is undated, but it is in all probability of the reign of Henry II.; for Ernulph de Beck is mentioned in the Confirmation Charter of Tutbury Priory, *circa* 1160, as conferring on that establishment two parts of the tithes of his demesne lands of Hilton and Somersall.*

In the reign of Henry III., Geoffrey de Beck and Robert de Tuke held jointly the third part of a knight's fee (200 acres) at Hilton, for which they paid an annual acknowledgment of a mark to Robert de Ferrers.† Robert de Tuke subsequently gave his share of Hilton to the abbey of Dale, which led to disputes as to the tithes of Hilton between the abbey and the priory of Hilton.‡

* * * *

There is a tradition that there was also a chapel at HATTON in this parish—a tradition that is in itself highly probable, when the importance of the township and its distance from the mother church are taken into consideration. Still we have met with no direct proof of its existence, unless we except an entry under Derbyshire, 1 Edward VI., of the sale of a messuage in Hutton, *p'cella possessionem Cantar' de Hutton*, by the Crown for £21 12s. 0d.§ We know of no "Hutton" in Derbyshire, and think that it is probably intended for Hatton.

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 355.

† Testa de Nevill, ff. 18, 38.

‡ Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii., p. 622; Add. MSS. 6,714, f. 114.

§ Particulars of Sale, P. R. O., vol. ii., f. 243b.

Mugginton.

Intake Chapel.

Mugginton.

AT the time of the Domesday Survey, when the manor was held by Chetel under Henry de Ferrers, there was a church and a priest at Mugginton. In the reign of Henry I. the manor and advowson of the rectory became the property of Robert Walkelin,* who was also lord of Radbourn and patron of that living. Robert, his son and heir, inherited this property, and on his decease, in or before 23 Henry III., these two manors and advowsons, together with the manor and advowson of Egginton, descended to his two daughters—Margaret, the wife of Sir John Chandos, and Ermentrude, the wife of Sir William Stafford. An agreement was made between the co-heirs, that Sir John Chandos and his wife should have the advowson of Radbourn, and Sir William Stafford the advowson of Egginton, whilst the advowson of Mugginton was to be divided between them. But the manor seems to have rested with Sir John Chandos, for at the close of Henry III.'s reign he held a knight's fee at Mugginton, under Robert de Ferrers, on service of forty shillings.†

In 1239, Geoffrey de Beck, rector of the mediety of Mugginton, with the consent of Sir John Chandos as patron, granted a small annual pension out of the living to Robert Walkelin, clerk.‡ Though not so specified, we are confident, from similar cases, that this means that Robert Walkelin had resigned the living of Mugginton in favour of Geoffrey de Beck. Henry Walkelin was about the same time rector of Radbourn; and we believe that

* Liber Niger, f. 219.

† Testa de Nevill, f. 37.

‡ Deeds of Sacheverell Pole Esq., from an abstract taken by Mr. Woolley. Add. MSS., 6,671, f. 125.

both Henry and Robert were brothers of the heiresses, Margaret and Ermentrude, but incapable as priests of transmitting the estates.

The division of the rectory of Mugginton between the two co-heiresses did not imply the alternate presentation to the living, but the division of the emoluments of the benefice between two rectors, who were co-existent, an arrangement which held good till the reign of Henry VIII. The total income of the rectory is given in Pope Nicholas IV. Taxation Roll of 1291 at £12, which was divided between the two rectors—Robert le Megre and Robert le Borgelon.

Sir Henry Chandos succeeded to the mediety of the Mugginton manor and rectory on the death of his father; and his son, Sir John Chandos, is mentioned as holding the mediety of the manor and church of Mugginton when Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, died in 1296.* By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Brailsford, he had issue, Sir Edward Chandos, who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Twyford. Sir Edward Chandos, in the year 1336, granted his share of Mugginton to Robert Chandos, rector of Radbourn (probably brother to Sir Edward), in trust; but the trust, for whatever reason arranged, was not of long duration, as it was restored to Sir Edward in the following year.† From Sir Edward the property passed to his son, Sir John Chandos, immortalised by Froissart as a celebrated warrior in the French wars of Edward III.; he died in 1370.

Sir John died unmarried, but left three sisters, his co-heirs, Elizabeth, Eleanor, and Margaret. Elizabeth did not marry, and died about 1390; Eleanor was married to Sir John Laughton,‡ and their only daughter Elizabeth, who eventually became sole heiress of the Chandos property, was married to Peter de la Pole, of Newborough, Staffordshire, and settled at Radbourn; Margaret became the wife of Robert de Irelont, their only daughter, Isabel, marrying Sir John Annesley. The Annesleys held their moiety of the Chandos property sufficiently long to present both to the rectories of Mugginton and Radbourn, but dying without issue, their share reverted to the Poles.§

* Inq. post Mort., 25 Edw. I., No. 51.

† Pole Deeds, Add. MSS., 6,671, f. 127.

‡ She was married secondly to Roger Colyng.

§ This information is based on the Inquisition at the death of Sir R. Damory, who held an Oxfordshire manor under Chandos.—Inq. post. Mort., 49 Edw. IV., pt. i, No. 36. The name of the husband of Margaret, Robert de Irelont, has not previously been known. We obtained it from the Lichfield Episcopal Registers—a further proof of their genealogical value.

The moiety of Mugginton, pertaining to Sir William and Ermentrude Stafford, descended to their son, Sir Robert, who, by his wife, Gundred, left five daughters—Ermentrude, the wife of Sir Robert Toke; Elizabeth, the wife of William Tynmore; Reyne, the wife of Thomas Rolleston; Ida, the wife of Thomas de Stanton; and Agnes, the wife of John de Walton. Amongst these five daughters and their husbands, a partition of the Stafford property was made in the reign of Edward II.; and in some pleadings of Easter term, 8 Henry VIII., it is stated that Mugginton was at that time assigned to Thomas and Reyne Rolleston. But this statement was incorrect, as can be proved by referring to our list of rectors and patrons. From that list, as well as from several of the Pole deeds, it appears that the Stafford half of Mugginton manor and rectory was divided between four of the co-heiresses and their husbands (Elizabeth, the wife of William Tynmore, being the only one without a share). In 1359, Isabel, daughter of Thomas de Stanton, of Radbourn, granted her fourth part of the moiety of the manor and rectory to Sir John Chandos; and, in the same year, Sir John also obtained the grant (through trustees) of the fourth, pertaining to Toke. Four years later Walton's share was granted to Twyford and Morton in trust, and thence also passed to Sir John Chandos, so that he held not only the advowson of his own half of the rectory, but also three parts out of four of the other rectory.*

These three parts of the Stafford moiety passed, like the Chandos moiety, through Elizabeth, the heiress of Sir John Chandos, to Peter de la Pole. In 1401, Peter de la Pole and his wife, Elizabeth, granted the original Chandos moiety of the rectory of Mugginton, and a rood of land there, to William Dethick, in exchange for lands in Radbourn, Dalbury Lees, and Heanor. In the following year William Dethick gave this half rectory of Mugginton and the rood of land to the priory of Breadsall; and the priory obtained permission to appropriate the tithes on condition of sufficiently endowing a vicar, and setting aside a suitable sum for the relief of the poor.† For a century and a half from that date, viz., to the dissolution of the monasteries, Mugginton was served by a rector representing the Pole (or Chandos) moiety, and a vicar on behalf of the priory.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (1535) shows that the annual income of

* See abstract of the Pole Deeds, Add. MSS., 6,671, and 6,695.

† This appropriation has been described at length in the account of Breadsall Priory, pp. 70, 71. See also Appendices Nos. III. and IV.

the portion of the rectory appropriated to the priory was valued at £5 6s. 8d., but the unappropriated rectory at £9 12s. 8d., out of which 6s. 8d. was due as a pension to the prior of Tutbury. Richard Parse (or Parys) then held the rectory; he had been instituted in 1507, on the presentation of Thomas Rolleston, the representative of the only fraction of the Stafford moiety that had not come into the hands of Pole.* This presentation was disputed by Thomas Babington, but without success.

In 1536 Breadsall Priory was suppressed, and the half rectory of Mugginton was handed over to Darley Abbey; but three years later Darley also fell into the hands of the plunderer, and it was granted by the Crown to Thomas Babington, together with much pertaining to the abbey.

In 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, Thomas Babington conveyed this moiety to Thomas Kniveton, of Mercaston; in 14 Elizabeth, William Rolleston (grandson of Thomas Rolleston) conveyed his small moiety of the manor and rectory to the same hands for the sum of £250; and by indenture dated June 2nd, 27 Elizabeth, German Pole, of Radbourn, conveyed the other moiety also to the same person for £500.† It thus appears that the whole of the rectory, for the first time since the days of Robert Walkelin in the thirteenth century, was in the hands of a single patron—Thomas Kniveton; but the tithes of the impropriate half, after the dissolution of Darley Abbey, were simply treated as private property.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 report that:—

“Mugington is a double parsonage and vicaridge, the one parte in the tenure of Sir Andrew Kniveton patron, deteyned upon pretense of a composition with the Incumbent and worth foure score pounds per annum, the other parte is really worth fortye pounds per annum injoyed by the Incumbent which is Mr. Everard Pole, negligent. Little Ireton is a member but remote and neare unto Kedlestone the profitts thereof forth of St. Andrews and the Incumbents parte is really worth twelve pounds per annum.”

By indenture dated November 20th, 1654, Sir Andrew Kniveton, of Bradley, sold the manor of Mugginton, and the impropriate moiety of the rectory, to Nathaniel Hallowes; and in 1656, Sir

* This Thomas Rolleston married Alice, daughter of Richard Kniveton; he was fifth in direct descent from Thomas, who married Reyne, co-heiress of Stafford. Add. MSS. 28,113, f. 22.

† Most of this information is taken from Add. MSS. 6,695, and we have also consulted as many of the original documents as possible. The number of times that the different moieties of this rectory changed hands was very great, and we only profess in the text to have done our best to reconcile various conflicting statements. How it came to pass, after all the different moieties were apparently settled in the Knivetons, that the executors or trustees of Babington appointed in 1629, we are at a loss to explain.

Andrew, in conjunction with his brothers, granted the advowson of the rectory to German Pole, of Radbourn, in which family the presentation has since remained.

The following is as perfect a list of the rectors of Mugginton and their patrons as we have been able to compile from the Diocesan Registers, the Augmentation Office Returns, and the Register Books of the parish. It is to be hoped that our preliminary explanation may have rendered the unexampled diversification of patrons somewhat intelligible.

(1239.) Geoffrey de Beck.

(1291.) { Robert le Megre.

{ Robert le Borgelon.*

1308. Robert de Chandoyo; patron, John de Chandoyo.

1310. William Barne de Tutbury; patrons, Robert de Toke and Ermentrude his wife. He obtained leave of absence for study for two years.

. Richard de Wainbridge.

1316. William de Wirksworth; patron, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. On the resignation of R. de W.

. Robert Maye.

1335. Ralph Sany; patron, Edward Chandos. On the resignation of R. M.

1349. Richard de Tykenhal; patron, Isabel, widow of Edward Chandos.

. William de Pakynton; patron, John de Rolleston.

1350. Thomas de Walton; patron, John de Rolleston. On the resignation of W. de P.

1355. Peter Hoterel; patron, Isabel, widow of Edward Chandos.

1356. John de Scropton; patron, Isabel Chandos. On the death of P. H.

1361. John Whichwode; patron, John Watton de Radbourn.

. John Fynoh.

1374. John de Cornewayle, rector of Ridware, exchanges benefices with J. F., rector of mediety of Mugginton. Patron, Sir John Annesley, in right of Isabel, his wife, daughter and heiress of Margaret, formerly wife of Robert de Irelont.

1388. Henry de Ashehurst; patron, Elizabeth Chandos (eldest sister of Sir John Chandos). On the resignation of J. de C.

. John Wythes.

1399. Robert de Twyford; patron, Thomas de Gresley, de Drakelow (? as trustee). He was the son of Robert Twyford, eldest son of Sir Robert Twyford, and brother of Isabel, who married Sir Edward Chandos; but incapable, as a priest, of having legitimate issue, though by a concubine he had a large family, some of whose descendants are still living.

. Roger de Sybone.

1426. Richard Bec; patron, Peter de la Pole. On the resignation of R. de S.

1469. John Cowp, B.A.; patron, Ralph de la Pole. On the death of R. B.

1507. Richard Parse; patron, Thomas Rolleston. On the death of J. C.

1551. Edmund Catton; patron, Richard Pole. On the death of R. P.

1568. Richard Langdey (*alias* Longdon); patron, Thomas Babington. On the death of E. C. He was buried at Mugginton, Oct. 2nd, 1591.

1591. Richard (? Robert) Bamford; patron, Jane, relict of Thomas Knyveton.

* No. VII. of the Curzon deeds (to which we have referred under Kedleston) is a grant by William, son of William le Burgylon, of Weston-under-Wood, of land in that township to his son-in-law, William de Borley, and Emma his wife, dated at Mugginton in the year 1289. Two of the witnesses are Henry le Burgilon and Robert le Burgilon, the latter described as rector of a moiety of the church of Mugginton.

- 1629, Sept. 9th. **Everard Pole**; patrons, Hugo Pole and William Sharpe, for Thomas Babington, original patron. On the death of R. B. Mr. Pole took the "Protestation" with his parishioners on Aug. 15th, 1641. He was in the first instance ejected in 1662, but was very shortly restored to his benefice on "conforming."
- 1674, Oct. 17th. **Richard Pole**; patron, German Pole. Buried at Mugginton, June 26th, 1708.
- 1708 Jan. 8th. **Ellis Farnesworth**; patron, Anna Pole, widow. On the death of R. P.
- 1713, July 2nd. **Samuel Pole**; patron, Samuel Pole. On the resignation of E. F.
- 1758, Oct. 31st. **Thomas Blackwell**; patron, German Pole. On the death of S. P.
- 1800, July 8th. **Hon. David Francis Curzon**;* patron, Hon. Caroline Curzon. On the death of T. B.
1832. **H. Reginald Chandos Pole**.
1836. **Charles Robert Hope**.
1869. **Randle Feilden**.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave, south aisle and porch, chancel, and tower at the west end. The dimensions of the area, according to Mr. Rawlins, are—nave 53 ft. 3 in. by 18 ft. 9 in.; south aisle (which is extended half-way up the chancel) 77 ft. 5 in. by 16 ft. 9 in.; and chancel 28 ft. 10 in. by 16 ft. 4 in.

The tower is, to a great extent, the same that was here in the Norman period, though it has been much altered, and battlements added at later dates. The north bell-chamber window is of Norman design, and so is the corbel-table below the present battlements. The original round-headed doorway in the west wall of the tower has been blocked up by a very massive and clumsy buttress, and a doorway of the worst possible taste opened in the south wall. A window of corresponding style was at the same time inserted in the west wall of the south aisle; these alterations being apparently about 1750–1800. There is no other trace of Norman work in the church, unless it be the small round-headed archway, now blocked up, in the south wall of the chancel. It is only about four feet above the present level of the floor. It was pointed out to us as Norman; but we think it more likely that it is comparatively modern work, inserted to strengthen the wall, that had been weakened by the construction and frequent opening of a vault beneath.

The small south doorway into the east end of the south aisle is of Early English work, towards the end of the style, *circa* 1250–75; the jambs of the doorway have had detached shafts, the capitals of

* This turn in the presentation was purchased from the Poles by the Curzons. Hon. David Francis Curzon was also at the same time rector of Kedleston. He was the fourth son of the first Baron Scarsdale, and Hon. Caroline Curzon was his sister, and entered nominally as the patron.

which, ornamented with the nail-head pattern, still remain. We think that this doorway formerly served as a south chancel entrance, and was moved back here when the south aisle was extended.

To the Decorated style of the beginning of the fourteenth century pertain the south doorway and porch (though the latter has been much knocked about and altered at more recent dates), and the four pointed arches, supported by three octagon pillars with plainly moulded capitals, that divide the aisle from the nave.

About the middle of the fifteenth century, when the Perpendicular style prevailed, the south aisle was lengthened towards the east, so as to form a chancel chapel. It is separated from the chancel by two pointed arches, the capitals of the octagon pillars being carved into coarsely executed heads, four-leaved flowers, and shields. When this work was done it is obvious that the chancel arch was removed. The respond of this arch still remains in the north wall. Later on in the Perpendicular style, apparently in the reign of Henry VII. (1485-1509), very considerable alterations were effected in this church. Three obtusely-pointed three-light windows were then inserted in the south wall of the aisle; and two of a similar style, with a doorway now blocked up, in the north wall of the nave. The windows of the chancel are also Perpendicular, though the tracery of the east window has been renewed in recent times. The flat roofs of the church, in place of the earlier ones of a high pitch, were probably, too, first put on in the reign of Henry VII. There are traces of a north door to the chancel both on the exterior and interior. This communicated with a north vestry that formed part of the plan of the chancel built in the Decorated period, but it has since been removed.*

At the west end of the church, where there is a gallery blocking up the entrance into the tower, is an old font of fourteenth century workmanship. It is of hexagon shape (a most unusual pattern), each side having a quatrefoil moulding, stands three feet high, and is two feet five inches in diameter. When first we visited this church, in 1870, the font was painted, and in a neglected condition; but it has now been only too much scraped and modernised, and an inscription placed thereon which, conceived in the worst possible taste, seems to imply that a monopoly of the rite of baptism had

* A good example of north vestries of this date is given on Plate XXI. of vol. ii. of *Churches of Derbyshire*. Mugginton probably had a vestry much resembling that of Kirk Ireton.

been secured for two hundred years to the family that "restored" it.* There is a small piscina niche in the south wall of the aisle, but half concealed by the screen, thus showing that the side altar at the east end of the south aisle was moved forward into the chapel when the aisle was extended. In the east wall of this chapel the places are still visible from which projecting corbels, that served as supports for saints, have been broken away.

A good oak screen of Perpendicular tracery, in fair preservation, with a door in the centre, divides the aisle from the chapel. Originally this screen has been continued across the nave, so as to divide it from the chancel. Part of the base of this screen can still be seen in the supports of the pews; and a band of well-carved foliage round the pulpit has probably formed part of the cornice. We believe this screen was barbarously broken up, and much other mischief done, when the church underwent "a thorough renovation" about the year 1845. There are nineteen solid oak benches of plain but excellent design at the west end of the nave and aisle. Against the west wall of the aisle is an inscription referring to them:—"William Jenkinson gave to this church xxxs. that made theise formes Anno Domini mdc." On a boss of the roof of the south aisle are the impaled arms of Pole and Newdigate, very roughly executed, with the initials and date, E. L., 1688.†

We now come to consider the very interesting altar-tomb in the south chapel, which until recently stood under the eastern archway between the chapel and the chancel.‡ It stands four feet high, and the top consists of a large slab of Purbeck marble, with brass plates of a knight and his lady, their children, and four shields. There has been a marginal inscription on a metal ribbon all round the tomb, but only the fragment shown on Plate X. now remains. From a Visitation of this church, dated August 3rd, 1611, we are able to supply that which is now missing:—

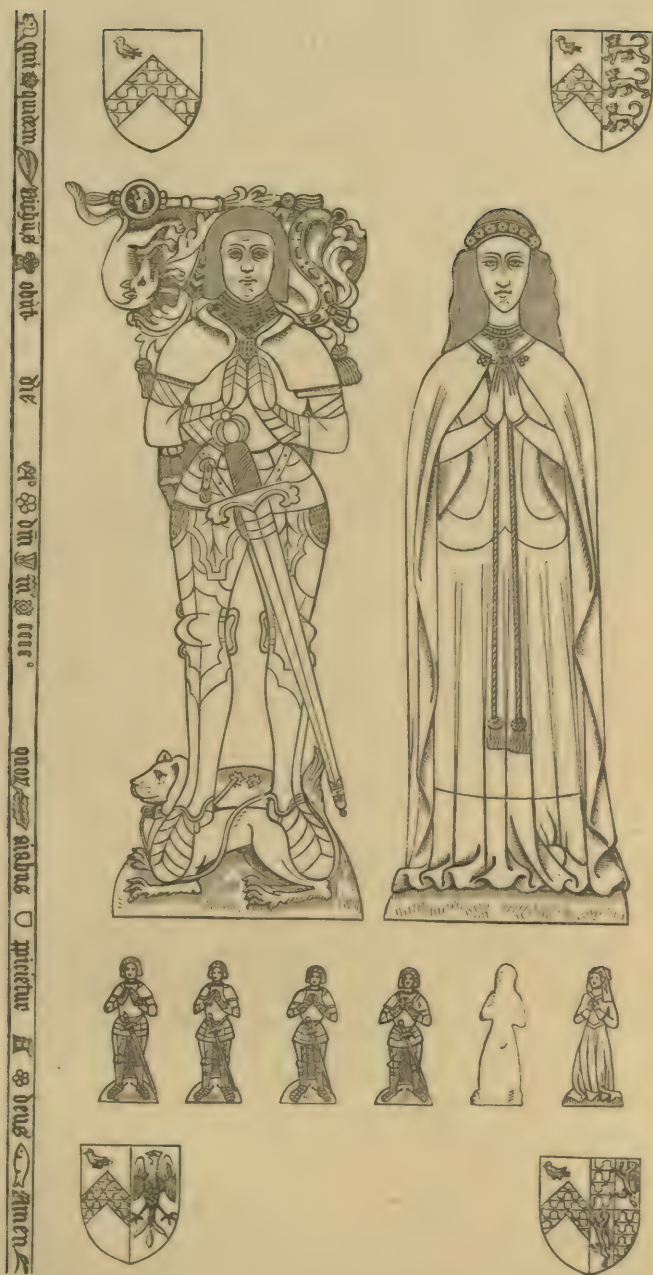
*"Hic jacent Nicholaus Knifeton Dñs de Mircaston et Underwood
 et Joanna uxor ejus qui quidem Nichus obiit die Aº dni
 MCCCC quor aiabus ppicietur Deus Amen."*§

* "An ancient font rescued from decay by the family of Webster, of Mercaston, whose little ones for the last 200 years have received herein the rite of Baptism."

† See the account of the Pole-Newdigate monument at Radbourn church.

‡ We believe that this chapel was built by Nicholas Kniveton on the death of his wife, with the primary intention of giving shelter to this tomb, and for a chantry altar to be used for masses for the family.

§ Harl. MSS. 1,093, f. 11b. In Bateman's *Antiquities* this inscription is given, but the name Richard is erroneously substituted for Nicholas, and in Mr. Rawlins' description of the tomb the name is varied into Anthony!



BRASS OF SIR NICHOLAS KNIVETON AND LADY.

The very accurate woodcut of the brasses* gives a far better idea of the armour and costume than any verbal description. But we must draw attention to one or two exceptional details. The portcullis, as a pendant to the collar of SS., has only been met with on one other brass;† it was the badge of the Beauforts, afterwards adopted by the Tudors. The crest on the helmet is very remarkable—a fox looking at its own reflection in a circular mirror. It was not the regular Kniveton crest, and has not been met with elsewhere. In all probability it was a special badge of this particular knight, perhaps indicative of his cunning in warfare. The flowing hair and chaplet of the lady are unusual, as that treatment of the hair was commonly intended to denote an unmarried lady, but here it indicates a wife dying during her husband's lifetime. The style of armour worn by the knight, taken in conjunction with the portcullis badge, would give the date of the execution of the brass about 1475. The missing figure of the fifth son was stolen from the church about 1845, and found its way to the omnivorous collection of the late Mr. Bateman, of Lomberdale House.

The arms on the top of the tomb are Kniveton (*gu.*, a chevron vaire, *arg.* and *sab.*, a martlet for difference), Kniveton impaling Mauleverer‡ (*sab.*, three greyhounds courant in pale, *arg.*, collared, *or*)—Kniveton impaling Montgomery§—and Kniveton impaling a quartered coat, 1st and 4th vaire, 2nd and 3rd a lion rampant (? Gresley and Wastneys).||

These are all shields on brass plates on the sides of the tomb. On the north side are three—Kniveton impaling a quartered coat, 1st and 4th a goat's head erased, 2nd and 3rd ermine**—quarterly of four, 1, an escutcheon between six martlets; 2, ermine on a bend three castles; 3, a roundle; 4, ermine, a lion rampant, impal-

* For the use of this woodcut, we desire to express our acknowledgment to C. S. Greaves, Esq., Q.C. It originally appeared, with an account of the tomb, in the *Archæological Journal* for 1874, vol. xxxi., pp. 375–383.

† Haines' *Monumental Brasses*, vol. i., p. 116.

‡ Nicholas Kniveton, of Mercaston, who was one of the royal Body Esquires, married for his first wife, Joan, daughter of Sir William Mauleverer. His second wife, Alice, became, after his death, the second wife of Sir Roger Mynors.—Harl. MSS. 1,093, f. 8b.; Egerton MSS. 991, f. 6b.

§ John, the eldest son of Nicholas, by Joan Mauleverer, married Joan, daughter of Sir Nicholas Montgomery, of Cubley.

This coat seems to refer to the marriage of the second son, but the name of his wife is unknown—probably a daughter of Sir Nicholas Gresley, by Thomazin, heiress of Wastneys. See the account of Cubley church.

** The quartered coat might be Morton, Baitrey, or Stanhope. This impalement seems to represent the marriage of the third son.

ing Mauleverer*—and quarterly of four, Ayala, Castile, Blount and Beauchamp, for Blount Lord Mountjoy.†

On the south side were also three shields, but only one now remains, viz., the quartered arms of Talbot and Furnival (1st Earl of Shrewsbury). One of the missing coats (according to the Visitation of 1611, and Bassano Notes of 1710) was Kniveton impaling Curzon,‡ and the other Kniveton impaling Bradbourn.§

In a black frame, bedecked with skulls, cross-bones, and hour glass, against the west wall of the aisle, is the following inscription, relating to a bequest of books, but which seems in reality to be one of the earliest instances of the art of advertising:—

“Hugh Radcliffe of Islington in ye county of Middlesex Esq. cittizen and habardasher of London somtime *haberdasher of hatts* to his late majesty and all his royal family, Charles the first of blessed memory of Great Britain king etc., 2d son of Hugh Radcliffe of Muggington in co. of Derby gent. who was the only son of Robert Radcliffe of King's Newton in the saide county the third son of Sir Francis Radcliffe, of Radcliffe tower in the co. of Lancaster, K^t, which said Hugh died the 28th of Novber 1678, and gave to the minister, churchwardens and inhabitants of this parish and successors for ever these following bookes: viz. two bookes in folio by Mr. Perkins, three bookes in large folio called the bookes of martyrs or the acts and monuments by Mr. Fox, one booke of Mr. Calvin's in large folio, at the charge of Hugh Radcliffe of London, marchant, and Chemning Radcliffe of London, *grocer* (his sole executor), his eldest sons survieveing in memory of their honoured father.”||

* Probably this represents the marriage of a sister of Joan Mauleverer.

† Sir Walter Blount married Donna Sancha de Ayala, daughter of Don Diego Gomez, chief justice of the city of Toledo, and chief secretary of the kingdom of Toledo, by his wife, Donna Ines de Ayala, eldest daughter of Don Fernan Perez de Ayala. The daughter Sancha, as not unusual in Spain, took her mother's name. The family of Ayala was one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Ricos Hombres, or grandees of Spain, and entitled to quarter Castile. *History of Croke or Le Blount Family*, vol. ii., p. 173. See also account of Barton Blount church in this volume. The reason for this peculiar marshalling of the Blount quarterings is explained in Dallaway's *Heraldry*, p. 368. The reason for the presence of the Blount arms on this tomb is far more difficult of explanation. We have spared no pains in trying to find a link between Blount and Kniveton that would account for it, but without success. True, there was a match between Thomas Blount and Agnes Kniveton about the middle of the fifteenth century (Shaw's *Staffordshire*, p. 12), but then an examination of the Blount pedigree shows that the Burton branch of that family (to which this Thomas Blount belonged) came from the parent stock before the marriage with the Spanish lady, and hence would have no claim to the quartered arms on the tomb. We can only imagine that this coat, as well as that of the first Earl of Shrewsbury on the other side, are honorary coats, implying that the person commemorated on the tomb had served under, or was on terms of friendship with, the Blounts and Talbots. But we are bound to add that we cannot give a single parallel case.

‡ Thomas Kniveton, of Mercaston, (who died without issue in 1447, and was succeeded by his next brother, Nicholas, father of Nicholas of the monument,) married Margaret, daughter of John Curzon, and relict of Thomas Okeover.

§ Nicholas Kniveton, father of Nicholas of the monument, married Joan, but her surname is not given in the pedigrees. Possibly she was a Bradbourn. Or this shield may represent the marriage of another son of Nicholas Kniveton by Joan Mauleverer. One of the sons of Nicholas was named Ralph. In Bawtry church, Yorks., there used to be the following inscription:—“*Hic jacet Radulphus Kniveton filius Nicholai Kniveton de Mirceston Ar. qui ob. ulto die mensis Novembris A^o Dni. 1492.*—Harl. MSS. 3,607, f. 17.

|| Lysons says that the claim to distinguished ancestors made by the sons of this royal hatter is apocryphal.

At the west end of the south aisle is a mural slab to Rev. S. Pole, rector of Mugginton and Radbourn, who died October 3rd, 1758. There is also an old sepulchral stone leaning against the wall in the south-east angle of this aisle; the upper part of the inscription is worn off, but the date "March 26th, 1687," can be read.

There were several other monuments of some antiquity in this church, but they disappeared during the ruthless renovation of 1845. Amongst them was a large stone in the body of the church, on which this much of the inscription was legible in Bassano's time—" 13 of Oct. MDCII *Willielmus Ireton de Ireton armiger.*" Little Ireton, the seat of the ancient family of Ireton, is in this parish, although so closely adjoining to Kedleston.* The old hall was pulled down shortly after the purchase of this manor by the Curzons in 1721. Kedleston gardens and the home farm now occupy the site. There were also stones without dates to Thomas and William Sanders. Sir Thomas Sanders, M.P., who was a colonel of Cromwell's Ironsides, purchased Little Ireton of the Iretons about the middle of the seventeenth century. He died in 1695, aged 85, and was buried at Mugginton in a vault of his own construction under the chancel. Mr. Meynell, who visited this church about 1817, obtained access to this vault. On a large coffin-shaped stone was "S. S. obiit Sept. 16th, 1688," which would mark the interment of Samuel Sanders, of Caldwell, son of Sir Thomas.† Next to it—*Margaretta Samuel Sandars de Ireton in agro Derbiensi conjux, Everi Armin, filia et co-heres obiit 8^{mo} die Junii A.D. 1674, ætatis sue 29, jiliolam reliquit Elizabetham.* Sir Thomas Sanders was married three times—(1) Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Smythe; (2) Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Armyne, of Osgodby, Lincoln; and (3) Margaret, daughter of Sir John Tippetts.‡ The little Elizabeth became the wife of John Mortimer, M.P., whose first wife had been the daughter of Protector Richard Cromwell. At the other end of the vault were three coffins of lead, one inscribed "E. S. 89, 1704." At the south side were three coffins of ladies of the Pole family, and one

*Lysons, Glover, Farey, etc., etc., are all in error in describing Little Ireton manor as part of the parish of Kedleston.

† Samuel Sanders made collections for a History of Derbyshire; his sister Elizabeth married William Wolley, and was the mother of William Wolley, the author of the MS. history of the county now at the College of Arms.

‡ A pedigree in the *Reliquary*, vol. xi., makes the mistake of reversing the position of the last two wives, stating that Margaret, daughter and heiress of Armyne, survived her husband; also that Elizabeth was the daughter of the first wife.

of a child, which the sexton told Mr. Meynell had been removed here from Nottingham about fifty years before.

The Visitation of 1611 mentions much glass in the windows. In the east window of the chapel were eight coats—Blount (the same as on the monument), Kniveton, Mauleverer, Curzon, Gresley and Wastneys quartered, Montgomery, *Honi soit*, etc. on a garter round a lion rampant, and the same round a maunch. Of these coats Blount and the Gresley quarterings are the only two remaining. In the window were the words—*Orate pro bone statu Nobi Kinerton memorie ejus qui istam fenestram fieri fecerunt Anno Dni 1480.*

These six coats were also in the windows—*arg.*, a pile, *gu.* (Chandos)—*arg.*, a cross pattee Henry, *sab.* (Swinerton)—*arg.*, a chevron, *gu.*, between three tortesaux (Sherrard*)—*arg.*, two bars, *sab.*, on a canton of the second cinquefoil, or (Twyford) impaling *arg.*, on a chevron, *gu.*, five bezants, within a bordure engrailed of the second (? Erdeswike)—*gu.*, a chevron between three leopards' faces, or (Parker, of Noston Lees)—and *arg.*, a cinquefoil, *sc.*, on a chief, *gu.*, a lion passant guardant, or (Rolleston). The connection of Chandos and Twyford with Mugginton has been already explained. Thomas Rolleston, of Rolleston, married Alice, daughter of Richard Kniveton, in the fifteenth century; and there were other matches between the same families.† The presence of the other three coats might probably be explained in a like manner, viz. through marriage with the Knivetons or the other landed proprietors in Mugginton parish.

In another window was the following inscription:—*Orate pro animis Johis Bradshaw filiorumque suorum defunctorum ac etiam pro bone statu Isabellæ uxoris ejus*, and a coat of arms—*arg.*, between two bendlets, as many martlets, *sab.* (Bradshaw), and ermine, on a band, *gu.*, three bezants (Fulcher), impaling *arg.*, a fesse vairé, or and *gu.*, between three eagles displayed of the last (Kinardsley). One branch of the family of Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, became possessed at an early date of Champeyne Park and Windley, in Duffield parish, by marriage with the heiress of Fulcher, who had married a co-heiress of Champeyne. John Bradshaw, eldest son of Henry Bradshaw, by Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Eyre, married Isabella, daughter of John Kinardsley, of Lealey, Staffordshire. They had only one child, Richard, who died without issue.‡

* On Buckenille.
‡ 144 MSS. B.112.4.22.
‡ Hist. MSS., vol. i. 46.

On the screen or *parclose* that then (1611) separated the north chapel from the chancel, were these fifteen coats painted:—Twyford, Bradbourn, Okeover, Curzon, Longford, Gresley and Wastneys quartered, Kniveton, Mauleverer, Montgomery, quarterly ermine and a bend (tinctures not given), Basset of Langley, Chandos, Rolleston, Cokayne and Herthill quartered, and Dunston. At the east end of the church, just below the parapet on the north side, is a bull's head erased, the crest of Sanders. On the parapet of the north side of the chancel are the arms of the same family—*sab.*, a chevron, *ermine*, between three bulls' heads cabossed, *arg.* Over the east window of the chancel is the Stafford knot, also carved in stone. On the east angle of the parapet of the south aisle, is a mutilated figure that we believe is intended to represent a lion couchant.

There are four bells in the tower of this church, thus inscribed:—

I. "God Save His Church, W. Houlbrok, W. Vickars, Wardens, 1721."

II. "God Save His Church, 1659," and founder's mark of George Oldfield.

III. "In multis annis resonat campana Johis," in Lombardic capital letters. The founder's mark is that usually attributed to Richard Mellor, an opulent bell-founder of Nottingham, and Mayor of that borough about the commencement of the sixteenth century.*

IV. "Celorum Xte placeat tibi rex sonus iste, 1512," in Old English letters, with the same bell mark as on No. 3.

It is said that these two last bells came from the suppressed priory of Breadsall, a tradition that may very possibly be true, as half the rectory had been appropriated to that establishment.

The registers of this parish only begin with the year 1674. Under May 31st, 1753, is this entry:—"Fixed stones in Kedleston Park to perpetuate the bounds between the parishes in a perambulation that day by Sir Nath. Curzon's consent and orders." In 1755, was buried Sarah Bratby, "110 years old."

A tradition that President Bradshaw and General Ireton were buried in a vault under Mugginton chancel, after being disinterred from Westminster Abbey, is, we believe, quite untrue. We shall refer to this subject again when treating of Kirk Langley in our fourth volume.

* See woodcut of this bell mark, *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 170. We have already noticed bells of this founder at Morton, Bolsover, Shirland, and Kniveton.

Intake Chapel.

IN the extra-parochial district of Hulland Ward Intakes, closely adjacent to Mugginton parish, is a small chapel, usually known by the startling soubriquet of Halter-Devil Chapel. This chapel was founded by one Francis Brown, in the year 1723. There are various versions of the origin of its name. The Rev. W. Barber, writing to Messrs. Lysons in 1817, says:—"The property which built and endowed the chapel was left in trust to Francis Brown, but he neglected building it till he was far advanced in years, when one evening having caught his horse and brought him into the stables, the horse vanished in a flash of lightning. The old man was dreadfully alarmed, his conscience smote him, and he never afterwards dared to be in a room alone. He immediately set about building the chapel."* But Mr. Barber omitted the more important part of the narrative, wherein it is alleged that the dissolute Brown, in a drunken freak, was desirous of riding into Derby one stormy night, and, on being opposed by his wife, remarked with an oath that ride he would if he had to halter the Devil. Lanthorn in hand, he went to the pasture to catch his horse, secured it, and brought it to the stable-door, when, on trying to place the bridle over its head, he found that the creature had horns! Brown was instantly knocked down senseless, and the Devil disappeared* in a flash of lightning. On recovering, his alarm was great; he became a sobered man, and as a proof of the sincerity of his convictions, built a chapel adjoining his house, and endowed it on his death with seventeen acres of land on condition of divine service being therein celebrated by the rector of Mugginton.† The rationalistic explanation of Brown's vision is

* Add. MSS., 9,423, f. 60.

† A version somewhat similar to this is given in *Notes and Queries*, 4th series, vol. iv., p. 8.

that in his drunkenness he had haltered the cow instead of the horse, and that, resisting the unwonted application of a bit to her mouth, she not unnaturally kicked over her owner and his lantern!

The chapel is a small stone building, overshadowed by a lofty yew, the area being only 12 ft. 10 in. by 13 ft. 10 in. It is plainly furnished with benches and a reading-desk. When the Rev. R. R. Rawlins visited it, September 24th, 1823, he found that the inmates of the adjoining cottage used it as a dairy in the week-days:—"On opening the door I found standing on two of the benches, a wooden churn and dash with a piggen and wooden bowl, a large brown earthen jug, a barrel that would hold about four gallons of beer, and a brown earthen pancheon filled with clear cold water. In the north-west corner was an oval dish, having in it milk curds. In the centre, against a form, was a pair of cheese briggs; and on the floor stood a large brass cheese pan. On the pavement were four brown earthen pancheons, filled with the morning's meal of milk; and on the edges of two of them lay the wooden skim-dish, to take off the cream."

On a stone in the gable end of the house against which the chapel was built, was this inscription:—

Francis Brown in his old age
Did build him here an hermitage. 1723.

These additional lines were subsequently painted underneath, and were still legible at the beginning of the century:—

Who being old and full of evil,
Once on a time haltered the Devil.

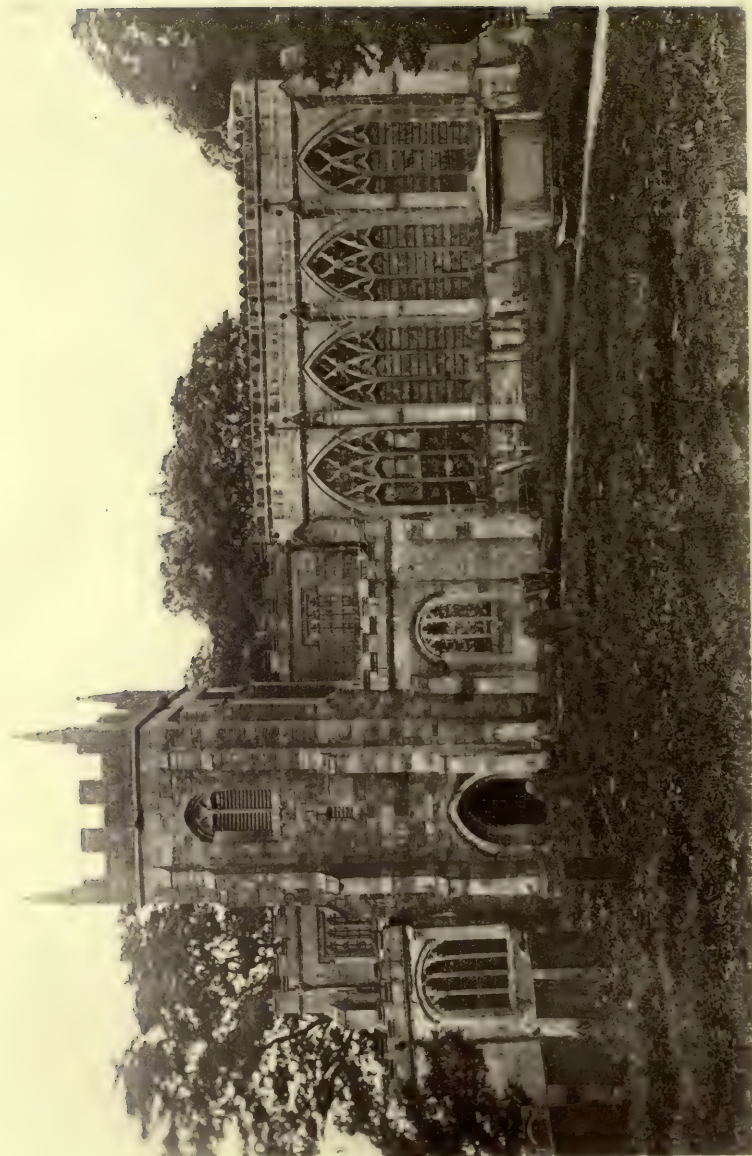
This house was pulled down some ten years ago, and one of red brick substituted. The tablet with the inscription has unfortunately not been preserved. The rector of Mugginton has service here once a month. The chapel has never been consecrated, and consequently bears no dedication.

The following is the entry of the founder's death in Mugginton registers:—

1731, June 11. Francis Brown, of Hulland Ward Intakes, Founder of Chappel in y^e Intakes Hull^d Ward to be annexed to Mugginton for ever after the death of his widow, his daughter & her husband Edw^d Allen.

Norburg.

Snelston.



H. M. WRIGHT S. 112

HELIOTYPE

NORBURY'S

Norbury.

THE Domesday Survey of 1086 mentions a church and a priest on the manor of Norbury, which formed part of the large estates of Henry de Ferrers. Ten years earlier, Henry de Ferrers, when founding the priory of Tutbury, had given this church and its tithes to the monks. His grandson, Robert de Ferrers, confirmed to them the town of Norbury, which his father had given to the priory, together with the towns of Edlaston and Broughton, in exchange for the town of Stanford.*

But in the year 1125, the prior of Tutbury gave Norbury in fee-farm to William Fitzherbert, on a yearly rental of 100s. In this document it was stipulated that William Fitzherbert should give, in lieu of the tithe of the lordship and of two oxgangs of land (in Snelston) appertaining to the church, five shillings per annum to the prior.†

From this period the Fitzherberts held the manor and a portion of the tithes of the priory up to the year 1442, when Nicholas Fitzherbert, and Ralph, his son and heir, gave to Thomas Gedney, prior of Tutbury, all their lands at Osmaston, together with other land at Foston and Church Broughton, in exchange for the reserved rent of 100s. and other services due to the prior out of the manor of Norbury.‡

Meanwhile, the advowson of the rectory remained uninterruptedly in the hands of the Fitzherberts, as successive lords of Norbury, from the time of William Fitzherbert, in 1125, down to Sir

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 354.

† Tutbury Chartulary, chart. 88. The original of this charter is in the possession of Basil Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq., of Swynnerton and Norbury.

‡ Ibid, Chart. 89.

Anthony Fitzherbert, who died in 1538, seized of this advowson.* After his death the troubles and persecutions of the Fitzherberts for recusancy began,† and they were adjudged incapable, as Roman Catholics, of presenting to the rectory. The patronage, in the first instance, reverted to the Crown, but it was soon disposed of, and has subsequently changed hands by purchase on several occasions.

In the latter end of the reign of Charles II., Anthony Trollope,‡ the then rector of Norbury, exhibited a libel in the Consistorial Court at Lichfield, against William James, one of his parishioners, for refusing to pay tithe on a close of land in Norbury township, called Knavesholme; whereupon James applied to the Court of Common Pleas for a prohibition, on a suggestion that the priory of Tutbury was seized of the manor and township of Norbury *simul et semul*. He had purchased Knavesholme of the Fitzherberts. Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff (James), and afterwards confirmed in the Court of King's Bench.§

Pope Nicholas IV.'s Taxation Roll (1291) gives the annual value of Norbury rectory at £10 13s. 4d. The following particulars appear in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.):—

	£	s.	d.
Dñs Radūs Lyst' rector ibm het mansione cū duab' bovāt'			
t're in Norbury adjacent' et duabus bovāt' in Snelston			
cū certis p ^a tis que valent p annū - - - -	xxvj	viii	
Et etiam het decimas lani et agnorū que valent coibus annis		lx	
Et etiam het oblacoes que valent coibus annis - - -		viiij	
Et etiam decimas garbarū et feni que valent coibus annis -	x		
Et x ^{mas} paschal' que valent coibus annis - - - -	xxxiiij	iiij	
	£	s.	d.
S ^m ^a -	xvj	viiij	
Et inde petit allocari de xijs. j ^d . annuatim solut' p sinodal'			
et peurac' et de ijs. annuatim solut' ecclie de Ellaston		xij	
S ^m ^a deduct'.			
Clar' valor	xv	xv	xj

The Parliamentary Commissioners, of 1650, coolly suggested the disusing of this fine old church, stating that:—

* Inq. post Mort., 30 Henry VIII., Sept. 25th.

† The Fitzherberts were treated with unparalleled severity during the reign of Elizabeth. They had the misfortune to fall into the hands of that utterly base and cruel prince of pursuivants—Richard Topcliffe. The tale of their troubles, as it may be gleaned from the Public Record Office, the Talbot and Shrewsbury Papers at the College of Arms and Lambeth, as well as from other hitherto unexplored sources, is one of the saddest pages in Derbyshire history. We hope on another occasion to have some share in telling it.

‡ Mr. Trollope was son-in-law of Sir Simon Degge, the then patron of Norbury. Sir Simon dedicated his book on the Law of Tithes to Mr. Trollope.

§ Add. MSS., 6,696, ff. 136-140.

|| Ellaston is the adjacent parish in Staffordshire, separated from Norbury by the Dove. We do not know how this pension originated.

"Norburye is a parsonage and hath a parochiall Chappell fayre and large apperteyning thereunto att Snelstone and is really worth one hundred and twenty pounds per annum Mr. Nathaniel Williams Incumbent. There is butt one house at Norbury where the parish Church is and Snelstone is a myle distant and a large towne and fitt to be made the parish Church and Norbury disused."

The following list of the rectors and patrons of Norbury is compiled from the Diocesan Registers and the returns of the Augmentation Office :—

1320. Roger Fitzherbert de Peverwych (Parwich), acolyte; patron, Sir John Fitzherbert, 6th lord of Norbury.
1349. Walter Fitzherbert; patron, Sir John Fitzherbert. On the death of R. F. . . . Henry de Kniveton;* patron, Sir John Fitzherbert. On the resignation of W. F.
1395. Henry de Kniveton II.,† deacon; patron, William Fitzherbert, 8th lord of Norbury.
1424. Richard Kyngston; patron, Sir Henry Bothe,‡ for this turn. On the death of H. de K.
1461. Nicholas Fitzherbert; patron, Nicholas Fitzherbert, 10th lord of Norbury. On the death of R. K.
1466. Henry Prince; patron, Nicholas Fitzherbert. On the resignation of N. F.
1500. Thomas Fitzherbert;§ patron, John Fitzherbert, 12th lord of Norbury. On the death of H. P.
1518. Ralph Lister; patron, John Fitzherbert. On the resignation of T. F.
1535. John Fitzherbert.|| in the person of John Pypis; patron, Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, 14th lord of Norbury. On the death of R. L.
- * * *
- 1627, March 28th. Thomas Harpur; patron, the King, "*per pravitatem simoni*." . John Drope (?).**
- 1639, Feb. 10th. Nathaniel Williams; patron, Martha Fitzherbert, widow.††
- 1668, Aug 13th. Anthony Trollope; patron, Sir Simon Degge. On the death of N. W.
- 1716, Oct. 2nd. Anthony Trollope;‡‡ collated by bishop through lapse of time.§§ . H. Watkins (?). Parish registers; name said to be almost illegible.

* This rector was founder of a chantry in Ashbourn Church, and his brother Robert, vicar of Dovebridge, founder of one at Dovebridge. See *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 369-70.

† We believe this second Henry de Kniveton to be one of the sons of William de Kniveton, who was brother to the previous rector of Norbury, and to the vicar of Dovebridge.

‡ Sir Henry Bothe, of Harlaston, was father of Alice, first wife of Nicholas Fitzherbert, 10th lord of Norbury.

§ Thomas Fitzherbert was third son of Ralph Fitzherbert, 11th lord of Norbury, by Elizabeth Marshall. He was presented by his brother John.

|| He was of the Somershall branch of the Fitzherberts, and held the vicarage of Dovebridge from 1520 to his death in 1551.

** His monument, a plain altar-tomb, was against the south wall of the chancel till its "restoration." It now stands (together with another uninscribed one ejected at the same time) in the churchyard near the south entrance. The upper slab bears "A.D. 1629, John Drope, Septem. 29. Rector of Norbury, formerly Demy of Magd: Coll: Oxford." The latter part of the inscription has recently been added. It formerly only recorded the date of his death. If he really was rector, it is strange that we found no mention of his name either at Lichfield or the Augmentation Office.

†† The widow of Anthony Fitzherbert, grandson of Sir Anthony, the judge. See subsequent account.

‡‡ On a blue slab—"Hic jacet Anthonius Trollop hujus ecclesie nuper admodum Rector qui migravit ex vita vicessimo septimo die Decembris Anno Salutis 1722 æt. 77.—Meynell MSS.

§§ It is stated that this institution took place owing to the living being "vacant by virtue of an Act for the further securing of his Majesty's Person and Government, and the succession of the Crown in the heir of Princess Sophia being Protestant."—Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. xix., f. 195. The present rector of Norbury writes to us—"I do not think there were two Anthony Trollopes; the signature in the registers seems to be in the same handwriting from 1668 to 1717."

1723, Oct. 2nd. **William Saunders**; patron, John Sherrat de Leigh.

1757, Oct. 13th. **Simon Mills**;* patron, Thomas Mills.

1785, Nov. 23rd. **John Granville**; patron, Thomas Mills.

1789, July 9th. **Thomas Bingham**; patron, Francis Bingham.

1834. **C. F. Broughton**.

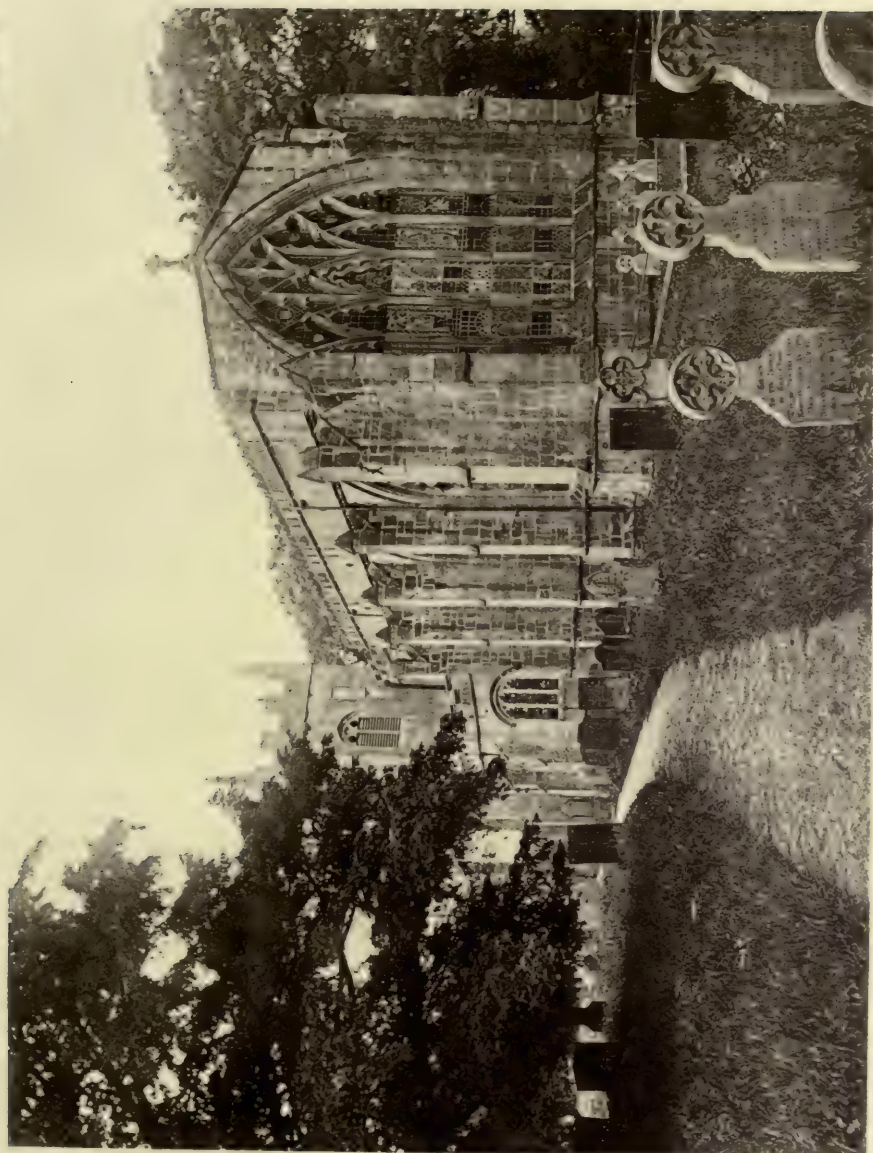
1871. **William Hunter**.

This church, which is dedicated to S. Mary the Virgin, consists of chancel, nave, north aisle, and tower between two chapels on the south side of the nave. The chancel is unusually large in proportion to the rest of the building, the length of the nave being 49 ft. 3 in., and that of the chancel 46 ft. 6 in. "The general character of the exterior of this chancel (which is the oldest part of the present church) is at once bold and chaste, an effect more of outline and proportion than of deeply cut mouldings or elaborate workmanship; for not the least remarkable peculiarity in its composition, is the great simplicity and elegance not only of its general features, but also of its details. The dignity and boldness of the buttresses, and the chaste simplicity of the parapet, harmonize admirably with the light, elegant, and just proportions of the windows; and the whole composition is calculated to produce a very pleasing impression on the mind."† The singular features of this beautiful chancel, such as the pyramidal cappings of the buttresses, the wavy outline of the parapet,‡ and the double flower of twelve petals which occurs both inside and out at the central intersection of the tracery of the windows, can all be seen in the two heliotypes that we give of this church. With respect to its age, the architects whom we have just quoted, say:—"In the absence of all record to assist us in assigning a date to the erection of this chancel, and judging solely from the character of its architecture, which in several respects is peculiar if not unique, we have no hesitation, after a careful examination of its details, in saying that it was built between A.D. 1370 and A.D. 1380," that is at the end of the Decorated period. If there is any error in this conjecture, it lies in possibly placing the date some ten or fifteen years too late, as we are led to suppose from a careful study of the glass. At any rate we know that it was built between 1349 and 1395, *i.e.*, by Henry

* Mr. Meynell mentions a monument to Simon Mills, 1785, and his wife Elizabeth, 1769.

† *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Great Britain*, by Henry Bowman and James Hadfield, Part I. This brief but careful account of the architecture of Norbury Church is illustrated by a ground plan, a south-east view, a south chancel elevation, and two coloured plates of the chancel windows.

‡ It has been suggested (*Ashbourn and the Valley of the Dove*, p. 278) that the exceptional form of this parapet may have been an imitation of the heraldic *vair* which occurs in the arms of Fitzherbert of Norbury; but we believe this idea to be a mere fanciful conceit.



Kniveton, at the time he held this rectory, as was stated on his tomb formerly extant in the chancel.*

There is now in the chancel an alabaster slab, with the figure of a priest under a canopy, in eucharistic vestments and holding a chalice, incised upon it. There are two crosses patée on each side of the chasuble. The stone is much worn, and only parts of the marginal inscription are now legible *Henry prynce de novo edificavit et teetu cancelli cu monumento fieri fecit et m(ulta) alia bona huic et obiit . . .*, but enough here remains to tell us that this is the tomb of the constructor of the flat Perpendicular roof of the chancel. Henry Prince was rector, as we have already seen, from 1466 to 1500.

The epitaph that was formerly on another tomb, gives us the date of the rebuilding of the nave of this church in the Perpendicular period. On the monument of Nicholas Fitzherbert and his wife Alice, which was then in the south chapel, between the tower and the chancel, was this inscription:—

“An. cccc seventy and three
Yeres of our Lord passed in degree
The body that beried is under this stone
Of Nichol Fitzherbert Lord and Patrone
Of Norbury with Alis the daughter of Henry Bothe
Eight sonnes and five daughters he had in sothe;
Two sonnes and two daughters by Isabel hys wyfe
So seventeen children he had in hys life.
This church he made of his own expence
In the joy of Heaven be his recompence
And in moneth of November the nineteenth dey
He bequeathed his soule to everlasting jey.†

The statement that he made this church at his own expense must refer to the building of the north aisle, and of the south-east chapel, the raising of the walls of the nave and inserting clerestory windows, covering it with a flat roof, together with the designing of the tower and south-west chapel, which were left for his grandson, John, to accomplish, *circa* 1500.‡ To Nicholas must also be

* That he was possessed of large private means, in addition to his income as rector, we know from the *Inquisitiones ad quod damnum*, 15 Ric. II., Nos. 89, 149.

† Harl. MSS., 3,606, f. 21. Numbers 3,605 to 3,616 of the Harl. MSS. consist of 12 volumes of monumental inscriptions, extending from 1400 to 1716, collected by John le Neve, the oldest being taken from the MSS. of his ancestor, Peter le Neve, Norroy King of Arms.

‡ A silly baseless tale has lately been put in currency, to the effect that much of the church is constructed of the pulled-down barns and farm buildings of the old manor house. But our Catholic ancestors had more reverence than to use up materials which had sheltered beasts in the building of a gate of Heaven. Moreover, there is hardly a parish church in the kingdom, and certainly not in this county, of which the precise dates of the different portions of the building, together with the names of the benefactors, are known with greater precision, from either documentary or monumental evidence, than that of Norbury. Rector Kniveton built the chancel, *circa* 1360; Rector Prince re-roofed it, *circa* 1470, to bring it into harmony with the body of the church, which was rebuilt about the same period by Nicholas Fitzherbert; and John Fitzherbert completed the designs of his grandfather between 1483 and 1517.

attributed the glazing of the windows of the nave and north aisle, as we shall presently see; but the arcade of four pointed arches, supported by octagon pillars and responds, between the nave and the aisle, seems to have belonged to an earlier nave of the Decorated date.

The font, which is older than any part of the present building, stands against the central pillar of the aisle. It has been thus described:—"The design of this font is that of a short Early English clustered pillar, the bell capital forming the bowl. The shafts of which the pillar is composed make a square, those at the angles being filleted. It is a plain but very good specimen of its style, and is most probably about the same date as the font at Ashbourn. It is lined with lead, and has a drain."*

There is a piscina of good design, with projecting drain, in the east wall of the north aisle, and another of much the same construction in the south wall of the south-east chapel. The south-west chapel also has a piscina in the south wall. The interior walls of the chancel, except at the east end, below the window string, are occupied by a series of cinquefoil-headed arches, very slightly sunk, five under each window. One of these arches in the south wall is occupied by the piscina niche, having a double drain and double credence shelf. Against the same wall are three sedilia or seats of equal height, but without any canopies over them. Some of the old oak stall-work is against the east wall behind the altar.

The oldest of the monuments is a mutilated slab on the chancel floor, on which is carved in slight relief conventional foliage springing from the shaft of a cross. It is of Early English workmanship, *circa* 1250. There are also two other slabs of gritstone with incised crosses.

The next in age is the stone effigy of a knight, in the centre of the chancel, in fine preservation. He is represented clad in chain armour, with a hood of the same over his head, and over the armour is a surcoat. The right hand is on the hilt of the sword, and on the left arm is a shield. This is the monument of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, fifth lord of Norbury,† and son of Sir William. He came into his inheritance in 1267.

* Paley's *Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts* (1844).

† He is usually described as "*Sixth* Lord of Norbury," but this is an error, for Sir William Fitzherbert, the first mentioned of the pedigrees, and father of William, to whom the priory of Tutbury gave the manor in 1125, was not of Norbury. This fact we have also taken into account in numbering the lords of Norbury in the previous list of patrons of the rectory. There is a rudely done woodcut of this effigy of Sir Henry in the *Topographer*, vol. ii., p. 233.

He married the daughter of Ralph Chaddesden, and was living in 3 Edward II., but the exact date of his death is not known. Sir Henry Fitzherbert rebuilt the manor-house, closely adjoining the west end of the church, at the beginning of the fourteenth century. The upper windows of that part of the old house that faces west are undoubtedly of his time. An inquisition was held 1301, to decide on the expediency of permitting him to close a road leading from Yeaveley to Ellaston, which passed right through his courtyard, so as to enable him to enlarge the manor-house; and four years later he obtained the royal license to effect this, on condition of making another road through his own lands equally commodious for travellers.*

On an alabaster slab is the incised effigy of a lady, in a reticulated head-dress. It is much worn, and only a portion of the marginal inscription can now be read *off Henry Bothe place viij sones & v daughters who had by her*† This is the tomb of Alice, daughter of Sir Henry Bothe, of Harlaston, and first wife of Sir Nicholas Fitzherbert.

There is a fine altar tomb of alabaster to this Sir Nicholas, tenth lord of Norbury, now on the south side of the chancel, but formerly in the south chapel nearest the east end (Plate XII.) He died in 1473, as we have seen from the inscription already quoted. The knight is represented in plate armour, his head resting on a helmet surmounted by the crest of a clenched gauntlet. Round the neck is the collar of suns and roses, with a lion pendant, which was the badge of Edward IV.‡ The sword belt and other parts of this effigy are beautifully finished; but the most remarkable detail is the minute figure of an angel supporting the tip of the right foot, the angel being on the back of the lion against which both feet are resting. The east end of the tomb is blank. At the west end are two female figures, probably intended for his two wives, Alice Bothe and Isabel Ludlow. The two sides have small figures representing the children of the two families. There

* Chanc. Inq., 29 Edw. I., No. 68; Abbrev. Rot. Orig., 33 Edw. I., rot. 15. Before the restoration, the figure of Sir Henry was against the north wall of the chancel, when it was removed into the south-west chapel, and it has only recently been restored to the chancel. The pedigrees of the Fitzherberts, on which we have chiefly relied in describing these monuments (though they contain some errors), are those in the Harl. MSS. 1.537, f. 59b. and 2.218, f. 53; also the pedigree in Burke's *Commoners*.

† When Lysons visited this church about 1815, he decyphered "*. . . daught whose soule God rest off Henry Bo . . . here lyeth in dust ye wyffe to . . . Fitzherbert lord and patrone of ys place viij sones & v daughters who had . . .*"—Add. MSS., 9.463, f. 49.

‡ This collar also occurs on the brass to the brother-in-law of Sir Nicholas Fitzherbert in Sawley church—Roger Bothe, who died in 1478.

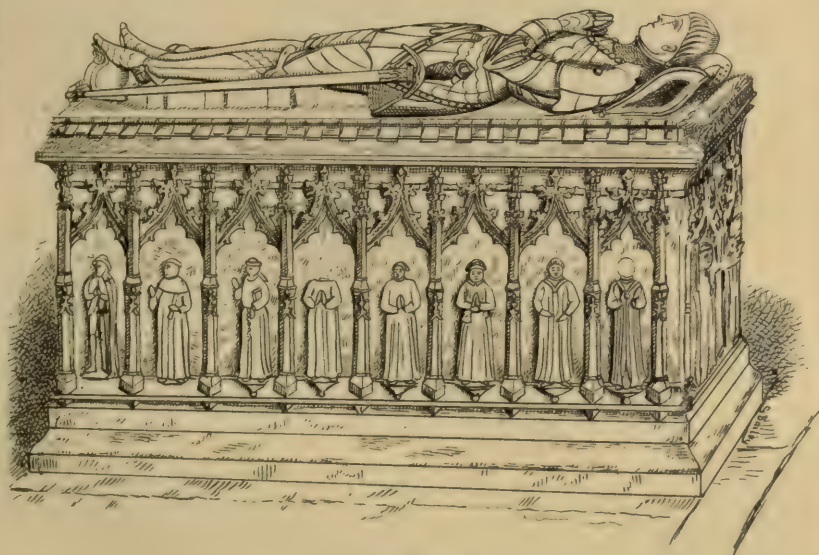
are traces on the pedestals below the figures, showing that the names of all were originally painted, but none of them can now be read. On the south side are (1) a man in armour, with a mantle having a cross patée on the left shoulder, (2) a lawyer with a scroll in his left hand, (3) a monk with a book under the left arm, (4) a figure in a long robe, but the head gone, (5), a man bare-headed, in a long robe, (6) a man in civilian dress, with gypciere to the girdle, (7) a civilian like the last, and wearing a collar of roses, (8) the same as the last, but the head gone. On the north side are two civilians, six ladies in the usual dress of the period, and one nun with veil and rosary, and the first part of the name "Millicent" legible below.

We have only been able to ascertain the names of eleven of these seventeen children, all of the first marriage—Ralph, the eldest son and heir; John Fitzherbert, of Etwall, who married Dorothy, daughter of William Babington;* Robert, of Uphall, Hertford, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Jocelyn; Roger, the fourth son; and William, the fifth; Joan, the wife of John Cotton, of Hamstall Ridware; Elizabeth, the wife of Ed. Crosby, of London, merchant; Isabella, the wife of — Babington; Dulcibella; and Anne. To these we may add, from the monument, a daughter Millicent, who took the veil.

On the north side of the chancel is another fine altar tomb of alabaster, of very fine execution, having the effigies of a knight and his lady (Plate XII).† This is the monument of Sir Ralph Fitzherbert, son of the last named Sir Nicholas, and eleventh lord of Norbury, with his wife Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of John Marshall, of Upton, Leicestershire. Until the church was "restored" in 1841, this monument stood at the east end of the north aisle, which had been divided from the rest of the church by a well-carved screen or *parclose* of oak. The knight is bare-headed, in plate armour, with a lion at his feet; and there is a similar remarkable arrangement for the support of the tip of the right foot as we noticed on the monument of his father, but in this instance the figure is a monk with a rosary (Plate XII). The collar founded by Edward IV. is also round his neck, with a boar as pendant—the cognisance of Richard III. The lady wears a close bodice and gown, which have been painted green, and a mantle

* Harl. MSS.; 1,537; but the *Topographer* (vol. ii., p. 226) has it, "Margaret, daughter of Robert Babington." We have not been able to satisfy ourselves which is correct.

† There is an engraving of this monument in Lysons' *Derbyshire*, p. ccxxviii.



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painted red. The hair is arranged in a pointed reticulated head-dress, on which are some traces of gilding. Encircling her neck is a chain, on the pendant of which are the Blessed Virgin and Child. There are two small dogs at the foot of her robe, and the pillow beneath her head is supported by two angels. The east end of the tomb is blank, and at the west end are three angels holding shields. On the north side are six canopies; under them are (1) a man in armour and a mantle of the Knights of Rhodes, (2) an ecclesiastic with a tippet or hood, (3) a pilgrim with his hat on the left shoulder, (4) a civilian, (5) a boy in a long gown, (6) and two boys. On the south side are eight daughters under six canopies, four of them wearing head-dresses like their mother's, and the others in younger attire. All the children are represented holding shields.

The sons of Ralph Fitzherbert were—John, the eldest son and heir, who married Benedicta, daughter of John Bradbourn, of Hough; Henry, a mercer of London, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Goodwin, draper; Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, the famous judge; Richard, Knight of Rhodes; Thomas, D.C.L., rector of Norbury and Northwinfield, and precentor of Lichfield; William, prebend of Hereford and Lincoln, chancellor of Lichfield, and rector of Wrington, Somerset; and a seventh son who died in his youth. The five daughters who married were—Dorothy, wife of Thomas Comberford; Edith, wife of Thomas Babington, of Dethick;* Agnes, wife of Richard Lister; Elizabeth, the wife of . . . Fuljambe; and Margaret, the wife of Nicholas (or Thomas) Purefoy. One of the unmarried daughters was Alice, Abbess of Polesworth, Warwick; and the two others probably died in their infancy.

On or near this monument there was formerly this inscription, of which no trace now remains:—

“ The dart of death that no man may flee
 Nay the common lawe of mortallitie
 Hath demaunded to be buried here
 The body of Rafe Fitzherbert, Squiere,
 Patrone of this Church and of this towen Lord
 The which deceased yeares of our Lord
 One thousand four hundred eighty and three
 Of Marce the second day thus parted hee
 With him is layd upon this sepulture
 Elsabeth his wyfe begon in sure

* The monument to Thomas and Editha Babington is still extant in Ashover church. It is fully described in *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., pp. 27-9.

Daughter of John Marshall
 Esq. Lord of Upton and of Sedsall.*
 Seven sonnes and eight daughters they had here
 In this lyfe together whilst that they were.
 Merciful Jesu that pitiest mankind,
 In thy blysse graunt them a place to fynde.
 Prestes ambobus requiem Deus."†

On the floor of the chancel there is also a separate memorial to Elizabeth, wife of Ralph Fitzherbert, which has been removed here from the east end of the north aisle. It represents a figure tied up in a shroud. The inscription is almost quite defaced, barely a dozen disjointed words being now legible. That it was of the same rhyming nature as those already quoted, we can gather from Lysons' MS. notes, where this much is given:—

"
 Like as the scripture above maketh mencion
 About the tow (?) founder this stone
 The same Elysebeth
 The which decessed the year that is goone
 A thousand thrice‡ hundred neynety and oone
 The xiiij Kalend

 out of this lyf past§
 To the joy and blysse that ever shall last. Amen."

There are four shields on this stone. The two at the top, though much worn, seem to have borne Fitzherbert, of Norbury (*arg.*, a chief *vaire*, *or* and *gu.*, over all a bend, *sab.*), and Marshall (barry of six, *arg.* and *sab.*, a canton, *ermine*). One of those at the bottom is quite smooth, and the other seems to repeat the Fitzherbert coat.

It may here be remarked that there are three other alabaster slabs on the floor of the chancel, but all quite illegible.

* In Upton church there used to be a monument to John Marshall, bearing this inscription:—

" John Marshall true kind gentle and wise
 Lord of Upton that now here lies,
 Had none issue, but Elizabeth his heiress was,
 That Rafe Fitzherbert of Norbury to wife now has.
 Seven sonnes eight daughters to him she bare;
 And of our Lord God 1432 yeare
 The first of September the said John past
 To the most glorious joy that ever shall last."

—Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. iv., p. 956. It is rather singular with respect to Upton manor, that it was anciently divided between Marshall and De la Ward; the former moiety came to Fitzherbert, of Norbury, through the heiress of Marshall, and the latter through the heiresses of Meynell and Francis to Fitzherbert, of Tissington.

† Harl. MSS., 3,607, f. 8.

‡ This must be a misreading. Mr. Meynell, who was here only a year or two after Mr. Lysons, gives the word as "four," not "thrice."

§ Add. MSS., 9,463, f. 49.

In the south chapel to the west of the tower, against the east wall, is a plain altar tomb, having sides of alabaster. On the upper slab, which is of blue marble, there is simply a brass plate, thus inscribed:—

“Hic jacet corpus Johis Fitzherbert Armigeri quondā Dñi hūs manerii q obiit in vigilia Sancti Jacobi apostoli anno dī mcccc tricesimo pmo cus aīe ppiciet de' amē.”

This is the tomb of John Fitzherbert, twelfth lord of Norbury, already mentioned as the eldest son of Ralph. By his will, dated September 21st, 1517, he left his body to be buried in the parish church of Norbury, “under the newe made arche benethe the Steple or els where god shall otherwyse dispose it.” He therein orders that thirteen pounds of wax shall be used in as many tapers “abowte my herse in the honor of God and our lady at my dirge and on the 7th day after,” and that two tapers should be kept constantly burning till the seventh day was past. He bequeaths a penny to “all Christen clerks that can and will say a de profundis for my soule, also every man woman and child that comes to my buriall shall have a farthing white loffe and a penny of silver, and the ringers of the bells 8d.” To the church of Norbury he leaves twenty marks to buy “a cope of velvett and vestment branshed of one colour.”*

John Fitzherbert had three daughters—Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Philip Draycote, Anne, the wife of John Wells, of Hoarcross, and Editha; but his only son, Nicholas, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Ralph Longford, died without issue, in his father's lifetime. Norbury then reverted to Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, younger brother of John.

The monument to Sir Anthony, a large blue stone with brasses, used to be in the gangway of the nave, but it is now on the floor of the chancel. In the centre of the stone are brasses of Sir Anthony and his second wife, but the head of the judge is missing. He is represented carrying a scroll in his hand, and on his wife's robes are the arms of Fitzherbert and a portion of the quarterings of Cotton of Ridware, showing the arms of Falconer. Above is a shield of the two Fitzherbert coats quartered,† impaling the Cotton

* A copy of this will, and also an interesting inventory of the manor house, is inserted in the middle of the Lichfield Episcopal Registers for the year 1531, vol. xiv., ff. 106-111.

† The oldest coat of Fitzherbert, which is here given in the 1st and 4th quarters, was—*Gu.*, three lions rampant, *or.* and the second one (*arg.*, a chief *vair*, *or* and *gu.*, over all a bend, *sab.*) probably came from some now unknown heiress married by one of the first lords of Norbury. In all the old quarterings of the Fitzherberts that we have seen, the three lions are marshalled first. It is, therefore, somewhat singular

quarterings—Ridware, Wadshelf, Falconer, and Venables, over all, on an escutcheon, Cotton.* Below the figures is the place from which a group of boys is missing, and also a group of five girls, with their names thus given at their feet:—"Dorothe 1 daur, dorothe, Elizabethe, Alys, Katheryn." On labels are the words—*Miserecordias dni cantabo ī eternū.* Another plate bears the following Latin epitaph:—†

Hec habeo solum que vivus in orbe peregi
 Et que sunt vivo corpore gesta meo
 Prefueram iudex cogor nunc iudicis ipse
 Alterius justam sustinuisse manum
 Sed precibus tu sancte tuis tu eterne salutem
 Confer et offensas dilue christe meas
 Ille ego qui quondam fuerat dum vita superstes
 Videntes inter clarus honore tuo
 Marmore hoc claudor specu hac sub mole quiesco
 Hec domus hic nitor est hoc theatrale decus
 Atria gemmatis non hic sunt aurea vasis
 Non que sit tyria palla retincta maun
 Gemma procul nihil est nostro nisi pulvis in antro
 Palla procul corpus nil nisi vermis habet.‡

Round the margin merely a few words are now left of another inscription, but we are able to give it in full as it originally appeared, from the Le Neve collections:—

that the Fitzherberts of Norbury and Swynnerton have for, we believe, the last two centuries, adopted the second coat as peculiarly their own. And this is the more remarkable as the Fitzherberts of Tissington, on the creation of the baronetcy, March 10th, 1784, assumed the three lions, though they are descended from the Fitzherberts of Somersall, who were themselves descended from Thomas, a younger brother of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, fifth Lord of Norbury. This is worth noting, as otherwise it might be supposed from the heraldry that Tissington was the elder branch. Deceived by Lysons, Stebbing Shaw, and others, whom we regarded as authorities, we made the error in vol. ii., p. 452, of saying that the Fitzherberts of Norbury and Tissington had a distinct ancestry.

* These quarterings of Cotton have been already fully described and explained. See *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 390.

† The brass with this inscription and the figure of Sir Anthony, have only lately been restored to the church. They were not here at the beginning of the century. We understand that they were found in the old rectory.

‡ To my friend Mr. Sankey, of Marlborough College, a well-known scholar and author, I am indebted for the following admirable rendering of this touching epitaph, said to be of the pious judge's own composing:—

"A lifetime's deeds are all that here I have,
 Who by my works am followed to the grave;
 Though erst a judge, now at the bar I stand,
 And wait the judgment of a juster hand.
 But, holy Christ, hear—for Thyself dost pray—
 My pardon grant, and wash my sins away.
 I, who 'mongst men, while life remained to me,
 To honour rose by only honouring Thee,
 Imprisoned sleep within this marble tomb;
 This all my courtly pomp, and this my home.
 Here shine no gilded halls in jewelled pride,
 Nor purple robes by Tyrian craftsmen dyed;
 No gems but dust alone my cavern holds,
 No mantle but the worm my corpse enfolds."

"Of your charitie prey for the soule of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, Knight, one of the King's Justices of the Common Bench, and sometyme Lord and Patrone of this towen, and Dorithie his wyfe, daughter of Sir Henry Willoughby, Kt.,* and Dame Mawde his last wyfe, one of the daughters and heires of Richard Coton, of Hamstall Rydware, Esquier, by which he had five sonnes and five daughters, which Sir Anthony deceased the 27 of May A° Dni 1538, and the said Dame Mawde"

The five sons were—Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, who married the heiress of Eyre of Padley, and died without issue; John, who married Catharine Restwold; Richard, who married Mary Westcott; William, who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Humphrey Swynnerton; and the eldest son who died in his infancy, but whose name we have not been able to ascertain.† Of the five daughters, two, Dorothy and Alice, died unmarried; a second Dorothy became the wife of Sir Ralph Longford, and afterwards of Sir John Port; Elizabeth was married to William Basset, of Blore and Langley; and Catharine was married to John Sacheverell.

Sir Anthony Fitzherbert was born at Norbury, in 1470. In 1511, he was called to the bar as serjeant-at-law, in 1516 he was knighted, and in 1522 he was made one of the justices of the Common Pleas. He was considered the greatest lawyer of his time, and was pre-eminently distinguished for his probity. He published various standard legal works, and others on husbandry.§

This monument is a remarkable and hitherto unnoticed example of the palimpsest or re-used brass. The plate on which the epitaph is engraved, that with the daughters on it, and a piece of the marginal inscription, are all loose, and the reverse shows that they have formed parts of earlier brasses. If all the plates were taken up they would probably be found to be thus twice engraved. On the reverse of the daughters' plate, is the small well-executed figure of a monk under a canopy on a diapered ground, and on the margin, in large Lombardic characters, "LLE : GI." The reverse of a piece of the marginal inscriptions bears "E : MON : SIR."

* Dorothy, his first wife, died in 1507. She was buried at Middleton, Warwickshire, where there is a mural brass inscription to her memory in the chancel. This is given in Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, p. 758.

† Harl. MSS., 3,609.

‡ Some accounts say that the two eldest sons of Sir Anthony died in their infancy, and that Sir Thomas was his third son. If this is so, he must have had a son by his first wife, Dorothy Willoughby, for the monument specially mentions five sons by his second wife. See the strange "tratorous petygree of ye Fitzharberts" in Topcliffe's own handwriting, Dom. State Papers, Q. Eliz., vol. 235, No. 88, and *Condition of Catholics under James I.*, p. 25.

§ For list of his works and account of his life, see Wood's *Athenæ*, and *Biographia Britannica*, vol iii., p. 1938.

The lower half of the epitaph, which is in two pieces, has, on the other side, the centre part of the drapery and folded hands of a large figure. These three pieces have doubtless formed part of a large Flemish quadrangular brass, with small figures in niches round the central figure, of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. On the reverse of the upper part of the epitaph are the fragmentary lines of another Latin epitaph, apparently pertaining to a brass of the beginning of the sixteenth century. There are portions of ten lines, but they have been in double columns, and the plate only gives us either the beginning or ending, and not a single complete line. It is an epitaph of something the same style as that to Sir Anthony, indulging in laments on mortality, and not giving any dates or names. The first line, however, begins "*quondā prior hic tellure quiescit,*" which is sufficient to tell us that we have here a despoiled fragment of the tomb of some prior, that was probably sold to the metal-worker, when the smaller religious houses were desecrated by Henry VIII. It was a strange irony of events that should have caused this fragment to be worked up into a memorial of Sir Anthony, for he was about the only man in the kingdom of any position who dared to oppose Cardinal Wolsey when in the plenitude of his power, on the score of the alienation of church lands; and on his death bed he solemnly enjoined his children under no pretext to accept grants or become purchasers of monastic property.*

On the death of Sir Thomas Fitzherbert in the Tower, after years of the most cruel and wanton persecution for adhering to the Roman Catholic faith, he was succeeded by his nephew, Thomas, eldest son of his brother John, notwithstanding the existence of a will of his uncle, specially disinheriting him for the betrayal of his relatives, but which was smuggled out of the way by Topcliffe with the connivance of Archbishop Whitgift, owing to Thomas being the only Protestant of the family.† On the death of Thomas without issue, Norbury passed to his brother Anthony, who had passed no small part of his life in Derby gaol as a "pitoos papist and tratorous fellow," but whose wife,

* But his memory has had a yet greater indignity offered to it, for we were recently assured by the present rector of Norbury, that Sir Anthony was a celebrated Protestant judge—the first Protestant of the family—and that in order to show the thoroughness of his conversion, he had not hesitated to order the superstitious brasses of his Roman Catholic ancestors to be taken up and re-used for his own tomb!!

† The only satisfactory part in this sad story of the Fitzherberts, is that Thomas, a thoroughly unprincipled and dissolute character, was himself outdone by Richard Topcliffe, who obtained possession of the Padley estates, and effectually prevented Thomas from reaping any benefit by his nominal inheritance of the rest of the property.

Martha, daughter of Thomas Austen, seems to have been a Protestant, as she was suffered to present, when a widow, to the rectory of Norbury. Sir John Fitzherbert, the only son of Anthony and Martha, died without issue in 1649. He was the last of the family who resided at Norbury Hall; for the property then passed to William Fitzherbert, of Swynnerton, fourth in descent from William, the younger son of the judge, who had married the heiress of Swynnerton.

On the floor of the chapel at the east end of the north aisle, was a stone to the memory of Ann Fitzherbert, which has also been removed to the chancel. It is thus inscribed:—

“Here lyeth the body of Ann Fitzherbert wife to William Fitzherbert Esq^r and eldest daughter of Basile Brooke of Madeley in the county of Salop, she had 7 sons and 4 daughters, and deceased the 9th of July 1653.”

This lady was the wife of William Fitzherbert, just mentioned, the first lord of both Norbury and Swynnerton.

The chief glory of this church is its old stained and painted glass. Though its beauty and age have sometimes been exaggerated, there certainly are not six parish churches in the kingdom that have so fine and extensive a display. But it has, alas, grievously suffered during the present century. The great east window of the chancel, which was filled with far the finest glass of all, got into bad repair about the close of the last century, when the rector, Mr. Mills, blocked it up with laths and plaster in order to save the expense of repairing it, for which, as rector, he was liable! His successor, Rev. John Bingham, was offered a large sum of money by a Roman Catholic family of Yorkshire, for permission to remove what remained of the glass to a private chapel.* This offer was declined, at all events in the first instance; but we have reason to believe that it was subsequently accepted. At all events this glass from the east window disappeared, and it is not known where it was conveyed. At this time, too, all the clerestory windows of the nave, the large west window, and the windows of the south aisle—in fact all the windows of the church—were filled with coloured glass. When the church was renovated in 1842, the east window was again opened, but it was most unfortunately decided to remove the glass from the clerestory and north aisle windows to fill up.

* We state this on the authority of the Rawlins MSS., where the substance is given of a statement made by Mr. Bingham to Mr. Rawlins, May 14th, 1823.

This was not only destructive to the glass, but it destroyed the harmony and consistency of the different parts of the building by placing fifteenth century glass in juxtaposition with that of the fourteenth.

The eight large windows in the side walls of the chancel still, for the most part, retain the glass with which they were originally glazed, *circa* 1350. These windows are all filled with white glass, covered with Decorated scroll work and admirably conceived interlacing patterns, relieved with occasional colouring in red and blue, and a shield of arms inserted near the top of each of the lower lights. Several of the shields have been painted over in modern days, and one or two are perhaps of recent insertion, as well as several parts of the white pattern, especially on the north side. The patterns in the tracery lights, except the mere borders, are modern inventions, save in the second window, counting from the westward, on the north side.*

The following is a list of the arms in these windows, followed by the names of the families to whom they seem to pertain, beginning on the side: —*Gu.*, three lions passant guardant, *or*, with a label of five, *arg.*, each charged with three fleurs-de-lis of the second (Plantaganet, Earl of Lancaster)—*Chequy*, *or* and *az.* (Warren, Earl of Surrey)—*Paly* of six, *arg.* and *az.*, over all a bend, *gu.*, three escallops *or* (? Grandison†)—*Or*, a cross, *gu.* (De Burgh, Earl of Ulster)—*Or*, three chevronels, *gu.* (Clare, Earl of Gloucester)—*Az.*, three garbs, *or* (Ralph, Earl of Chester)—Quarterly, *or* and *gu.*, over all a bendlet, *sab.* (Beauchamp, Baron of Bedford)—*Gyronny* of eight, *or* and *gu.* (Sir John Bassingbourne)—*Barry* of six, *or* and *vert*, over all a bend, *gu.* (Poynings)—*Az.*, a fret, *or* (Mandeville)—*Gu.*, a fret, *or* (Audley)—*Per pale*, *or* and *az.*, a saltier counter charged (Hodeville‡)—Quarterly, *or* and *az.*, over all a bend, *gu.* (Wollerton§).

* Winston's *Hints on Glass Painting*, 2nd edit., vol. i., p. 85. This gentleman, our best authority on the subject, is very positive as to the date of these windows, saying—"I am quite certain the glass in these windows is of the first or early in the second quarter of the fourteenth century." English windows to be compared with those at Norbury, being of similar date, are the Chapter House, York; chancel of Chartham, Kent (the closest resemblance of all); east window of Selling, Kent; and the east windows of Peterborough Cathedral. See Winston's *Study of Painted Glass*, p. 15. In addition to the two plates of these windows in Bowman and Hadfield's account of Norbury Church, there is a good coloured plate in Lysons' *Derbyshire*, p. 222. It is not likely, however, that the glass is older than the stonework of the windows, so that Mr. Winston's conjecture as to the date, requires some modification. They cannot be earlier than 1350.

† We have not been able to find a coat of precisely these bearings, but the arms of Grandison were the same with the exception of mullets for escallops.

‡ Also borne by Baldero or Baldron.

§ Also borne by Borough, and Somerston.

Those in the south windows are:—*Az.*, a semée of fleurs-de-lis, *or* (France)—*Gu.*, a lion rampant *arg.* (Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland)—*Arg.*, a chief *vaire*, *or* and *gu.*, over all a bend, *sab.* (Fitzherbert)—Paly of six, *arg.* and *az.*, a fesse, *gu.* (Chamond)—*Gu.*, a maunch, *or* (Delamere*)—*Gu.*, a cross fleury, *arg.* (Beck)—Barry of six, *arg.* and *az.* (Grey of Codnor)—Fitzherbert—England. A nearly blank shield, but perhaps *arg.*, two bars, *sab.* (Brereton)—Bendy of ten, *or* and *az.* (Montfort)—*Or*, a saltire and a chief, *gu.* (Bruce).

The only principle upon which the arms here enumerated were placed in these windows, seems to have been the commemoration of the most celebrated of the contemporary nobility and gentry pertaining to the Lancastrian faction, of the beginning of the fourteenth century.

The large east window, of five chief lights, is now filled with glass gathered from all parts of the nave. On some of the quarries may be noticed the initials N. and A., and others the golden star or *rose en soliet*, the badge of Edward IV., showing it was glass put in by Nicholas and Alice Fitzherbert, *circa* 1450. Other pieces taken from the south-west chapel bear J. F., indicating the initials of John Fitzherbert, *circa* 1500. In the centre light is a representation of the Trinity, which was taken from the south-west chapel, and below it S. Peter and S. Andrew, S. Philip and S. James the Great; in the lower part of the two lights to the left are S. Thomas and S. John, S. Bartholomew and S. Simon; and in the lower part of those on the right are S. Matthew and S. James the Less, S. Jude and S. Matthias. These figures of the twelve apostles were taken from the twelve lights of the various windows of the north aisle.† In the upper part of the side lights are four saints—a bishop with pastoral staff in left hand, and the right upheld—a woman crowned, with a book in her right hand—an archbishop with a crozier in left hand—and another crowned figure. These are probably intended for S. Chad, S. Margaret, S. Fabian,

* Or Heyford.

† There were only ten heads left when the removal was effected, and much of the drapery of some of the figures was also missing. The restoration of these parts seems to have been carelessly done, causing considerable confusion of the different emblems. Over their heads were scrolls with the different clauses of the Apostles' Creed in Latin, in accordance with the early tradition that attributed each sentence to a different apostle, when they met in a grotto on Mount Olivet for the purpose of drawing up a confession of faith. What remains of these sentences has also, in some instances, got misplaced in the removal. Some of the figures are easy of identification from their emblems, such as the loaves of S. Philip, the fuller's club of S. James the Less, and the boat of S. Jude; but about some of them, owing to the way they have been repaired, there is room for doubt. We have done our best in the text to rightly apportion their names.

and S. Edward; they were removed from the south-west chapel. In the tracery lights of this large window are six coats of arms:—Cotton (Ridware) impaling Fitzherbert*—Pole impaling Fitzherbert†—Fitzherbert—Fitzherbert impaling Babington‡—and two others, of which we give the tinctures, as we are not sure of their identity, but believe them to represent matches between Basset and Byron, and Leigh and Corbet. Paly of six, *or* and *gu.*, a canton ermine, impaling *or*, three bendlets, *gu.*—*arg.*, a fleur-de-lis, *sab.*, impaling *arg.*, a martlet, *sab.* These arms came from the clerestory windows of the nave, where there used also to be figures of the various sons and daughters of Nicholas and Alice Fitzherbert.

In the south-east chapel there is much interesting glass, though, owing to it being for the most part merely painted on the glass in what was known as the smear method, both figures and inscriptions have suffered not a little from friction and careless usage. In the centre of the three-light east window is S. Anne teaching the Blessed Virgin to read, and a small crucifix above them; to the left S. Winifred, with a pastoral staff in her right hand, and an open book in her left; and to the right a woman in a veil, in her right hand a book, and in her left what is probably intended for a pair of pincers, with the words below *Set . . atha*, so that we conclude it is intended for S. Agatha. In the base of the window are the arms of Fitzherbert impaling Bothe (*arg.*, three boars' heads erect and erased, *sab.*), with the figures of eight kneeling boys on one side, and five girls kneeling behind a lady on the other.

The centre light of the south window of the same chapel has a man with a pastoral staff in his left hand, and in his right a book, with the words *Sactus Burlok abbas* below;§ to the left is S. John Baptist, with the words *ecce agnus dei* on a label, a lamb at his feet, and in his left hand a piece of honeycomb, and locusts; and

* John Cotton, of Hampstall Ridware, married Joan, daughter of Nicholas and Alice Fitzherbert.

† John Pole, of Radbourn, married Jane, daughter of John Fitzherbert, of Etwall, second son of Nicholas and Alice Fitzherbert. She afterwards became the wife of Sir John Port.

‡ John Fitzherbert, of Etwall, married Dorothy, daughter of William Babington.

§ Elizabeth Fitzherbert, heiress of Marshall, by her will, dated Oct. 24th, 1491, desired to be buried in the church (?) of S. Barlok, in Norbury, near her husband Raufe. This will is not at Lichfield, nor at the Will Office, London, so that we cannot give the exact phraseology. We are, however, inclined to think that the chapel of S. Barlok in the church of Norbury was intended. There is no mention of any S. Barlok or Burlok in the *Acta Sanctorum*, or Alban Butler. We have consulted that eminent hagiologist, Rev. S. Baring Gould, and he writes to us—"I suspect S. Barlok was a local saintly abbot of some neighbouring Benedictine abbey, whose history has, alas! disappeared with the stores of such histories which were lost at the Reformation."

to the right is S. Anthony, with a hog, having a bell round its neck, at his feet. At the base of the window are three boys* in blue, kneeling, and a lady with two girls. A few words of a supplicatory inscription are also visible. This window evidently commemorates the second marriage of Nicholas Fitzherbert.

In the west window of the nave are some quarries of glass with the initials N. A., and a kneeling female figure, intended for S. Mary Magdalen. As late as 1823 there were representations of the three Mariés in this window. Here also are seven coats of arms: the two Fitzherbert coats impaled—*arg.*, a saltire, *az.*†—an indistinct coat, but apparently Beleyers (*vaire*, *or* and *sab.*) and Mortimer (*barry* of 4, *or* and *arg.*) quartered, impaling Byron (*arg.*, three bendlets, *gu.*)—Byron impaling Curzon of Suffolk (*arg.*, on a bend, *sab.*, three martlets, *or*‡)—Fitzherbert impaling Montgomery—Fitzherbert—and *barry* of four, *arg.* and *gu.*, on a canton of the second a cross of the first.

There are three bells in the tower, thus inscribed:—

I. "Jhesus be our speed, 1589," and the mark of Henry Oldfield.

II. "Sonat hec celis dulcissima vox gabrielis," and the mark usually attributed to Richard Mellor.§

III. "Gloria in excelsis, 1739."

The registers only begin in the year 1686. Under the year 1723 are three entries of burial without service; in two of the instances it is specified that they were Papists.

* Or rather perhaps intended for the father and two sons.

† This coat is indistinct, and part of the saltire is *or*.

‡ This coat might also pertain to Entwistle and other families.

§ For a woodcut of this bell-founder's mark, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 170.

The Chapelry of Snelston.

SNELSTON, until recent legislation changed it into an independent vicarage, was always regarded as a parochial chapelry of Norbury, and its church or chapel served either by the rector of Norbury, or by a curate of his appointment. Its early history was therefore merged in that of the mother parish, and we have been able to glean but little specially pertaining to this building or its original foundation.

The Commissioners appointed to draw up inventories of Church Goods in the 6th year of Edward VI., visited Snelston on October 5th. Here they found—

“j coope of blewē and rede wolsted—j chalys of sylver—j vestment of blewē and grene cruyble—j vestment rede fustian in apes*—j white vestment of diaper—ij albes with ij amysses—ij stoles—j corporace casse of blew sylke and golde—ij aulter clothes—ij towells—iij bells—j sacryng bell—j hand bell.”

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 drew attention (as we have already seen under Norbury) to the superior population and importance of Snelston, and this had in a measure been recognised at a much earlier date. Usually the existence of a chapel or chapelries was altogether ignored in the brief document by which a rector was instituted to a rectory, but in the case of Norbury we find it described, in an episcopal institution of the fourteenth century, as Norbury-cum-Snelston.

Nor can the present fabric tell us much of the past history of the building, or the time of its original erection; for the whole church, with the exception of the tower, was completely remodelled and rebuilt almost from the foundation, about the year 1825. Mr. Rawlins visited this church in 1823, and speaks of it as being on the “eve of general repair.” He describes the pews as in bad condition, many resting on the bare earth; and that the ascent to

* Rev. Mackenzie Walcott says of “apes” that it was a fine stuff, which came originally from Postat on the Nile, probably through Naplouse (Neapolis or Naples, the titular see of the last Prior of Christ Church, Hants). The name is sometimes written “ables” or “apples,” and one commentator upon one of the great dramatists converted it into “apes breeches!”—*Reliquary*, vol. xi., p. 3.

the pulpit was by a small ladder! The church then consisted, in addition to the tower, of nave, north aisle, and chancel. The nave was separated from the aisle by three pointed arches resting on circular pillars. The dimensions of nave and chancel were 71 feet by 15 feet 4 inches, and of the north aisle 48 feet 8 inches by 10 feet 7 inches. There were two piscinas in the south wall, one probably in the chancel, and the other for a subsidiary altar in the nave in front of the rood screen. From the south-west view of this church given by Mr. Rawlins, as well as from a north view taken by Mr. Meynell a few years earlier, we gather that the old church partook chiefly of the characteristics of the Decorated style of the fourteenth century, though some of the windows were of a much later insertion. The roofs were flat, and there were no battlements, but a simple moulded parapet.

The alterations were carried out in the worst possible taste. The arcade dividing the aisle and the nave was removed, and the whole ceiled with a flat plaster roof of a single span. The chancel is also ceiled in a similar manner. The plain pointed arch into the chancel seems to be the old one. The tower is a fair specimen of the Perpendicular work of the fifteenth century. The dripstones of the pointed windows terminate in well carved heads. The summit is adorned with four pinnacles springing from the angles of the embattled parapet, from below which protrude several gargoyles. The tower is at the north-west angle of the building, having formerly had pointed archways opening into the nave and into the west end of the north aisle, but these are now both blocked up.

By the side of the small door opening into the south wall of the tower out of the church, stood (at the time of our visit) a modern pedestal font of fossil-marble, containing a blue-and-white salad bowl; but, on going through this door into the basement of the tower, we found (beneath the parish bier) the old font choked up with fragments of rope, decayed starlings' nests, and other filth and rubbish. The upper part of the font, which still retains its lining of lead, is circular, but a portion of the octagon base is cut out of the same block of stone. We consider it to be of early Decorated date, *circa* 1300.

In the tower are three bells, but none of them are the same as when the church was visited by Edward VI.'s Commissioners. They bear the following inscriptions:—

I. "1635," with mouldings round the haunch, which show that it came from the Oldfields' foundry.

II. "Thomas Hedderly Founder. Joh. Solomon Bankes, C. W. 1755."

III. "God Save the King, 1688." On the waist is the founder's mark of George Oldfield, and on the top of the bell are the initials R. D. W. B.

When Bassano visited this church in 1710, he noted two or three monuments of seventeenth century date, but the only one of any importance was a mural slab that was at the east end of the north aisle. This is now in the east wall of the vestry, which has been added to the north side of the chancel. It is thus inscribed :—

"M. S.

"Saræ filia Roberti Docksey armigeri, Domini hujus manerii, uxoris Franciscæ Evans generosi, ex qua duos suscepit liberos Johanem et Catherinam. Obiit xxii die Novembris Anno Domini mdcxcix, ætatis suæ xxv, in spem læta resurrectionis."

Of this family Lysons remarks—"It appears that Robert Docksey, Esq., was Lord of the manor of Snelston in 1599. A good estate and mansion were purchased in the year 1682, of the family of Bennet, by Ralph Docksey, by whose descendant the estate was sold, between 1770 and 1780, to Mr. William Bowyer.*

The registers of Snelston are unusually perfect and in most admirable preservation, although they are destitute of those curious interpolations and glosses with which others of even less age occasionally abound. The first volume extends from 1572 to 1684-5; page 16 has been mutilated, two or three entries of the year 1595 having been cut out, and there are also various gaps from 1620 downwards, but not so many as appears at first sight, for the later entries of this volume are very capriciously arranged. There are several Commonwealth marriages recorded, the attesting justices being Edward Pegge and Edward Manlove, and the minister, John Litton. The second volume is from 1685 to 1736, and the third from 1736 to 1795. We have extracted the following entries relative to the curates or ministers of Snelston in the seventeenth century :—

1620. Mr. Richard Evans, Curate.

1662. John Litton of Snelston, curate under Mr. Williams, Rector of Norbury, buried November the iiiijth.

1668. John Farmer, Curate.

1669. Nathaniel Williams, Rector of Norbury, died the 6th day of August, & was buried the 10th day of the same month, anno 1669.


1685.—Anthony Trollope, Rector of Norbury. Thomas Taylor, Registrar & Curate of Snelston. Edward Smith, Saxton & Church Clarke.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

* Lysons' *Derbyshire*, p. 218.

Radbourn.

Radbourn.

ADBOURN was one of the very numerous manors that pertained to Henry de Ferrers when the Domesday Survey was drawn up, but there is no mention therein of a priest or church. It was shortly afterwards held under Ferrers by Walkelin, and the co-heiresses of Walkelin brought it to Stafford and Chandos, in conjunction with Mugginton and Egginton. How the manor and rectory of Radbourn eventually came to the De la Poles, or Poles, by the marriage of Peter de la Pole with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Laughton, by Eleanor, sister and co-heiress (and eventually sole heir) of Sir John Chandos, has been already described in detail when treating of Mugginton.

The Poles are said to have been an old Staffordshire family, but they had held property at Hartington as early as the close of the thirteenth century. This property came to them by the marriage of John de la Pole with the heiress of Hartington, of Hartington. Their son, Sir John de la Pole, of Newborough, Staffordshire, married Cecilia, sister and heiress of Sir William Wakebridge, of Wakebridge, and the second son of that marriage was Peter de la Pole, who obtained Radbourn through the heiress of Chandos.

The first mention that we have of the church of Radbourn is in a deed of the reign of Henry III., when Robert Walkelin presented his brother Henry to the Rectory.* In 1291, when the Taxation Roll of the English benefices was drawn up for the Papal See, the rectory of Radbourn was valued at £5 per annum, and the rectory of Hartington (just appropriated to a nunnery

* Add. MSS., 6,671, f. 125.

of the Order of S. Clare)* had another £1 out of its fruits—an arrangement which we are at a loss to explain.

About the same time Sir John Chandos, for the good estate of himself, his wife Margaret, and his sons, etc., gave to Robert Fitz-Robert, clerk of Radbourn, one toft and six acres of land at Radbourn, for the purpose of keeping two lamps burning in the church of S. Andrew before the altars of S. Mary and S. Nicholas. One of the witnesses to this agreement was John de Kestone, rector of Radbourn. The gift of land for this purpose was subsequently confirmed by his son, Sir Henry Chandos.†

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (1535) gives the annual value of this rectory at £8 3s. 4d. The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say of Radbourn, that it is “a parsonage really worth fiftye pounds per annum no chappell apperteyning. Mr. Ion Brensford Incumbent.”

The following list of the rectors and patrons of Bradbourn is chiefly based on the Lichfield Diocesan Registers, but supplemented from various other sources:—

1230 (*circa*). Henry Walkelin; patron, Robert Walkelin.

1290 (*circa*). John de Kestone.

1300. Robert de Chaundys. acolite; patron, his father, John de Chaundys. He was instituted by Thomas de Akkerbury, Vicar episcopal.

1313. Robert de Chaundoys; patron, Elizabeth de Chaundoys, widow of Sir John.

1355. Richard de Mogunton; patron, Isabel de Chaundoys, widow of Sir Edward. On the death of R. de C.

1382. John de Stanton; patrons, Elizabeth Chandos, John Curson de Kedleston, and John Fouch de Egginton. On the death of R. de M.

.... John son of William de Brewode;‡ patrons, Sir John Annesley and wife, for this term. On the renunciation of the rectory by J. de S. in the same month in which he had been instituted.

. John Brokley.

1487. Thomas Ireland; patron, Ralph Pole. On the death of J. B.

1507. William Crofte; patron, German Pole. On the death of T. I.

1546. Robert Bywater; patron, German Pole. On the death of W. C.

. Thomas Shepherd.

1572. John Whittrens; patron, German Pole. On the death of T. S.

1603. March. Clement Austin.§

1617, Oct. 1st. Marmaduke Musgrave; patron, Dorothy Pole, widow.

1626, Jan. 4th. William Fowler; patron, Peter Collingwood, for Sir German Pole. On the resignation of M. M.

1634, March 29th. Gervase Sleigh; patron, the King.

1641, Nov. 17th. John Beresford; patron, the King.

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 474.

† Add. MSS., 6,671, ff. 130, 134.

‡ John Brewode, was one of four Curzon trustees in the year 1411, mentioned in No. VIII. of the Kedleston deeds.

§ Also rector of Sudbury; see the account of that church.

1685, May. **John Slater**.

1688, Nov. 8th. **Francis Ward**; patron, Anna Pole, widow.

1715, July 22nd. **Samuel Pole**; patron, Samuel Pole.

1758, Dec. 26th. **John le Hunt**; patron, German Pole.

1790, Oct. 30th. **Edward Pole**; patron, Sacheverell Pole.

1824, April 21st. **H. Reginald Chandos Pole**; patron, Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole. On the death of E. P.

1866, August 14th. **William Chandos Pole**; patrons, Lieut.-Col. Hon. John Yarde Buller, Edward Levett, and Rev. W. C. Pole aforesaid. On the death of E. S. C. P.

The church of Radbourn, which is dedicated to S. Andrew, consists of nave, north aisle, chancel, and tower at the west end of the aisle. The oldest details about the church are the double sedilia in the south wall of the chancel, with the curious carving like the top of a pastoral staff between them (Plate XII.); their date is of the transition from Norman to Early English, 1150-1175. The main features of the church, as it now stands, with the exception of the tower, are of the beginning of the Decorated period, *circa* 1300. To this period belong the two-light west window of the nave, and similar ones in the north wall of the aisle and the south wall of the chancel, also the three-light window in the south of the nave (of very good design), and the three arches, supported on octagon pillars and responds, between the nave and the aisle. The three-light east window of the north aisle also seems to be of the Decorated style, but nearer to its successor, and is probably some fifty years later than the others we have mentioned. The design of the church did not then include a tower, as we can judge from the west end of the nave, and from the west end of the north aisle, which was pierced with a single-light window.

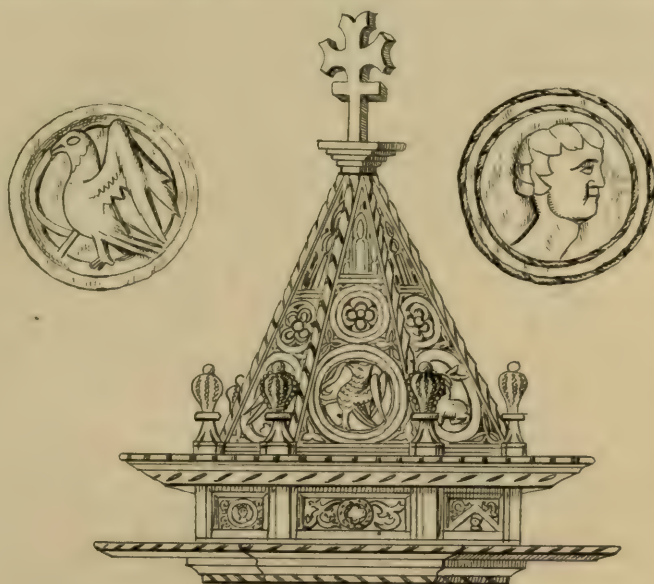
In the fifteenth century a small square embattled tower was added to the west end of the aisle. At the same time the high pitch of the roofs was lowered, the walls raised, the chancel arch removed, and the clerestory windows of the nave inserted. At a later date two square-headed debased windows, divided by a single straight mullion, were put in the north side of the chancel, and one of similar construction in the opposite wall; and in the last century the present south porch was erected. The tie-beams of the flat roof of the chancel have stiffly-designed, lightly-carved bosses, showing them to be of the time of Elizabeth. They may be compared with those in Boyleston Church. In 1844 the church was reseated and otherwise repaired. The pews were then arranged

after a fashion which we hope and think must be as absolutely unique as it is irreverent; for the pulpit and reading desk were removed to the west end of the church, and all the congregation sit with their backs to the altar! The tracery in the three-light east window of the chancel is modern.

There is a wide piscina niche in the south wall of the chancel, but the lower part has gone; and there is also another small piscina in the south wall of the nave, where the altar of S. Nicholas formerly stood; the east end of the aisle being the chapel of Our Lady.

There is much interesting old woodwork in this church. Most or all of this is said to have come from Dale Abbey; and we see no reason to doubt the correctness of the tale, for Francis Pole, of Radbourn, on the dissolution of the abbey, purchased the whole of its interior fittings, down to the very gravestones.* At the west end of the church, in front of the Pole pew, are thirteen panels of the linen-fold pattern, with vine leaves and fruit at the top, but each slightly varying in design. Five more of these panels have been worked up to form a case for the font, which stands against the south wall of the nave, close to the principal entrance. The font itself, which is completely hidden, is an old stone one, of plain octagon design. The cover of the font, which undoubtedly came from the abbey, is of octagon design and richly carved. We give details of the carving on seven of the sides, on Plate XIII., the remaining one being so fixed against the wall that it cannot be drawn, though enough can be seen to prove that the subject is a human head. On the seven sides appear the emblems of the four evangelists (that of John being twice repeated), a man's head, and a ram's head erased, which was probably the crest of the donor. Though the flat panel underneath, on which are the emblems of the Passion, is probably coeval with the rest of the work, the exterior of the lower part of the cover is undoubtedly more modern, and of post-reformation workmanship. The cross at the top is a clumsy piece of recent renovation. There are also several handsomely-carved bench ends in the chancel and at the west end of the aisle, of a century earlier than the panels, viz., the fourteenth. One of these "poppy

* Add. MSS., 6,698, f. 529, where there is a full copy of the inventory of effects sold on Oct. 24th, 1538. The panels were probably the base of the rood screen, and the poppy head pew-ends part of the furniture of the Lady Chapel—"In our Lady Chappell a table of Alebaster and certain seats and woode ther, sould for vs."



РАДВОУН.

heads" is very remarkable, as it has no fewer than four representations of the human head, one being a skull, with the lower jaw falling after a ghastly fashion.

The oldest monumental relic is a portion of a coffin lid or slightly coped gravestone, that now rests against the wall in the north-east angle of the aisle. It is three feet long, and narrowing from sixteen inches at the top to ten at the bottom. It is roughly carved, with sloping lines meeting in the centre, forming a chevron pattern; and also has a small cross patée on the broader part. This stone has commemorated the interment of a twelfth century Christian, probably an ecclesiastic. Upon one of the paving stones of the nave was a cross having the head formed of an assemblage of circles, but with a stem of unusual width.* This was much worn and damaged; and on the restoration of the church in 1844, the rector had a new one cut after the same fashion. It was of the thirteenth century; its counterpart now lies beneath the platform on which stands a harmonium.

At the east end of the north aisle, which was formerly screened off by a screen or parclose as a mortuary chapel of the Poles, on a plain raised tomb† rest the alabaster effigies of a knight and his lady. The knight wears the collar of SS., has long straight hair, and in almost every particular closely resembles the effigy already described at Kedleston, of Curzon of the Whitehead. On the hilt of the sword are the arms of Pole, a detail that we have not elsewhere noticed on monuments of this class. The lady also entirely corresponds in her costume to the lady by the side of Sir John Curzon, though her waist is of more slender proportions. There is now no inscription. Wyrley, the Staffordshire antiquary, who was here in 1592, describes it as "a fayre Ablaster moniment imbossed on which is wrytten 'Peter Pole an Elizabeth his wyffe, 1400;'"‡ but some notes taken about seventy years later give the inscription more accurately:—*Hic jacet Petrus de la Pole et Elizabeth uxor ejus quæ Eliz. ob. 4 Aug. 1432 qui Petrus ob.*—§

Beneath the arch nearest the east end, between the aisle and nave, is an altar-tomb with a large incised upper slab. On this stone are cut the figures of a man and woman. The former is represented in a long gown with falling sleeves, his feet rest on

* Bateman gives a drawing of it, *Derbyshire Antiquities*, p. 224.

† This was constructed in 1844; the old altar tomb, on which the effigies had rested, had disappeared, and they were then most improperly reclining on the incised altar-tomb which we shall next describe.

‡ Harl. MSS., 6,592, f. 82b.

§ Dodsworth's Collections (Bodleian Library), vol. lxxxii., f. 54.

a greyhound, he has a square-cut cap upon his head, and wears a short beard. The lady has an embroidered double-pointed head-dress, a long mantle with a tight-fitting bodice, and the sideless *cote hardi* showing below, and two little dogs with belled collars are represented at her feet. The south side of the tomb has three uncharged shields in alabaster, but the other side and ends have been repaired with brick. The inscription round the margin is partly concealed by pews, but it runs as follows:—" *Hic jacet Radulphus Pole unus justiciarum Dni Regis ad p̄lita coram Dno Rege tenenda, et Johanna uxor ejus que Johanna obiit 12 feb. Anº 1454.*" The date of the death of the husband, in this instance as well as in the preceding one, has never been filled up, the tombs having been erected on the death of the wives. Ralph Pole, Justice of the Common Pleas, was the eldest son of Peter and Elizabeth Pole. He married Johanna, daughter of Thomas Grosvenor. His younger brother, John, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nicholas Longford. In the churchyard, at the east end of the north aisle, is the lower half of a large alabaster slab, which has evidently once been in the church. The figure on it has been clad in a fur-lined gown, and there is one fragment of the inscription visible, viz., the date "M^oCCCCXXX^oRX^o." We are inclined to think that this must be the monument of John Pole, brother of Ralph, the Justice.

Under the east window of the aisle, against the wall, is a low altar-tomb of alabaster, with five angels bearing uncharged shields on the front. There are the incised figures of a man and woman under canopies on the upper slab. The inscription is almost wholly illegible; but from the fragments that we were able to read, there is little doubt that it is to the memory of John Pole and his wife Jane (or Johanna), daughter of John Fitzherbert, of Etwall, and afterwards wife of Sir John Port. John Pole was the eldest son of Ralph Pole (eldest son of Ralph Pole the Justice) by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Reginald Motton.

Against the north wall of the aisle, at the east end, is a large mural monument of white veined marble. In the centre is a sarcophagus, and on each side run the following inscriptions:—

"Juxta heic situs est Germanus Pole ab antiqua ejusdem cognom, familia, per multa retro secula in hoc agro Derbiense florento ac a Radulpho Pole legisperito insigni judiciario ad Placita coram Rege tenenda Regnante Henrico sexto oriundus Quiquidem Germanus fortitudine clarus ac in Hibernia apud Kinsale sub auspiciato conductu Caroli Baronis Montjoy sereniss. Elizabetha regna (Aº regiminis sui xlii) locum tenentis bellicosi viriliter militaris Copiis Hispanicis istius Regionis in cursione minitantibus feliciter propulsis Eques aur: merito fact' et Millicentam Francisci Mundy de Markeaton armĩ filium xxvº die Dec Aº D. mdcxxv in uxorem

duxit, E qua filium unicum Germanum nomine suscepit, diem obiit secundo Martii A° D. MDCXXXIII^o Ætatis LX. Ipsa vero Milicenta obiit primo Nov. A° D. MDCLXII atque hic contumulantur.

"Juxta heic parviter situs est Germanis Pole armigr' predicti Germani (equ. aurati) filius unicus; vi Oct A° D. MDCXXVI natus Annam Ricardi Newdigate de Erdbury in Com. Warw. servient ad Legem, ac Baronetti filiam natu maximam xvij^o die Dec. A° D. MDCL^o sibi matrimonio junxit pio ac devotoanimo assidue Deum colnit Regi fidus et Patriæ charis, xxviiij Mart: A° D. MDCLXXXIII sine prole obiit, Samuelem filium Edwardi Pole de Lees ex eadem stirpe ortu unicum heredem ex asse constituens, Dicta vero Anna Pole nata xvj^o Jan. A° D. MDCXXXII. Denata xiv Nov. A° D. MDCC. In cujus Germani patris itaque et matris simulæ chariss. suæ conjugis piam memoriam Executores secundum ultimi Testamenti sui dispositionem hoc posuer. A° D. MDCLXXXIV."

On the sarcophagus are the Pole arms (*arg.*, a chevron between three crescents, *gu.*); at the top of the monument, to the left, is Pole impaling Mundy, and to the right Pole impaling Newdigate. On a shield in the centre, held by two cherubs, is the fifteen quartered coat of Pole, representing a most exceptional number of distinguished families now extinct:—1st and 15th Pole, 2nd Hartington, 3rd Basset, 4th Wakebridge, 5th Laughton, 6th Chandos, 7th Walkelin, 8th Twyford, 9th Motton, 10th Basset of Sapcote, 11th Colville, 12th Boteler, 13th Pantulf, 14th Mallory.*

Wyrley's Notes of 1592, to which we have before referred, give this account of Radbourn church and its arms:—

"In the Church of Radbourne in Darbyshier thes Armes, possessed by the famely of the poles whos great matches with the heyre of Laughton. Chandos, Hartington, Twyford, Wakelyne, Motton and Colveyle, ancient houses and of great estimation, as well in this shier as allsoe Leicester, Nottingham, and other partes of this Realme of Englande have brought great possesyons unto this famely of Pole yet now by som synister fortune brought within a narrower Lymett, Radburne is west from Darbie 5 miles."

The arms of which he gives trickings, and which were then in the windows, are—Pole, Chandos with a label *az.*, Twyford, Dethick, and Annesley impaling Chandos with a martlet. He concludes his account, by writing—"Hetherto Radborne more Ritcheley than pleasantly seated."

Richard Pole, of Radbourn, by his will dated 20 March, of the first year of Elizabeth, directing his burial in that church, said—"I will that there shall be a tomb over my father and mother and me with all pycktures graven aloft of ye ston with all or armes

* The statements already given respecting the alliances of the Poles explain how they are entitled to the first nine of these coats, and the remainder pertained to Motton, and came to them through that heiress. The tinctures on the monument of the Chandos coat—*Or*, a pile, *gu.*, are not correct. It should be *arg.*, a pile, *gu.* The former coat we have not met with earlier than Baron Chandos, 1537. Chandos, of Radbourn, always wore the field *arg.*, and in several contemporary rolls of the beginning of the fourteenth century, the shield had an *az.* label in chief.—Harl. MSS., 4,033, 6,137, 6,589.

aboute the s^d tombe and our names beseching Almighty God to have mercy uppon our souls & all Christian soules." He also willed that a priest should sing mass for his soul for seven years, at a salary of £6, "yf the laws of this realme will suffer hym so to doe," and but if not the money was to be divided equally between the repairs of the highways and the poor of the parish. He also gave to the church a suit of his best vestments, "yf the lawes will suffer them to remeane and yf not then to remeane here at Radbourn as heire lomes."* Richard Pole, of this will, was the second son of Francis Pole, by Catharine, daughter of Humphrey Vernon, and brother of German Pole, father of Sir German of the monument we have just been considering. The tomb ordered in the will seems to have been never executed, probably from its being involved with "superstitious usages."

In the Probate Office at Lichfield, is the will of one Humfrey Godhyne, of Radbourn, date 1516, wherein he leaves five tapers to S. Mary, of Radbourn, and two tapers each to S. Andrew and S. Swithin. He also bequeathed to the church of Radbourn a torch or 6s. 8d., and to a priest to pray for him therein for a whole year, £4.

There are three bells in the tower. Tradition says that they came from Dale Abbey, a statement which is probably incorrect of all, and could only from their date be true of one. The bells of Dale (six in number, and weighing 47 cwt.) are not included in the long list of the property of the Abbey purchased by Francis Pole.

I. "M. B. P. I h s. Maria," in Lombardic capitals. The founder's mark is a cross patée between four pheons, with the letter O in chief and H in base.†

II. The lettering on the second bell is much fused, and has evidently been applied in a hurried and clumsy manner. The following is the order of the letters so far as we could decipher them—"u m r q q p i b c u d u o m." The founder's mark is almost wholly illegible, but it seems to us to be that of Henry Oldfield reversed.

III. "Jhesus be our Speed, 1595," and the founder's mark of Henry Oldfield."

The baptisms and marriages in the Radbourn registers begin in 1573, and the burials in 1572. The earliest entry is "German Poole, son of German Poole, buried 25 July, 1572."

* Add. MSS., 6,671, f. 137.

† There is a wood-cut of this mark, and of other rare stamps on this bell, in the *Reliquary*, vol. xiv., p. 225.

Scropton.

Scropton.

SCROPTON was held by Henry de Ferrers at the time of the Domesday Survey (1086), when there was a priest and a church on the manor. The family of Agard held lands at Scropton, and at Foston in this parish, of the Ferrers (and subsequently of the Duchy of Lancaster) at a very early date, almost immediately after the compilation of the Domesday book. The pedigrees give five generations before Walter Agard, who was living 1275-1294, commencing with Richard Agard de Foston.* This benefice seems to have been of the nature of a Donative† from the earliest times, a privilege which it still retains, for there is no mention of any institution to Scropton in the Diocesan Registers, nor is it enumerated in the Taxation Roll of 1291. The patrons seem to have been the Agards without any interruption.

By his will, dated August 22nd, 1515, John Agard, of Foston and Sudbury, appropriated the tithes of the church of Scropton to the endowment of a chantry within the parish church. He therein styles it the chantry of the Blessed Virgin and of S. John Baptist in the church at Scropton at the altar of S. John Baptist, where a chaplain was to say mass for the souls of the founder, his wife Joan, George, Duke of Clarence, William, Lord Hastings, Catharine, his wife, and their children, Walter, Lord Mountjoy, John Stanley, Lady Elizabeth, his wife, and their children, and Sir John Ferrers and his wife, Matilda.‡ Appended

* Egerton MSS., 996, f. 57; Harl. MSS., 1,093, f. 57.

† A Donative is a benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a clerk of his own selection, without either presentation to the Ordinary, or institution or induction by the Ordinary.

‡ Probate Court, Lichfield.

to the will is an inventory of the goods pertaining to the chantry and the chantry-house, which had been delivered into the hands of Richard Clerke, chantry priest, by John Agard.

THE CHANTRY. One chales of sylver and duble gylte—one pax of sylver and parte gylte—two corpax' with the cayces—one masboke of prynt—one portrive of parchement—one legenda aurea wythyn—the hande* of y^e said Mr. John Agard—one alter cloth of heyre—iij alter clothes of flaxin—ij hyngyngs of blake satten braydered and on eyther of them an ymage of saynt John—ij cruetts and one little sacryng bell.

STUFF OF Y^e HOUSOLD. One fether bed one bolster and one pyлло—ij covletts and two blanketts—ij payre of Shets one payre of them of flaxen and the other payre of canvas.

The buttre. One bordcloth of flaxin—one bordcloth of canvas—one towell of flaxin—one towell of canvas—ij spones of sylver—ij napkines

The Keching. One pott and one pane—a skellet† and one chayfer‡—a brock§ and ij covbards—ij chargers and ij pothangers—ij saucers and one basyn of mayklyn||—one candlestyke—a kedyn bord and ij tresells—ij heyfers of iiij yere of age—a forme and a chayre.

John Agard, the founder of the chantry, was the son of John Agard by Ann, daughter of Sir Nicholas Montgomery. He married Joan, daughter of Thomas Whittington, by whom he had four sons and a daughter.

From the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (1535) we learn that Richard Shepherd was then chantry priest, and that the chantry was endowed with lands at Tutbury, Rolleston, Tateshall, Barton, Marchington, Sapperton, and Hatton, of the annual value of £3 19s. 8d. The following is the entry pertaining to Scropton in the Chantry Roll (temp. 1 Edw. VI.), where it is by an error spoken of as if it were in the parish of Scropton, instead of being a parish in its own right:—

The chauntrye of S. John Baptiste of Scropton founded by Jo. Agarde, Esq. lxxixs. viij*l.*, clere value iiij*l.* xvs. j*l.*, besyds xiijs. named to be in decay, xxxiijs. v*l.* for rente resolute except ijs. gyven to the College of Burton and to the preste of the Chappell of Scropton for redynge of the artycles of the foundacon ons in the yere. It is founded in the parish of Marston distaunt ij myles. There resorteth to the Chapel cc howselinge people. George Davys Chauntry Pryst. Stock xiijs. iiij*l.*

On the dissolution of the chantries, the tithes appropriated to this chantry were secured by the Agards, either by purchase or gift from the Crown. The Agards had to find a curate to serve

* Not a relic, as might for the moment be supposed, but the handwriting or signed charter of the founder.

† A small pot of iron or other metal with a long handle.

‡ A saucepan.

§ A broach or spit.

|| Delph ware from Malines or Mechlin.

the church, but the inappropriate rectory remained in their hands until 1675, when John Agard sold it, together with the manor, to Richard Bate; of whose descendant, Brownlow Bate, it was purchased, in 1784, by the Broadhursts, the present impropiator and patron of the peculiar.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 make no mention of Scropton; but of Foston (which is a misstatement for Scropton) they say that—"it is a viccaridge really worth twentie five pounds per annum, Mr. Nathaniell Ash is viccar and scandalous."

The church, which is dedicated to S. Paul, consists of nave, chancel, and tower. It was completely rebuilt (after the Decorated style) in 1855-6. From the drawings and descriptions of the old church, given in the Meynell and Rawlins MSS., we find that it formerly consisted of a nave 50 ft. 10 in. by 12 ft. 11 in., and a chancel 33 ft. 9 in. by 15 ft. 7 in. It had a low embattled tower of small proportions; Mr. Rawlins (in 1835) says—"An erection of wood, composing three arches placed triangularly, projects into the church, which supports the east side of the turret in which are the bells." He describes the font as "plain and very old," but there is a modern one in the new church. The exterior of the nave and chancel of the old church were of the Early English period of the thirteenth century, though some fourteenth century and far later windows had been afterwards inserted. The roof of the chancel was flat, but that of the nave had a steep pitch. The arch between the nave and chancel is said to have been "plain Saxon." There was much confusion between Norman and Saxon in the archæology of those days; but we have good reason to believe that this arch was really of Saxon work.

The monuments of the old church now stand beneath the tower. The principal one of these, that stood in a recess on the north side of the former chancel, is a large altar tomb, on the top of which recline the effigies of a man and his two wives. The knight is in plate armour, bare-headed, with his head resting on a helmet, having a bugle for the crest; round his neck a double chain, and his feet on a greyhound. There is a slight variety in the costume of the two ladies, but both wear a long robe tied across the chest with cords, and show the close-fitting gown worn beneath it. On the front of the monument are four angels in niches holding uncharged shields, and two other shields carved as though suspended on pegs. The ends of the monument are blank, and there is no inscription whatever. But it is evident, from the

style of the costume and other reasons, that it is the monument of Nicholas, eldest son and heir of John Agard, the founder of the chantry. He was married twice; firstly, Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon, and, secondly, Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Richard Ferrers, of Walton, son of Sir Thomas Ferrers, of Tamworth.

Upon a pew door of the old church Mr. Meynell noticed a quartered shield, curiously marshalled—1st a bugle, 2nd and 3rd three boar's heads, 4th three cocks, and above it—"1627, Humph. Agard."*

Against the east wall, under the tower, is a large alabaster slab in perfect condition, with the figure of a man incised upon it, wearing a gown trimmed with fur, a gypciere and miserecorde at his waist, and his feet on a greyhound. Round the margin is the following inscription:—"Orate pro aīa Willmi Schower marcatoris de London qui obiit ultimo die Februari anno dni Mccclxxxviii cujus aie ppicietur deus amen." On each side of the figure is a shield, bearing, instead of arms, a merchant's mark or monogram, of which the letter S forms a component part. We have not been able to trace the connection between the family of Schower or Shore and this parish. This stone used to be against the north wall of the nave.

There is also under the tower a mural monument to Barbara Newton, relict of Hon. Colonel Samuel Newton, of South Winfield, who died in 1693.

In the tower are three bells:—

I. "C. & G. Mears, Founders, London, 1866."

II. "J. Taylor & Son, Loughboro 1858."

III. "God save the King, 1660," and the bell-founder's mark of George Oldfield, reversed.

On the south side of the church is the old churchyard cross, of which the square base stone and about five feet of the shaft still remain.

The register of this parish only begins with the year 1680.

* The arms of Agard, of Foston, were—*arg.*, a chevron engrailed, *gu.*, between three boars' heads couped, *sab.*; and the crest—a bugle-horn, *arg.*, garnished, *or*, slinged, *sab.* The three cocks are probably for Cokayne. We do not know of any right of the Agards to quarter those arms, and this singularly-arranged shield perhaps implies that Humphrey married a Cokayne. A younger brother of Nicholas Agard, of the monument, was named Humphrey; perhaps this coat pertains to his son.

Shirley.

Deaneley.

Shirley.

THE manor of Shirley at the time of the Domesday Survey was held by various tenants under Henry de Ferrers. It was then possessed of "a priest and a church." Sewall, the ancestor of the celebrated Shirley family, at that time held several manors in Derbyshire under superior lords,* but his second son, Fulcher, was the first to own lands in that parish from whence his descendants afterwards assumed their name. About the year 1130 Fulcher received from the Prior and Convent of Tutbury (with the consent of Robert, Earl Ferrers, who had previously presented this land to the priory), four oxgangs of land in Shirley, and a mill at Derby, for which he was to pay on S. John Baptist's Day a rental of 10s. 8d.†

From another early Shirley deed, it would appear that the church of Shirley came into the hands of Fulcher about the same time. Fulcher had four sons, Henry, Sewall, Fulcher, and Jordan. There is a very curious family settlement extant between the two eldest of these sons, by which Henry, the firstborn, sold his birth-right to his brother Sewall. In the list of property thus transferred the church of Shirley (*ecclesiam de Chirley*) is mentioned.‡ This deed is undated, but it is evidently about the close of the reign of Henry II. (1156). The eldest son of this Sewall was Henry, and the eldest son of the disinherited Henry was Fulcher. Another deed amongst the Dugdale MSS. (of the time of Richard I. or John) is a family settlement between these two cousins, Henry and Fulcher, from which it appears that the presentation to the church of Shirley formed part of the dowry of the wife of their uncle Jordan.

* See the account of Etwall, *supra*; also *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 178.

† *Stemmata Shirleiana*, p. 7, and Appendix 6, xi.; see also Chartulary of Tutbury.

‡ Bodleian Library, Dugdale MSS., H. 196.

On the death of the wife of Jordan, the advowson of the church of Shirley, with one or two other fragments of the ancestral property, reverted to the son of Fulcher, who was named Fulcher de Ireton, from the manor on which he resided, and from whom the Iretons, of Little Ireton, descended. Fulcher de Ireton did not, however, long retain the church of Shirley in his own hands, for about 1230 he gave it to the Abbey of Darley. This grant was confirmed by his son, Henry de Ireton, who was slain at the battle of Chesterfield, and also, a few years later, by Sir James de Shirley, son of Sir Sewall.*

The consent of the Ferrers, of whom the Shirleys held, had to be obtained to sanction this grant, and from the recital to a confirmation of Robert de Ferrers, we find that James de Shirley was presented to the rectory by the Abbot of Darley on the vigil of S. Thomas the Martyr, 1260, on the death of Robert Touchet, the former rector.†

In 1268, Roger Longespée, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, gave his sanction to the appropriation of the living by the Abbey, and the ordination of a vicarage, so soon as the then rector should die or resign. The following endowment of the vicarage was sanctioned by the same bishop in the ides of March, 1285. The vicar was to have a manse; six acres of arable land in the field of Shirley (two of them at a place in that field called "le Coppede Thorne," two at "le Mulneflat," and two at "le Overecrowes Slade"); two quarters of good corn and one of seed corn from the rectorial granges of the abbot; two quarters of good other sort of corn, and one of seed from the same; all oblations, obventions, and mortuaries; the tithes of hay of the whole parish; and the tithes of lambs, calves, poultry, pigs, geese, eggs, wool, and flax, together with the tenth of all orchards and crofts cultivated by spade husbandry. The abbot, as rector, was also to annually supply the vicar with one pound of incense. This ordination received the confirmation of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield in the kalends of April of the same year.‡

The Taxation Roll of 1291 values the rectory of Shirley at £6 13s. 4d.

In 1357, a letter of attorney, dated at Easington, Sunday after the feast of S. Nicholas, was granted by Sir Thomas Shirley to

* Chartulary of Darley Abbey, Cott. MSS. Titus, C. ix., f. 142 b.

† Ibid., f. 153

‡ Ibid., f. 157b.

put William, parson of the church of Brailsford, and William le Roo, vicar of the church of Shirley, in possession of the manors of Shirley and Hoon, doubtless for a temporary purpose to act as trustees.*

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) values the vicarage at £6 13s. 4d.; Ralph Wudnott was then Vicar. The exact worth of the rectorial tithes to Darley Abbey cannot be given, as the *Valor* couples together the churches of Shirley and S. Peter's, Derby, their aggregate rectories being estimated at £17 16s. 0d.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650, say—"Shirley is a vicaridge really worth thirtye pounds per annum. Mr. Henry Salte viccar insufficient & scandalous."

The following list of vicars is chiefly compiled from the Lichfield Diocesan Registers. We do not give the pre-reformation patrons, as they were in each instance the Abbots of Darley:—

1300. Robert de Bromleigh.

1304. Robert de Felkirke.

1311. John de Cotes.

1313. Henry Longedon.

1348. John "presbyter et capellanus."

1349. Henry de Shirley.

. William de Assheton; on the resignation of H. de S.

(1357.) William le Roo.

1390. John de Stanton.

1394. John Careswalk.

. Elie Woner.

1398. John Lien; on the resignation of E. W.

1430. Henry Fynche.

1469. John More; on the death of H. F.

1490. Nicholas Bentley; on the resignation of John More, who resigned from ill-health, and a pension of four marks was assured to him by the in-coming vicar.

1515. Robert Blythe; on the death of N. B.

(1585). Ralph Wudnott.

. Humphrey Woodenett.

1550. Edward Coope; on the death of H. W. Patron, the King.

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1614, Dec. 6. Henry Salte; patron, Maria Presse, widow.

1657, Oct. 1st. Samuel Hieron; patron, Elizabeth Salte.†

* *Stemmata Shirleiana*, p. 21.

† The original presentation deed by Elizabeth Salte, of her "loving freind Samuel Hirron clark," is extant at Lambeth Palace Library. — Lambeth MSS. 945, f. 30. Samuel Hieron was brother to John Hieron, rector of Breadsall. "He made no great Figure in the World, but was an honest man, & an useful Preacher. He was much belov'd by those amongst whom he labour'd. Few Mens outward Circumstances more press'd their Conformity than his did; yet he follow'd his Conscience, & left a pretty living, at *Bartholomew Day* 62, and threw himself, & all his, into the Hands of God's Providence. And tho' he remov'd from Place to Place, & everywhere met with hard Pennyworths, yet he found God pitiful & of tender Compassion, & had enough to carry him to his Journeys End, which he arriv'd at March 24, 1687." — Calamy's *Ejected Ministers*, p. 169.

- 1662, Nov. 7th. **Edmund Shepherd**; patron, Lady Catharine Shirley.
 1674, Jan. 25th. **Thomas Cotterell**; patron, Sir R. Shirley.
 1718, May 14th. **Thomas Boulton**; patron, Washington, Earl Ferrers.
 1781, Feb. 3rd. **John Gardiner**; patron, Earl Ferrers.
 1815, Oct. 27th. **Walter Shirley**; patron, Earl Ferrers.
 1828, May 6th. **Walter Augustus Shirley**.
 1847, April 15th. **Eardly Wilmot Mitchel**; patron, the Queen, in consequence of
 W. A. S. being promoted to the See of Sodor and Man.
 1872, Feb. 25th. **Charles Francis Powys**.

The church of Shirley, which is dedicated to S. Matthew (and not to S. Michael, as is usually stated) now consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, and tower at the west end; but both the tower and north aisle are recent additions. When Mr. Rawlins visited this church in 1834, he made the following measurements of its area:—Nave 28 ft. by 16 ft. 10 in.; south aisle 28 ft. 5 in. by 13 ft. 10 in.; chancel 19 ft. 11 in. by 15 ft. 4 in. From a south-east view taken by Mr. Rawlins, as well as from one by Mr. Meynell, of some twenty years' earlier date, we find that the tower was then of very small dimensions, the upper half being constructed of wood.* The porch, also, is represented as having an open timber-work front. But soon after this the tower must have been completely rebuilt, for the *Stemmata Shirleiana* gives a wood-cut of the "Church of Shirley in the county of Derby, 1839," in which it is represented with an embattled pinnaced tower, of much the same appearance as the present one.

In 1842 a north aisle was added to the church, which is a fairly executed imitation of the old south aisle. At the same time the church was refitted (an addition of 107 seats being gained, as is stated on the west gallery), the old porch removed, and the semi-circular arch between the nave and chancel, which was the only remnant of the church of the Norman period, cleared away to give place to its pointed successor. And yet it is said that all these barbarisms were effected for the sum of £600!

The whole of the old parts of the church that yet remain, viz., the south aisle and its windows—the arcade of two arches supported by an octagon pillar, dividing the nave from the south aisle—and the chancel with its windows, priest's door, buttresses, and well-moulded wall-plate—are all of the first half of the fourteenth century, when the Decorated style prevailed, and when

* Dr. Pegge, writing of this church about 1770, says—"The tower is of stone half-way and then of timber."—*Collections*, vol. iv.

there was such a marked revival in church architecture that few buildings escaped its influence.

In the south wall of the chancel is a pointed piscina niche, and in the opposite wall the large square recess of an almary. There is also another small piscina at the east end of the south aisle, pointing to the former existence of a second altar. At the west end of the same aisle is the font, which is of octagon design, and of the Perpendicular style of the fifteenth century. Three of the panels are left blank of any carving, showing that it was intended to stand against the wall. It is two feet eight inches in diameter, and four feet high.

There are now no monuments of any age remaining; but at least three memorial slabs of alabaster were recklessly cleared out of the chancel in 1842, and have of course long since disappeared. On one of these, which was immediately in front of the altar rails, was the incised effigy of a priest in his robes; and this much of the inscription could be read some sixty years ago:—*"Hic jacet dns . . . Bentley quondam Vicarius . . . qui obiit . . . die mensis Aprilis Anno Dni Mill . . . xii."**

Some church notes in the Dodsworth MSS. at the Bodleian, taken about 1660, mention the arms of Shirley in one of the windows of the church, and also a monument bearing the following inscription, of which there is now no trace:—*Hic jacent Willmus Pope et Agnes uxor ejus quiquidem Willmus 10 die Octobris 1508, et domina Agnes obiit 8 die mensis pdicti A° Dni superscripto quorum animabus ppietur deus amen.* The will of William Pope, of Shirley, of the year 1520, who was probably son of William of the monument, requests that his body may be buried in the church of S. Matthew, of Shirley. He left 13s. 4d. to the church, and three pounds of wax to be burnt about his body on the day of sepulture.†

At the east end of the north aisle is a large monument to the memory of the late Bishop Shirley, formerly Bishop of Sodor and Man, who died in 1847; and also a mural brass cross, erected in 1873, to the memory of the late Canon Shirley, of Christ Church, Oxford.

The new tower did not stand for many years. The foundations were found to be so weak that it became necessary to take it down, and it was completely rebuilt in 1861 in a substantial manner, though not harmonious with either the style or proportions of the church. A small brass plate in the basement of the

* Lysons' *Church Notes*, Add. MSS., 9,463, f. 59; and Meynell's MSS. Nicholas Bentley, Vicar of Shirley, died in 1515.

† Lichfield Probate Court.

tower, which is used as a vestry, records that—“This tower was erected 1861. E. W. Mitchell, vicar; Josh. Beeston, Josh. Wilbersley, churchwardens.” The tower contains three bells, which are thus inscribed:—

I. “Ihs Nazarene Rex Judeorum, fili Dei miserere, 1688.”

II. Round the haunch are the initial letters IHC., a foliated cross, and a fleur-de-lis; whilst on the waist below is the founder's mark of Ralph Heathcote, of Chesterfield, consisting of the initials R.H., with a fylfot cross below them.*

III. “God save his Church, T. Y. I. C. Wardens, 1688.”

We have been told that there were many well-carved old oak pews in this church previous to its unfortunate treatment in 1842. The only remnant of these now to be seen is in a pew at the east end of the south aisle, where are the initials C. C. M. C., and the date 1649. Possibly this may have been the pew of the family of Colwich, to whom the site of the dissolved Preceptory at Yeaveley, in this parish, was assigned in 1559, and which they held for more than a century.

At the east end of the modern north aisle, in the outside masonry, is a quaintly carved stone bearing an incomplete representation of two quadrupeds and some foliage. There is no doubt that this is a portion of the Norman tympanum which was at one time over the principal entrance to the church. We suppose it was discovered during the alterations of 1842, and built in here for preservation.

To the south of the church is a fine and specially lofty yew tree. It suffered much during a gale in March, 1876, when it lost some of its most far-reaching boughs. Its circumference four feet from the ground is seventeen feet, being one foot more than its brother tree in the neighbouring churchyard of Edlaston.

There are considerable remains of the old churchyard cross, consisting of the three square steps, base stone, and about two feet of the shaft of the cross.

The registers commence in 1658, and contain no entries of special interest. On the outside of the oldest volume is written the name of the adjacent parish of Longford; possibly it may have been originally purchased for that church, and subsequently transferred to Shirley.

* A woodcut of this mark, which is to be found on bells at Dronfield and Scarescliffe, was given in *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 170. Respecting Ralph Heathcote and the Chesterfield family of bell-founders of that name, see *Reliquary*, vol. xvi., p. 140, etc.; and *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 205.

We should also not omit to mention the following entries in the Meynell MSS.:—"Walter Salt in 1660 was said to be patron in right, but the family of Shirleys have seized thereon. The chancel has been lately (1816) sold to the churchwardens by Peter Pegge Burnell Esq."

* * * *

The old parish of Shirley included the chapelry of YEAVELEY.* Beyond the fact that there was an ancient chapel here, the minister of which was appointed by the Vicar of Shirley, we have not been able to glean anything respecting its early history.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say (under Shirley):—"Yevely is a member and hath a chappell decayed and may conveniently be united to Heddestone." The decayed chapel seems soon after this to have fallen into complete disuse and ruin, until at last hardly any trace of the building remained. Confusion has more than once arisen between this parochial chapel, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and the Preceptory of the Knights of S. John, dedicated conjointly to S. Mary and S. John Baptist, which was also in this township, but was an altogether separate religious establishment, situated at Stydd, about a mile from the village of Yeaveley. A Derbyshire work published in 1839 says—"Tradition states that this Hermitage (*i.e.* the Preceptory of the Knights of S. John) stood by the roadside in the village; and a dwelling-house, evidently built on the foundation of an ancient building, is still shown as its site."† This must, in all probability, have been the foundation of the old chapel, for it could have had no connection with the Preceptory.

About the close of last century a mean, barn-like edifice of brick was erected at Yeaveley, in the centre of the village, in which to hold the worship of the Church of England. Mr. Rawlins gives its dimensions as 39 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 3 inches; and Mr. Meynell says—"It is situated in a field and there is no churchyard, they bury at Shirley." In 1840 this building was taken down, and a rather more pretentious-looking structure, with a small west tower, but also of brick, was erected in its place at a cost of £500. Recent legislation has made Yeaveley an independent vicarage. The patronage is in the hands of the Vicar of Shirley. The registers commence in 1841.

* Dr. Pegge makes a singular mistake in asserting that Yeaveley was a chapelry of Brailsford and not of Shirley. He says that Ecton and Willis were both wrong in attributing it to the latter parish, but he gives no evidence in support of his claim for Brailsford, in which he was undoubtedly mistaken.—*Collections*, vol. v., f. 11.

† *Ashbourn and the Valley of the Dove*, p. 99.

**The Prefatory of
Heidelberg.**



Stypp Chapel.

The Preceptory of Yeaveley.

IN the township of Stydd, in the parish of Shirley, formerly included in the manor of Yeaveley, was a preceptory or commandery of the Knights Hospitallers—otherwise known under the successive appellations of Knights of S. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes, and of Malta. This commandery, one of the thirty-six into which the possessions of the Order in England were divided, was usually known by the title of the Preceptory of Yeaveley, but the alias Stydd was frequently added; and latterly, when the other possessions of the Order in Derbyshire had been added to it, it was for the most part styled the Preceptory of Yeaveley and Barrow.

In the reign of Richard I. (1189–99), Ralph Foun gave a hermitage at Yeaveley, with lands, waters, woods, mills, and other appurtenances, to the Hospitallers. He made two stipulations, firstly, that Robert, the son of Richard, who was then the tenant of the hermitage, should possess it for his life, and be the steward (*procurator*) of the estate; and, secondly, that the Hospitallers of Yeaveley should receive him (Ralph Foun), clad in the habit of their Order, whenever he wished, either in sickness or in health.* From the order in which a list of benefactors of the preceptory is given, it would appear that Ralph was the son of Henry Foun, lord of Yeaveley. William Foun, son of Ralph, was a benefactor of Darley Abbey; and Oliver, who was probably another son, added to the endowments of the preceptory.

Henry III., in 1251, granted to the Prior and Brothers of S. John of Jerusalem, the right of free warren over the manor of

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii., p. 506. Thomas Lowe, of Alderwasley, married the heiress of the ancient family of Foun, or Fawne, in the sixteenth century. The Founs had held Alderwasley from the time of Edward I.; *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 565–6.

Yeaveley.* But this important right did not remain with them for any long period, for exactly a hundred years later it was confirmed to Hugo Meynell.† The manor was in the hands of the ancient family of Meynell for several generations; Hugo died seized of it in 1364, and we know that it was held by his ancestor, William Meynell, a century earlier; his son Richard was also seized of it at the time of his death in 1377, and Johanna, the relict of Richard, in 1398.‡ Thence the manor passed, we conclude by purchase, to the Shirleys§ Sir Hugh Shirley, who fell on the field of Shrewsbury, 1403, died seized of it;|| and it remained with the Shirleys till the present century.

But though we have thus shown the descent of the manor proper of Yeaveley through the Meynells and Shirleys, it had at an early date been much shorn in extent, by the granting of numerous lands within its limits to the Hospitallers. A chartulary of all the English possessions of the Order, which was drawn up in 1433 by Brother John Stillingflete, mentions that William Meynell, lord of Yeaveley, gave many lands and tenements there situate to the preceptory of that name, in the year 1268.*† Other benefactors of the preceptory there enumerated are William Montgomery and Oliver Foun, who jointly gave certain lands; Albert Russell, who gave them the lordship of Verdone, Cheshire; Ranulph, Earl of Cheshire, the donor of a messuage, an acre of land and common pasture rights in the town of Frodsham, *et plura alia bona*; Margeria de Carun, who granted certain lands and tenements at Longford;†† Richard de Fitton, the donor of

* Cal. Rot. Chart., 35 Hen. III., memb. 2.

† Ibid, 24 Edw. III., memb. 18.

‡ Inq. post. Mort., 25 Edw. I., No. 51; 37 Edw. III., No. 49; 50 Edw. III., No. 43; 21 Ric. II., No. 40.

§ Lysons is in error (*Derbyshire*, p. 255) when he says that Yeaveley passed by marriage from the Meynells to the Shirleys. The Shirleys held Yeaveley for many years before the alliance which brought them much of the Meynell property took place, when Ralph Shirley, grandson of Sir Hugh, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Staunton, by Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Ralph Meynell, of Meynell-Langley.

|| Inq. post. Mort., 4 Hen. IV., No. 12.

*† Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii, pp. 541-551, where this chartulary, taken from the original, then at the College of Arms, is given in full. It is difficult to determine with precision, from the way in which the document is drawn up, the particular preceptories to which the different benefactions were appropriated. More especially is this the case as some benefactors vaguely made grants to the general Order, and others to particular preceptories; whilst the grand prior of England not unfrequently exercised his right of re-arranging the property of the different establishments. Very possibly other benefactions in this chartulary pertained to Yeaveley, but we have erred on the right side in the text by only giving those of which we had no doubt.

†† The Chartulary also mentions lands given by this lady in Hardwyck and Clifton, but these were allotted (perhaps subsequently) to a preceptory in Bedfordshire, where the lands were situated. We conclude that the lands at Longford must refer to Longford in Derbyshire, and that they were held by the brothers at Yeaveley, as Margery was one of the benefactors for whom special masses were said at that preceptory.

the lordship of Fulshaw, in Cheshire; Robert de Bakepuze, who appropriated to the Hospitallers the church of Barrow, in this county, and also certain lands in that parish, in the reign of Henry II. ;* and Ascut Musard, who, in the same reign, appropriated to the preceptory half the church of Staveley—an appropriation subsequently rendered more valuable by the gift to that moiety, by Walter Abitot, of twenty-two acres of land with common rights at Barlow.†

They also held property at Compton, which really formed part of the town of Ashbourn, though separated from it by the Schole brook. In the year 1276, serious complaints were made against the Hospitallers of Yeaveley, because they permitted their tenants at Compton to sell bread and ale, and because they granted stamps for weights and measures, and otherwise interfered with monopolies claimed by the royal borough of Ashbourn.‡

An earlier account of the Order in England, though it does not give the names of the benefactors, is very precise in the information it affords as to the income derived from their wide-spread estates. In 1338, Brother Philip Thame, grand prior of England, presented a report on this subject to the Grand Master, Elyon de Villanova.§ The gross income of the preceptory of Yeaveley is therein given at £95 6s. 0d., and the expenditure at £63s. 6s. 0d., leaving a balance of £32 for the general treasury. But at that time Barrow was not annexed to the preceptory or bailiwick of Yeaveley, but was one of the smaller independent estates styled *camera*, or chambers, which were either administered by bailiffs or farmed out. The camera of Barrow was under a bailiff, and its gross income £36 2s. 0d., a balance of £23 6s. 8d. being handed to the treasury.

The chief duties of the various commanderies or preceptories, in addition to supplying general funds for the militant portion of the Order, were those of hospitality; and these accounts of the four-

* Said by mistake to be Barrow in Cheshire; a mistake which has been often repeated, and given rise to no small confusion.

† A copy of this grant of the mediety of the church of Staveley by Ascut Musard and Johanna, his wife, is given in the Lansdown MSS., 207 F., p. 150. See *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 345. The Hospitallers subsequently held with this moiety the manor of Staveley, which is described in the Crown grant of Henry VIII. to Sir Francis Leeke as—*parcel. possession nuper preceptorie de Yeveley alias Stydd.*—Nichols' *Collectanea*, vol. iv., p. 207. For Abitot of Barlow see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., pp. 163-5.

‡ Rotuli Hundredorum, Com' Derby, 4 Edw. I.

§ This report still exists in excellent preservation in the Record Office at Malta. It has been reprinted by the Camden Society, under the title of *The Hospitallers in England*.

teenth century show, beyond all gainsaying, that their rules in this respect were most liberally and rigidly complied with. "In fact the commanderies must have partaken very much of the character of houses of public entertainment, where both rich and poor might feel certain of a hospitable reception, and a liberal entertainment for man and beast."*

The preceptory at Yeaveley consumed (chiefly in hospitality) no less than seventy-two quarters of wheat and eighty-four quarters of barley, in addition to other food, in a single year. The expenditure on the repairs of their buildings for 1338 was 40s., and 6s. 8d. for wine, wax, and oil used in their church. The establishment then consisted of Brother Henry de Baukewell, who was both preceptor and chaplain; of Brother Thomas de Bathelee; of John Brex, a *donatus*, i.e., a layman who had given himself and his goods to the Order, and was by them supported; and of various servants of the household. The two Brothers had an allowance of £1 per annum for robe, 6s. 8d. for a mantle, and 8s. for other expenses. The robes and stipends of the domestics, exclusive of the cook and porter, cost £4, and the salary of the washerwoman (*lotrix*) was only 16d. per annum. There were also two corrodaries of the bailiwick, William Warde and William Pistor, who, in return for certain benefactions, dined or drew their commons from the preceptor's table.†

When the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* was drawn up in 1535, Sir Ambrose Cave was the preceptor of the preceptory of Yeaveley and Barrow. He is described as personally occupying the manor of "Yevelay Stydde" and the lands adjacent to it, which are returned as of no value beyond the sustentation of hospitality, the distribution of alms to the poor who came there, and the support of a chaplain to administer the Sacraments to all comers and to celebrate mass for departed benefactors. In default of more precise information as to the income of the preceptory, the Commissioners gave in full the very numerous names of those for whose souls the chaplain said mass, separated into seven divisions according to the days of the week, commencing on Sunday with Henry Foun, John, Ralph, Oliver, Julian, and Alice, of the same family; Sir Nicholas Longford, William Longford, and ten others.‡ Another return

* Porter's *History of the Knights of Malta*, vol. i., p. 275. This chapter (ix.) gives an interesting account of the mode of life, discipline, income, and expenditure in the country commanderies, such as that of Yeaveley.

† See Appendix No. IX.

‡ See Appendix X., where we have given all these names at length.

of the same reign gives the gross income of the preceptory at £107 3s. 8d., and the clear value at £98 3s. 4½d.*

In 1548 the site of the confiscated preceptory was granted by Henry VIII. to Charles, Lord Mountjoy, conveyed by his son, James, Lord Mountjoy, in 1557, to Ralph Brown, and by the latter, in 1559, to Francis Colwich. Since that period the property has repeatedly changed hands.

There are considerable remains of the chapel of the preceptory, thickly mantled in ivy. The graceful lancet windows and other Early English details prove beyond doubt that it pertains to the original chapel here erected in the reign of Richard I. The chapel was not an isolated building, but connected with the other parts of the preceptory. The foundations of many of these buildings can still be traced, and would most likely repay a careful excavation; but a considerable portion has apparently been levelled away when the closely adjoining Stydd Hall was erected, parts of which are of the reign of Elizabeth, and probably the work of Francis Colwich.


Close to the chapel wall is a curiously shaped font, and on the sward is the incised slab or coffin lid of one of the brothers, with a sword by the side of the stem of the cross. Both these are drawn on Plate XV. In the grounds are other fragments of moulded stones, chiefly of Early English date, but there are one or two others which show that the buildings were repaired in the fifteenth century.

It only remains to add that the preceptory was jointly dedicated to S. John Baptist and the Blessed Virgin.

* Cott. MSS., Cleop. E. IV., 11.

Somersall Herbert.

Somersall Herbert.

 HIS small parish is divided into Church-Somersall, or Somersall-Herbert, and Potters-Somersall. There were two separate manors here as early as the time of the Domesday Survey, held by Alcher and Alric, both under Henry de Ferrers. On neither of them was there then a church. Church-Somersall was from an early period held by the Fitzherberts, from whom it obtained the more frequently used suffix, and Potters-Somersall (together with Hill-Somersall in the parish of Sudbury) by the Montgomeries.

The earliest connection of the Fitzherberts with this place that we have been able to find, occurs in the year 1206, when there was a lawsuit between Henry de Deneston, plaintiff, and William de Herleston, Avice his wife, and William Fitzherbert, defendants, about the wood of Somersall. It was decided by the Court that the plaintiff was entitled to a third part.* Their manor at Somersall seems to have been held in conjunction with Norbury up to the thirteenth century, when Thomas Fitzherbert, younger brother of Sir Henry, sixth lord of Norbury, who was living in 1272, settled at Somersall, and became the ancestor of that branch of the family who resided here continuously, till the death of the last heir male in 1803. Nicholas, fifth in descent from Thomas of Somersall, and younger brother of John Fitzherbert, of Somersall, married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Robert Francis, of Foremark, and thereby acquired Tissington. The Hall is still in the family, being the property and residence of Colonel R. H. Fitz Herbert, brother of Sir William Fitz Herbert, of Tissington.†

The other manor, Hill-Somersall, passed through the Montgomeries to Lord Vernon. The first time that we have found it mentioned as pertaining to that family is in 1296, when Sir William Montgomery was seized of it‡. It is rather singular that the presenta-

* Abbrev. Plac., 7 John, East. Term, Rot. 2.

† The Fitz Herberts of Tissington now spell their name with a capital H.

‡ Inq. post. Mort., 25 Edw. I., No. 51.

tion to the rectory should have been in the hands of Montgomery, when theirs was the manor most distant from the church.

We are inclined to think that Somersall was originally a chapelry of Sudbury; at all events it was not until a comparatively late date that it became an independent rectory. It is not mentioned in the Taxation Roll of 1291, and in 1275 it is described as "Somershall capella."* It is not until the fifteenth century that we find any institutions to this rectory in the Diocesan Registers. The clear annual value of the rectory in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (1535) is given as £4 18s. 10d. The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say that—"Somersall Herbert is a parsonage really worth eighteene pounds per annum."

The following list of rectors and patrons is compiled from the Diocesan Registers and the returns of the Augmentation Office; reference to our account of Cubley church will explain the change of patrons, through the different co-heiresses of Montgomery:—

1428. Robert By-the-broke.† patron, Nicholas Montgomery.
 1445. William Fletcher; patron, Nicholas Montgomery.
 . Robert Emenson, spelt Yomanson in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
 1536. Richard Bourne; patron, Sir John Gifford, and Elizabeth his wife. On the resignation of R. E., who accepted the rectory of Stretton.
 1560. Robert Hurte; patron, George Hastings.
 . Henry Walker.
 1621, April 21st. Edward Peers; Philip, Lord Stanhope, subsequently (1625), Earl of Chesterfield.
 1626, Dec. 4th. Matthew Watson; patron, the same.
 1639, March 11th. Laurence Palmer; patron, the same.
 . William Hey.
 1663, August 26th. John Thacker; patron, Philip, 2nd Earl of Chesterfield. J. T. was buried March 19th, 1669.—*Parish Register*.
 1669, Sept. 3rd. Edward Shawe; patron, the same.
 1686, May 29th. William Bladon; patron, the same.
 1708, April 9th. Luke Flint;‡ patron, the same.
 1722, April 11. R. T. Phillips; patron, Philip, 3rd Earl of Chesterfield.
 1747, June 19th. John Dimott; patron, Philip, 4th Earl of Chesterfield.
 1778, Oct. 20th. James Gerard; patron, Philip, 5th Earl of Chesterfield.
 1789, June 25th. Shallcross Jackson;§ patron, the same.
 1821, Oct. 15th. R. W. Ververs; patrons, the guardians of George, 6th Earl of Chesterfield.
 1832, March 12th. G. W. Straton; patron, George, 6th Earl of Chesterfield.
 1844, Jan. 5th. W. E. Mousley; patron, Charles Clarke, of Matlock.
 1864. John Ingall Werge; patron, Sir Henry Fitzherbert.

* Inq. post. Mort., 3 Edw. I., No. 84; the particulars of this Inquisition are missing. A deed of 1325 is witnessed by *Dno. Hen. Fitzherbert capell. de Somersale*.

† A deed of 1422 is witnessed by "Hen. by ye Broke de Somersale," and "John at ye Broke de eadem."

‡ He is buried in the chancel—"Lucas Flint hujus ecclesiæ rector pietate integritate et modestia insignis, bonis omnibus multum ploratus. Obiit 30 October Anno Solutis 1721."

§ In 1795, the rectory was sequestered for a debt of £700.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Peter, simply consists of a nave and chancel, with a bell turret on the west gable.

The font, which is older than any part of the present fabric, establishes the fact that this chapel had rights of baptism pertaining to it as early as the twelfth century. It consists of a circular block of gritstone, 2 ft. 4 in. high and 2 ft. 8 in. in diameter, carved with an encircling arcade of semi-circular interlaced arches, and a boldly defined border above them (Plate XVIII). The design of this interesting Norman font assures us that it pertains to the third quarter of the twelfth century, 1150–1175.

When Mr. Rawlins was here in 1823, he gave the dimensions of the church as 55 ft. 5 in. by 18 ft. 1 in. His south-east sketch of the building shows that all the exterior features of the church were much debased, the window in the south wall having a round-headed light, flanked on each side by a square one, after the style that prevailed about the time of Queen Anne. A sketch of Mr. Meynell's, taken some years earlier, seems to show buttresses of the Early English period. In 1836, the body of the church was rebuilt at a cost of £340. On the underside of the lintel of the south entrance is incised—"This church was rebuilt June 1836, Geo. W. Straton, Rector." However in 1874, the church was again rebuilt, after a much better though unassuming style, but we believe that it still stands on the same foundations. A red brick south porch with stone facings, of the time of Queen Anne, remains as a sample of the preceding building.

In a recess under the north window of the chancel, is a three-quarter length effigy of a priest in eucharistic vestments, his head on a cushion, the hands folded, and below them a chalice. Perhaps we have here the first recorded rector of Somersall—Robert Blythebrooke. This figure was at one time fixed upright in the wall.*

Against the south wall of the chancel is a monument with the following inscription:—

"Sub spe Resurrectionis depositus jacet Johes Fitzherbert de Sommersall Herbert armig^r cum Maria uxore sua filia Willmi Coke de Trusley in com. Derb. armig^r qui post us minus annos indissoluble amoris nexu pieter et feliciter transactos in vita alterius amplexu hic ubi, ætatis 84, 1601."

Above are the arms of Fitzherbert impaling Coke. This inscription has been to a certain extent restored, and there is clearly some mistake in the year of the decease. The Derbyshire Visitation of 1662–3, gives John, son of John Fitzherbert, of Somersall, by Mary, daughter of William Coke, as being then three years old. He was

* Lysons' Collections, Add. MSS., 9,448, f. 281.

the son of Francis Fitzherbert, by Anne, daughter of William Browne, of Marston.* It seems from the registers that he was buried Jan. 28th, 1690. Though there are no other Fitzherbert memorials now remaining here, there can be but little doubt that several more ancient ones have disappeared during successive alterations of the fabric.

Nicholas Fitzherbert, by his will dated April 1st, 1545, leaves his body to be buried in the church of Somersall, and makes his uncle, vicar of Dovebridge, his executor. The will was proved "by me Rychard Bowne pson of Somersal."†

On an alabaster slab in the chancel floor is inscribed:—

"Here lyeth the bodie of Mary the wife of Richard Stubbing of Somersall Herbert, onely daughter of James Serjeant of Uttoxiter in y^e county of Stafford gent. She died y^e 19 of March An. Dom. 1677."

The stone also bears the arms of Serjeant—*arg.*, a chevron between three dolphins, *sab.* Another stone is to the memory of Richard Stubbing, who died in 1758.

To the south-east of the church, is the churchyard cross. Three sets of square steps, the base stone, and the shaft about eight-and-a-half feet high, still remain.

Up to the time of the recent restoration of the church there were two bells, one of which had no inscription or ornament, and the other the initials W. M., T. M., in Lombardic capitals. There is now only one bell—"J. T. Taylor, Founder, 1874."

The registers begin in 1537, the first year in which they were ordered to be kept. The earliest register book is of vellum, in excellent preservation, and consists of sixteen leaves, with an outside cover. Inside the cover is written:—

"Register of all Christenings which have been within the parish of Somersall-Herbert in the County of Derby since the 17th day of February in the yeere of our Lord God 1537. Transcribed Anno Domini 1663 by me John Thacker Rector eodem tempore truly and perfectly according as I could read or find out the words in the old Register booke."

The following note is also on the cover:—

"Disbursmt and Charges of me John Thacker minist^r of Somersall-Herbert in repairing the Ruins and Dilapidations of the Parsonidge House and Chancell—

	£	s.	d.
In the yeere 1664	4	0	0
In the yeere 1665	3	15	0
In the yeere 1666	3	13	0
In the yeeres 1667-1668	2	6	0

Sum..... 13 14 0"‡

* Visitation of Derbyshire, ex. MSS. Phillipps.

† Probate Court, Lichfield. According to the Somersall registers he was buried on April 6th.


‡ For these extracts from the registers we are indebted to a paper in the *Reliquary*, vol. xiv., p. 79, by R. H. C. Fitz-Herbert, Esq., who has also kindly supplied us with other information relative to the parish.

Spondon.

Chaddesden.

Stanley.

Spondon.

HEN the Domesday Survey was taken, the Manor of Spondon pertained to Henry de Ferrers, and possessed a priest and a church. For about a century the church of Spondon remained thus connected with the manor, until William de Ferrers, great-grandson of Henry, granted it in the reign of Henry II. (1154-1189) to the Hospital of Burton-Lazars. This grant was confirmed about 1180, by Henry II., and subsequently by John on April 18th, 1200.* The hospital at Burton-Lazars, a village of Leicestershire two miles from Melton Mowbray, is supposed to have been built by a general collection throughout England, but chiefly by the assistance and endowment of Roger de Mowbray. It was founded in the reign of Stephen, 1135-1154, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and S. Lazarus. It became so wealthy that all the inferior lazar or leper hospitals throughout England were in some measure subject to its master, in the same way as he was to the master of the whole order at Jerusalem. The full complement of the hospital was a master and eight sound brethren, as well as several leprous brothers.†

In addition to the valuable rectory of Spondon, the hospital soon afterwards became possessed of considerable landed property in different parts of the parish. Certain lands appear to have been the gift of the Ferrers, and were afterwards confirmed to the brethren, when the Ferrers estates were confiscated and granted to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.‡ Various parcels of land and

* Chartulary of Burton-Lazars, Cott. MSS. Nero, c. xii., pp. 172, 205. This is a chartulary compiled in 1404, by order of Walter de Lynton, master. It consists of 250 pages, but it is poorly written and on inferior parchment. We have gone through these pages with some care, and apparently there is no other reference to Spondon church beyond that in the confirmation charters of the two kings.

† Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. ii., pp. 272-6.

‡ Inq. post. Mort., 25 Edw. I., No. 51.

rents in Spondon were granted them in 1312, by John de Sutherne and others,* and they had also lands at Borrowash, Chaddesden, and more particularly at Locko,† in this parish, from an early date. When the hospital was dissolved by Henry VIII., their property in Spondon township (irrespective of the rectory) was estimated to be of the annual value of £14 9s. 4d., in Borrowash £4 9s. 4d., in Locko £7 5s. 0d., and in Chaddesden 11s. 3d. The Hospital of Burton-Lazars established at an early date at Locko, a cell, or preceptory of their order, which served as a local hospital for the lepers of that district, for there was no part of England then free from that terrible disease.

Lysons says that "there is no doubt that Lockhay, or, as it is now called, Locko, took its name from the hospital or preceptory of the order of S. Lazarus, which existed there as early as the year 1296. We find no mention of it before the existence of the hospital. A Lock was formerly used as synonymous with a lazareth; hence the name of the Lock Hospital in London, and an old hospital at Kingsland, near London, called 'Le Lokes.' The derivation is from the obsolete French word *Logues*, signifying rags."‡ The ninth canon of Pope Alexander III., *De Leprosis*, enacts that as lepers cannot use the churches or churchyards commonly frequented, they shall gather together in certain places and have a church and a cemetery of their own, with a priest peculiar to them; that no one shall hinder the erection of such church or chapel, but that care shall be taken not to injure the rights of the mother churches, lest what was intended as a benefaction might prove to some an injury. There can be no doubt that such a chapel was erected in connection with the preceptory at Locko. It was dedicated, or rather the whole house, to S. Mary Magdalen.§ In 1352, Edward III. granted an annuity, due from the preceptory of Locko, to some superior house of the same order in France, to the Warden and Scholars of the King's Hall, Cambridge, towards the expense of building their house, so long as the war with France continued.||

* Inq. ad quod damnum, 5 Edw. II., No. 85.

† The plough land of the manor of Locko was held by service, *inter alia*, of 7s. 6d. to the master of the Lazar Hospital, and of 1s. 6d. to the church of Spondon. See Inq. post. Mort., 12 Richard II., No. 22. The printed index and summary of the Inquisitions makes a great blunder, which we detected by referring to the original, in making Sir Richard de Grene die seized of the advowson of Spondon church, instead of a manor liable to a 1s. 6d. payment to that church!

‡ Lysons' *Derbyshire*, p. 259.

§ It is called "Domus de la Maudeleyne de Lockhay ordinis milicie Sancti Lazari Jerusalem." Pat. Rot. 21 Edw. III., pt. 3, M. 21.—*Lysons*.

|| Rot. Pat., 25 Edw. III., 2nd pt., m. 23.

But to revert to the church. The Taxation Roll of 1291 gives the annual value of the appropriate rectory of Spondon at £23 6s. 8d., and the vicarage of the same at £6 13s. 4d. To the vicar of Dovebridge was also due £2 as a pension out of the fruits of the church, but he protested against being taxed for it, as he had not received the pension for many years.* We are at a loss how to account for this connection between the churches of Spondon and Dovebridge, and equally so with respect to a yet closer connection between Spondon and the free chapel of S. Peter within the walls of Tutbury Castle. When William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby (grandson of the original donor), repeated the grant to Burton Lazars of the church of Spondon, in 1250, he reserved to the chapel of S. Peter, in Tutbury Castle, "two parts of the tithe of corn arising from his demesne in Spondon, which the same chapel had from ancient time been accustomed freely and quietly to receive." This tithe was afterwards commuted for a yearly payment from the Hospital of Burton Lazars of four marks, and on this payment being resisted in 1532 by Doctor Lee, the master of the Hospital, the court of the Duchy of Lancaster made order for its due payment at the feasts of Pentecost and S. Martin.†

The annual value of the appropriate rectory of Spondon was given in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (1535) at £30, and the vicarage, which was endowed with the tithes of lamb, wool, hay, flax, hemp, pigs, and geese, with Easter offerings and a manse, was declared of the clear annual value of £6 14s. 5d. In 1544 Henry VIII. granted all the property of the suppressed Hospital in Spondon, together with the rectorial tithes, to John Dudley, Viscount Lisle.‡ The advowson of the vicarage remained with the Crown up to the reign of James I., when it was granted to Sir John Stanhope; previous to the Reformation the vicar had invariably been appointed by the master of Burton-Lazars.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say of Spondon, "that it is a viccaridge reallye worth thirtye pounds per annum. Mr. Saunderson vicar, able and of good conversason."

The following list of vicars is chiefly compiled from the Diocesan Registers :—

* The note to Dovebridge church, p. 115, *supra*, gives a wrong explanation of this protest.

† Mosley's *History of Tutbury*, p. 235-239.

‡ Dugdale's *Monasticon* (modern edition), vol. vi., p. 634.

1327. William de Chirdestanton.
 . . . Alexander—
1349. John Sweet, deacon.
1352. Robert de Twyford.
1361. John de Twyford. Mentioned also in 1370, as one of the patrons of Bread-sall Priory.
 . Nicholas Marchyngton.
1407. Thomas Pyper—
 . Thomas Horsefeld.
1433. Thomas Jenynson; on the death of T. H.
 . William Woderowe.
1459. John Mathewson; on the resignation of W. W. John Mathewson resigned the vicarage in 1476, but was again instituted to the same benefice. This resignation was apparently for the purpose of covering some informality.
1494. Laurence Audelyn; on the death of J. M.
 . John Potter.
1505. William Potter; on the resignation of J. P.
1534. John Ashton.
1550. Robert Cooke; on the death of J. A. Patron, the King.
1577. John Wilson, M.A.; patron, the Queen.
 . John Byrch.
- 1629, Aug. 24th. Richard Morton; patron, Sir John Stanhope.
 (1650). "Mr. Sanderson, vicar."
- 1674, Jan. 25th. Daniel Leeson; patron, Charles Cotton.
- 1695, July 22nd. Samuel Fletcher; patron, Henry Gilbert.
- 1719, Oct. 12th. Jonathan Birch; patron, Henry Gilbert.
- 1723, Oct. 25th. Henry Fletcher; patron, Henry Gilbert.
- 1761, Sept. 29th. Thomas Manlove; patron, John Lowe.
- 1802, March 18th. Nicholas Bayley; patron, William Drury Lowe.
- 1815, Oct. John Fleming St. John.
- 1835, Dec. 21st. Atkinson Alexander Holden; patrons, Robert Holden and John Harrison, trustees of W. D. Lowe.
- 1866, April. Godfrey Kingdon.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Werburgh,* consists of chancel, nave and side aisles, and tower surmounted by a spire at the west end. The dimensions given by Mr. Rawlins are, nave 49 ft. 9 in. by 24 ft., north aisle 52 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 11 in., south aisle 53 ft. by 18 ft. 9 in., and chancel 41 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft. 11 in. The careful eye would at once note that no part of this church is older than the fourteenth century. Documents

* The dedication of the church to S. Mary, as given in both Bacon's and Ecton's editions of the *Liber Regis*, has for a long time been generally accepted, but there is no doubt that the interesting and rare dedication to S. Werburgh is the true one. Thomas Byrde, of Locko, by his will dated April 25th, 1524, left his body to be buried "in the chancel of the church of Saynt Warburge of Spondon."—Probate Court, Lichfield. The Act of Convocation passed in 1536, for lessening the number of wakes, ordered the general laying aside of the Saint's Day to which the church was dedicated, and hence, in many cases, they passed into disuse. It was further ordered that all dedications should be kept on the first Sunday of October. But this injunction met with only partial observance, and the wakes or village feast came to be often held at the quarter day of Our Lady, March 25th, as being a convenient time for public holiday—hence the error as to the church being dedicated to S. Mary often arose, and the ecclesiologist should always carefully test such dedications (as well as those to All Saints) before he accepts them.

are still extant which enable us to account for this complete absence of earlier work.

On the evening of Thursday, before the Sunday next after Palm Sunday, in the year 1340, about the hour of vespers, an accidental fire broke out in the church, and completely consumed the building, with its bell-tower, bells, books, vestments, and other ornaments. The fire spread to the town, and completely destroyed it also, with the exception of four tenements at the east end of the village. The inhabitants of Spondon complained to the king that they had lost all their goods and chattels in this disastrous fire, and they were consequently not able to pay their subsidies, from which they begged to be excused. A royal commission, consisting of Roger Bakewell, Richard Deincourt, Edward Chandos, and Godfrey Fuljambe, was appointed to inquire into the matter, and, on their report, the inhabitants were excused paying their subsidies until the feast of the Purification next ensuing. The damage done was valued at upwards of one thousand pounds—a startlingly large sum, when we consider the relative value of money.*

This shred of history is peculiarly interesting to the ecclesiologist, as thereby giving almost the precise date of the greater portion of the church as it now stands. For there can be no doubt that the rebuilding of a church on an important manor like Spondon, and belonging to so wealthy a body as the Order of S. Lazarus, would be at once commenced.

By a remarkable coincidence, it is recorded that the hospital of Burton-Lazars was also burnt down, through the negligence of a plumber, in the fourteenth century, when one of the canons lost his life in the fire.†

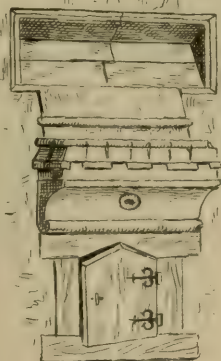
If it had not been for a most deplorable repairing and “beautifying” of this church about 1826, we should have had in this fine large building a perfect example, so far as masonry was concerned, of the glorious art of the middle of the fourteenth century, when the Decorated style was in its perfection; whereas it is now perhaps the most melancholy instance in Derbyshire of a good church spoilt. At that time the north wall of the aisle was rebuilt, and debased windows inserted; the two old porches removed and a new square one built on the north side; the nave piers and arcade hacked over to get purchase for the plaster and

* Inq. ad quod damnum, 14 Edw. III., No. 53; Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. ii., pt. 2, pp. 11-33.

† Nichol's *Leicestershire*, vol. ii., p. 276.

cement; the chancel arch removed and a lower one of wood inserted; the rood screen and a large quantity of old oak cleared away; the tower arch blocked up by a heavy gallery; the old roofs throughout the church destroyed, and low flat plaster ceilings substituted.

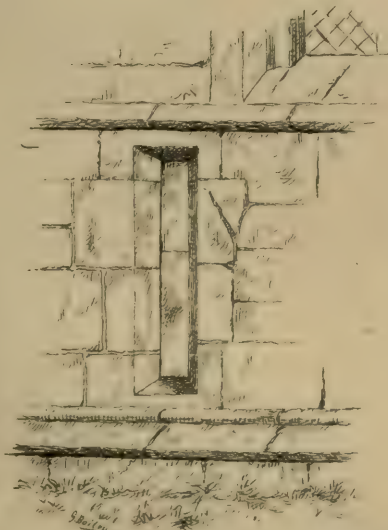
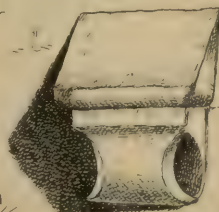
The three-light side windows of the chancel, two on each side, are part of the original work, and are all of the same pattern, having three quatrefoils in the upper tracery. The five-light east window was cut down and shorn of its tracery in 1826, so as not to interfere with the fair white stretch of the plaster ceiling. In the south wall of the chancel is also the original priest's door; and in the same wall, nearer to the west, is the blocked up leper, or "low side window," of which we give a drawing on Plate XIV. There are few bones of contention that have been more persistently worried by archaeologists than this question of "low side windows;" and a respectable-sized volume might be compiled of all that has been written on the subject. The fact is that these windows—which are described by Mackenzie Walcott as "small shuttered windows, slightly above the ground level, and usually on the south-west angle of the chancel"—did not always serve for the same purpose, and the truth will be found to lie now in one and now in another of the various theories that have been advanced. That these windows have served as communications with anker-holds or hermits' cells built in the outer angle of the church—as apertures for the sacristan to see that the sanctuary lamp was burning—for ringing the sanctus bell when there was no bell-cote—for the ventilation of the church after the use of incense—for the administration of the eucharist to lepers—and even for the confession of penitents by the missioning friars, may, possibly, one and all be true in particular cases, which each require examination on their own merits and in connection with special local circumstances. These windows differ most materially in construction, etc., and we are convinced that there is no one key to the whole of them. Of this window at Spondon, taken in connection with the close proximity of a lazar establishment, we are confident that it served for enabling the lepers at certain times to communicate direct from the parish priest. No doubt they were provided with their own chapel and priest, with full sacramental rites; but we believe that it would only be in accordance with the spirit of



Chadraspar.



Chadraspar.



Spondon.

the canon of Alexander III., which we have already quoted, and with the very strict parochial discipline of mediæval England, to insist on their attendance at the parish church on certain of the great Festivals.*

On the same side of the chancel, at the east end, are three sedilia of equal height, with plain square canopies over them, and a small graceful piscina niche just beyond. Against the north wall is a book-corbel, or projecting stone desk, and below it an almery with a trefoiled head (Plate XIV.) Between the two north windows is the arched recess for the founder's tomb, or for use as the Easter sepulchre. Beneath this arch, and projecting about a foot beyond it, there is now a large slab of alabaster, six inches thick, which is of course not its original position. It is difficult to see this stone, as it is nearly hidden by seats that have been erected against this archway within the last ten years. At some other time a slice of this slab has been disgracefully cut off, probably to give more room for certain pews. There has been a marginal inscription round it, and apparently a cross, with a sword on one side, down the centre.

When Bassano was here in 1710, there was another stone under the arched recess, though that could not, we should think, have been its original place, unless it remained untenanted for some two centuries after its erection. He describes it as an alabaster portraiture of a man in armour and his wife, with this inscription:—*Hic jacet corpora Radulphi Byrd de Nedyr Lokowe gener. et Isabelle uxoris ejus que obiit nono decimo A.D. MDXXVI.* In the dexter corner was an impaled coat—a chevron between three birds (Byrd), and on a bend three popinjays (Curzon). The manor of Nether Locko belonged to the family of Byrd in the time of Henry IV. In the reign of Elizabeth, William Byrd (son of Ralph, as we have already mentioned in a note) sold this manor to William Gilbert, of Barrow, who had married his father's widow, the daughter of William Coke, of Trusley. Ralph Byrd, of the monument, married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Curzon, of Kedleston, by his wife Joan, daughter of Sir John Bagot.†

This monument has quite disappeared, and also many others that were noted by Mr. Reynolds on August 29th and 30th, 1772,‡

* A thorough collation of the different "low side windows" yet remains to be done, but we have noticed in several instances where the window resembles that of Spodden, that Lazar or other hospitals formerly existed in the parish.

† See the account of Kedleston church, where the name of Isabel's husband is wrongly given (following the pedigrees) as John.

‡ Add. MSS., 6,701, f. 43-49.

but which were doubtless destroyed at the ruthless alterations of 1826. There was then in the chancel "a flat alabaster pavor lying on south side partly under a pew," to the memory of Thomas Lee, and also "another alabaster pavor, where a chest stands, opposite a low arch in the north wall," on which could just be read:—"R Bartholomæi Willock nuper de Lockoe in hec parochia generosi, qui obiit . . . die Octobris Anno Dom. 16 . ." In the north-west corner of the church were the monuments of Robert Wilmot, 1701, and Susannah Wilmot, 1796; "these two stones railed in with wooden palisades to preserve them from being defaced by treading upon them." The chancel had been paved with brick in 1738.

On the front of the organ loft Mr. Reynolds noted this inscription:—"This organ was given by Sir John Gilbert Cooper Esq. and set up in June 1736. This church was new seated in the year 1738, Henry Fletcher vicar, Henry Walker & Anthony Bradley, churchwardens." On the pulpit was—"Sam^l Fletcher vicar. J. L. & W. A. C.W. 1711."

The front of the west gallery now bears—"This church was enlarged and beautified A.D. 1826-7. John Fleming St. John, vicar. Job Elson, William Morley, Joseph Peat, Churchwardens."

There are three good three-light Decorated windows in the south wall of the south aisle, and a fine east window of five lights, the excellent flowing tracery of which was not destroyed in 1826, but filled up with lath and plaster, and is still visible from the churchyard, though cut off inside by the glaring white ceiling. At the east end of the north aisle is a three-light window of the same design as the side windows of the chancel. Here is a piscina in the east wall, and close by it a doorway and steps up to the rood-loft, which were cut away in 1826 to make room for a stove flue!

In the north-east angle of this aisle is a curious mural monument, with a lady's head and bust in relief in the centre. It bears the following inscription, which has been in gilt letters, but is now much worn and rapidly disappearing:—

"M. N. T. Elizabethæ Gilbert cujus animi pietatem et virtutem non valet ars humana depingere aut imitari nihil de ea nunc restat nisi memoria laude digna et pulvis sanctus in spem b^t resurrectionis, si ulterius quæras lector ecce sub pedibus tuis."

But if the reader of this looked under his feet for further information, he would only find a heating apparatus, which would not tell him much more of Elizabeth Gilbert! A year or two

ago the slab below the mural monument, which covered her remains, was taken up, and may now be found in the floor of the alley under the west gallery.* On this stone we read that Elizabeth was the wife of Henry Gilbert, of Locko, and daughter of Sir John Bernard, of Abington, Northamptonshire. She died January 15th, 1665, aged 35, leaving her husband a son and heir, Bernard, who was three years old at the time of the Visitation of 1662.† On the stone are the arms of Gilbert (*sab.*, a leg armed in pale, between two spears shivered, *arg.*, the heads, *or*) impaling Bernard (*arg.*, a bear rampant, *sab.*, muzzled, *or*); and on the monument is Gilbert, quartered with—*gu.*, three crescents, *or*, and two other coats almost illegible, impaling the same.

In this aisle both Reynolds and Bassano mention a memorial to William Gilbert, who purchased Locko of Byrd, which has also (as seems usual with Spondon monuments) disappeared. We are able, however, to give a copy of the inscription:—

“Mundi mens æterna et innarrabile numen
 Suscipe me lætum et meliori in sede reponere
 O ille beatus qui vitæ infames scopulos et naufraga
 Saxa festina potuit prætervixisse carina
 Fœlix ille animi quem sic bona vita beavit
 Morte bona cui sors vita pereunis erit
 Credo in Christo in eternum vivere:
 Gulielmus Gilbertus de Lockoe armiger obiit 4 Marci 1601.”‡

This William Gilbert was succeeded by his son Thomas; and Thomas left two sons, Henry, the elder, of Locko, and William, who went to Dublin; this William, by his will (dated 1649) left £1000 to be invested in land for the poor of Spondon, as is recited on a brass plate still in the church, against the wall near the reading-desk.

The original rood screen of the fourteenth century remained across the chancel arch until 1826. The only fragment of it now remaining is in the possession of Mr. F. W. Cox, who has kindly allowed us to give a drawing of it (Plate XIV.) From those who

* We would here once again earnestly protest against this removal of monuments, which is usually merely the first step towards their complete destruction. In cases where it is absolutely necessary, some record should be made on parchment of such removal and placed in the parish chest. If there are any of the descendants of Elizabeth Gilbert who care about the preservation of her monument, they had better speedily give their attention to it, as not only is the inscription disappearing, but the monument itself is coming to pieces.

† Derbyshire Visitation, 1662-3, ex. MSS., Philipps.

‡ Rawlins MSS.—“These lines were given me,” says Mr. Rawlins, “by Mr. John Tho. Swanwick, master of the Commercial Academy, St. Mary’s Gate, Derby. He had them from a friend who remembered them in Spondon church on an alabaster slab, now [1825] destroyed.” We reproduce them *verbatim*.

are old enough to remember it in position, we learn that the custom prevailed of hanging funeral garlands from it, such as those that now remain at Ashford-in-the-Water and Matlock.* From the same source we learn that up to 1826 the south pillar of the nave facing the south entrance had a niche in it, wherein was a small battered figure of the Virgin and Child.

Under the west gallery is a plain octagon font, but standing on a hexagon base.

We believe that parts of the lower stage of the tower are those that belonged to the Early English church before the fire. There are remains of a ribbed vault inside the tower above the archway into the nave. The upper part of the tower and the spire seem to be of somewhat later date than the body of the church, probably *circa* 1375-1400; funds for the rebuilding of the church after the fire may have fallen short, and this, the least essential part, would naturally be left to the last. Over the west door of the tower are the initials and date, "W. W. W. B. C. W. 1749," which are probably the initials of the churchwardens who did their share of spoiling this church, and wished to be therefore held in memory. At a yet later date a narrow doorway was pierced in the south wall of the tower, to give immediate access to the stairway.

The tower contains a ring of five bells.

I. and IV. "C. & G. Mears Founders London 1848."

II. Three Lombardic capital S's alternating with three crosses, and the founder's mark attributed to Richard Mellor.

III. "Jhesus be our speed," and the founder's mark of Henry Oldfield.

V. "God save the Church, 1613," and the founder's mark of Henry Oldfield.

In the south-west corner of the churchyard is the massive fragment of an old Anglo-Saxon cross, ornamented with interlaced knot-work and other devices, but much worn (Plate XIV.); a considerable part of it is under ground. It is probably of the tenth century. When Mr. Meynell was here about 1817, the stone was by the side of the road leading from Spondon to Locko, but he learnt that it had been lately removed from the churchyard. From inquiries made at Spondon, we learn that Mr. John Parker, surveyor of highways, removed it from the churchyard about sixty

* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 51, 522.

years ago, but so much was said about its removal and the ill luck that would attend it, that he shortly afterwards restored it to the churchyard, but not to the position that it had previously occupied.

About fifty yards to the north-west of the church was a well, now covered in, but which those now living can remember being used. It went by the name of the Holy Well; and the water for christening purposes that was used not only at Spondon, but also at Chaddesden and Stanley, was fetched therefrom up to a comparatively recent date. This is a curious instance of the mediæval custom of the mother church supplying the holy water, which was forbidden to be consecrated in the chapelries, lingering long after the Reformation.*

The paten of the Communion plate was given to the church by Henry Gilbert. At one part of the margin are the Gilbert arms and crest, and the words—*Ex dono Henrici Gilbert Ar.*; and in a circle round the centre—*Deo et Ecclesie de Spondon sacrum.*

On one of the chalices is the following inscription:—*Ex dono Johannis Parker generos. ecclesie parochiali de Spoodon in Comitatu Derbyæ.*

The registers of births and burials begin in 1653, and those of marriages in 1754.

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Henry Gilbert built a domestic chapel at Locko, which forms one of the wings of Locko Park. It was disused, but was put into repair by Mr. Drury Lowe about the end of last century. On the bell is inscribed:—"W^m Drury Lowe Esq: G. Hedderley fecit, 1790."

* Even in a parish of the enormous extent of Bakewell, the far distant chapelries were furnished with holy water from the mother church, and the appointment of clerks to carry it was regarded as a matter of importance.—*Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 8.

The Chapelry of Chaddesden.

HE manor of Chaddesden was in the hands of Henry de Ferrers at the time of the Domesday Survey. It remained with that baronial family until their downfall in the thirteenth century, when it became, in common with most of the Ferrers' estates, part of the Duchy of Lancaster. On the death of Edmund of Lancaster, in 1296, it appeared that different portions of the manor of Chaddesden were held under him by Henry de Cordoil, by Andrew de Luttrell, and by the heirs of William de Chaddesden.*

From earlier documents of the same reign, we find that Gilbert de Chaddesden was the father of William, Richard, and Henry de Chaddesden.† The eldest of these seems to have left two sons, Nicholas and Geoffrey; whilst Richard, by his wife, Agnes, had a son called Henry. Henry Chaddesden, the younger, was appointed Archdeacon of Leicester, March 14th, 1346, and died on May 8th, 1354. He was buried in S. Paul's Cathedral.‡ The Archdeacon directed by his will the establishment at Chaddesden of a chantry, with three priests to sing mass for the King, for himself, for his ancestors and benefactors, and for the souls of all the faithful departed. The executors of his will were his cousins, Nicholas and Geoffrey Chaddesden.§ A few months after the Archdeacon's death they obtained, on payment of 6s. 8d., a royal license (necessary under the Statute of Mortmain) for transferring twelve acres of land and certain tenements at Chaddesden for the endowment

* Inq. post Mort., 25 Edw. I., No. 51.

† Hundred Rolls, 4 Edw. I., etc.

‡ Willis' *Cathedrals*, vol. ii., p. 112.

§ The brothers held preferment in very different parts of the kingdom—Nicholas Chaddesden was rector of Bishop's Bourne, Kent (Inq. post Mort., 1 Ric. II., No. 122), and Geoffrey Chaddesden (as is stated in several of the documents relative to the chantry) was rector of Longwiton, Northumberland.

of this chantry.* This endowment seems to have been insufficient for the purpose, and a further license was obtained in 1361, at a cost of six marks, for the alienation of lands in Chaddesden, Horsley, and Derby.† In the following year the chantry was formally founded on an endowment of four messuages, fourteen acres of arable land, and five acres of meadow, which seem to have been of the private benefaction of Nicholas and Geoffrey Chaddesden, and not due from them as executors. These lands, situated at Horsley and Derby, then brought in the joint annual sum of 13s. 4d ‡

From the details respecting this foundation given in the Episcopal Registers at Lichfield, it appears that the chantry was served by a warden and three chantry priests, and that the daily masses were sung at the altar of the Blessed Virgin within the chapel of Chaddesden. From the same source we gather that the original founder, Henry Chaddesden, Archdeacon of Leicester, was also a canon of Lichfield.§ After the death of the executors of the Archdeacon, the presentation of the chantry priests was alternately in the hands of the abbots of Darley and Dale, an arrangement that was scrupulously carried out, as we find from the Diocesan Registers, during the two centuries of the chantry's existence.

Nicholas and Geoffrey Chaddesden also endowed this chantry, in 1374, with a tenement in London, for permission to alienate which they had to pay a fine of twenty shillings;|| and in the following year Nicholas was mulcted of half-a-mark for the royal sanction to the appointment of a fourth chaplain to this chantry.**

A very considerable increase was made in the emoluments of this chantry, by the same benefactors, on January 12th, 1381, when three messuages, two tofts, one hundred and twenty-eight acres of arable land, and six acres of meadow, situated at Derby, Chaddesden, and Breadsall, were given to the chaplains.*††

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535 gives the names of the four chaplains and certain particulars relative to the income of this chantry; but we need not quote it, as the income is given with

* Abbrev. Rot. Orig., 29 Edw. III., rot. 25; Inq. post Mort., 29 Edw. III., pt. 2, No. 36.

† Abbrev. Rot. Orig., 35 Edw. III., rot. 49.

‡ Chanc. Inq., 36 Edw. III., pt. 2, No. 29. This Inquisition and the petition on which it was founded are given in full in the Appendix, No. X.

§ Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. iii., ff. 45a, 47b.

|| Abbrev. Rot. Orig., 48 Edw. III., rot. 33.

** Ibid., 49 Edw. III., rot. 52.

*†† Inq. post Mort., 4 Ric. II., No. 108.

more precision and detail in the Chantry Roll, which was drawn up ten years later as a necessary preliminary for the seizure of this class of property by the rapacious Henry.

"Chaustrye of Chaddesden founded by Henrye Chaddesdon somtyme inheritor there to the honor of God and to thintente that Godds service shoulde be dayly mynystered as appereth by ij severall foundacons as by a lycens of K. Edwarde dated xxvij daye of Julye A^o Reg. xlix—xxiiij^{li}. iiij^d. Clere value xxxvj^{li}. xiijs. iiij^d. besides xli. receyvyd oute of the possessions of the dissolved Howse of Launde; cxs. iiij^d. for rents resolut to diverse persons, xxxiijs. iiij^d. for the fee of Ser Henrie Zachavrell Knyght Steward of the possessions, xiijs. iiij^d. the fee of Thos. Pyton bailiff xxs.; for the kepenge of the Obitt xxs., for breadde wine and waxe expended bought the alter xvjs., the residue is employed for the salarie and lyvyng of four chauntry prysts Raffe Shawe, Walter Newham, Edw. Calton, and Will. Carteles, as for kepyng of Hospitalyte. It is a Chappell haveinge all Sacraments and Sacramentals yn yt admynystered, and is distant from the parishe Church of Spondon j myle and more. There is a ryver betwyxte them, whiche at every small flodde doth flowe so highe that no man kan escape over itt somtyme by the space of iiij or v dayes, for w^h cause the Chappell was fyrste founded. There is xj or xij score howselinge people. It hath a mancyon house. Stock cxiijs."

In the third year of Edward VI. the chantry-house, and the greater part of the property, were sold by the Crown to Sir Edward Moleneux and Robert Broke for £462 16s. 2d. Other property pertaining to the chantry was granted at the same time to Edward Peese and William Wenlow for £5 8s. 8d., and to William Bryton and Humphrey Cave for £5 6s. 8d.* In 1593 Robert Newton died seized of the manor of Chaddesden, as well as of that part of the property of the dissolved chantry, which had originally been purchased by Moleneux and Broke.

The following is a list of the priests who served this chantry, with the date of their institution, gathered from the various Episcopal Registers at Lichfield. The names of the patrons are not given, as they alternate (after the death of Nicholas and Geoffrey de Chaddesden) with regularity between the abbots of Darley and Dale. We have arranged them according to whether they are described as warden (*custos*), first, second, third, or fourth priests, though we are not quite clear that there were ever five chantry priests there at a time; occasionally more than one of the chantries was held by the same priest, and they were often promoted from one to the other.

* Particulars for Grants, temp. Edwd. VI., ff. 39, 161, 163. The last mentioned lot included an inn on London Bridge, in the parish of S. Magnus, called "The Maremaydes at the Ship," held by William Cotton by indenture, dated 2 Sept., 30 Hen. VIII., and in the tenure of Thomas Newind. This settles a question which has often been discussed, viz., the parish to which the houses on old London Bridge pertained.

WARDENS.

1356, Henry de Bayly; 1377, William Kettleby; 1404, Edmund Morton, John Lockyng; 1422, Geoffrey Shardelowe; Thomas Strete; 1476, Henry Bonde; 1496, Richard Wyddeson.

FIRST PRIEST.

1356, William Kettleby; 1402, John Bradbourn; 1404, Ralph Aleyn, John Me; 1454, William Wolfett; 1462, William Pegg; 1477, William Cotterell; 1496, John Harrison; 1499, Richard Asteley; 1518, Walter Newham.

SECOND PRIEST.

1356, Richard de Lakey de Novoburgh; 1377, John de Horsley; 1380, John Reynald; 1417, Geoffrey Shardelowe; 1443, Gilbert Soleworth; 1447, John Whitale; 1455, Thomas Wynturton; 1484, Richard Wydderson; 1510, Ralph Shaw.

THIRD PRIEST.

1369, Edmund Cooke, de Markeaton; 1422, Richard Brassington; 1431, Thomas Strete; John Me; 1454, Thomas Strete II; 1486, Edward Norman; Edward Catton.

FOURTH PRIEST.

1391, William Baliden; John Gerard; 1454, Henry Bonde; 1509, William Harryson; 1537, William Cartelege; 1547, John Catton, patron, Edward VI.

The date at which a chapel at Chaddesden was originally founded cannot be determined with precision. We do not believe that one existed in 1291, for the taxation roll of that year speaks of *Spondon cum capella*, and Stanley chapel was certainly then extant. The first mention that we have found of it is in a document of 1347, ten years earlier than the foundation of the Archdeacon's chantry, wherein Roger Norbury, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, granted rights of burial to the chapel of Chaddesden. The inhabitants supplicated this privilege in consequence of their distance from Spondon, and inundations that took place at different times of the year, which frequently necessitated the keeping of corpses unburied for many days together. The bishop issued an inquisition to enquire into the subject, and on their report, granted the prayer on condition that the chaplain of Chaddesden should, in every case of burial in their own cemetery, hand over the whole of the fees to the vicar of Spondon.*

The chapel or church of Chaddesden, which is dedicated to S. Mary, consists of chancel, nave, side aisles, and western tower. The following dimensions are given by Mr. Rawlins:—Nave, 40 ft. 11 in. by 18 ft. 3 in.; chancel, 38 ft. 8 in. by 15 ft. 11 in.;

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. iii., f. 112. The document is given in full in Appendix XI.

north aisle, 42 ft. 8 in. by 13 ft. 6 in.; and south aisle, 59 ft. 7 in. by 14 ft.

The original chapel, which probably consisted simply of a nave and chancel, declares itself in one part of the present building, viz., in a projecting piece of south wall at the east end of the north aisle, below the piscina niche. The wall plate plainly shows that this was once part of an external wall. The architecture of the chancel and aisles points to the Decorated style of the middle of the fourteenth century, and there can be no doubt that the building was then rebuilt and enlarged to find accommodation for the chantry priests of Archdeacon Chaddesden's foundation. The tracery of the five-light east chancel window, of the two south windows of the chancel, and of the south windows of the south aisle, is new, having been restored in 1859, when a sum of £2000 was spent on the edifice.* At the same time the roofs of the church, which had been lowered in the Perpendicular period, were raised to a high pitch. Of the original Decorated windows there are good specimens in the north wall of the chancel, and in the east and north walls of the north aisle. There is a lofty, well-moulded doorway to this aisle, with slender shafts in the jambs, and over it are the weather-mouldings of a former high-pitch porch. In the Perpendicular period, probably in the last quarter of the fifteenth century, the church was enlarged by extending the aisles to the west, thus making them (by an unusual arrangement) flush with the west face of the tower. The west windows of the aisles are square-headed examples of the style. The tower is an ordinary example of Perpendicular workmanship, with an embattled parapet, but no pinnacles. It is built in three stages, and is rather large for the size of the church. In the spandrils of the west door are two coats of arms, carved in the stone. They are both much worn, but one of them certainly pertains to Sacheverell—on a saltire five water-bougets, and the other has a chevron with a charge upon it much defaced.†

There are also two other Perpendicular windows, earlier in the style than the work at the west end of the church, viz., the square-headed four-light window at the east end of the south

* From a sketch of this church, taken by Mr. Rawlins in 1825, it appears that the south wall of the south aisle was lighted by two square-headed Perpendicular windows. The "restoration" of 1859 seems to have involved a good deal of needless destruction.

† Bassano (*circa* 1710) describes this latter coat as—"a chevron advancing its head through y^e chevron thereon 2 mullets."

aisle, and the three-light window, of the same pattern, close to it in the south wall of the chancel. Tradition says that these two windows were removed here from Dale Abbey; but the tradition is in every way improbable, and altogether unsupported.

Below the north window of the chancel is an oblong almary; and just to the east of it, about four feet from the present level of the floor, is a stone book-corbel or gospel lectern (Plate XIV.), with another small recess or almary below it, that probably served as a credence table. On the south side of the chancel is a richly ornamented sedile and wide piscina niche, with a single drain. At the east end of each of the aisles there is also a sedile and piscina niche of similar design, for the convenience of the chantry priest serving the side altars. Below the east window of the north aisle is an oblong slab in a moulded frame, with traces of figures upon it, showing that it has served as a frescoed altar-piece or reredos. It has been divided into four compartments or subjects, having a single figure in the end divisions, and two each in the middle ones. On each side of it is a bracket for a saint, but partly broken away. There has been a similar altar-piece in the south aisle, and the hollow of the frame moulding is in this case ornamented with well-carved four-leaved flowers. In the north-east angle of this aisle is the small bricked-up doorway that formerly gave access to the rood loft stairs. Here a bracket projects, about twelve feet from the ground. In the sedile (behind the organ) is the dismantled monument of Elizabeth, wife of Edmund Maskelyne, who died October 21st, 1762. We suppose it was left here in 1859.

At the west end of the south aisle is the chalice-shaped old font, of rather unusual size (Plate XVIII.); we are doubtful if the present base belongs to it, and if so an inch or two are now missing. It is 4 ft. 2 in. high, and 3 ft. 2 in. in diameter. An expensive alabaster font of modern art, that stands under the tower, is now in use; but the discarding of the old font, in which the inhabitants of Chaddesden had for five centuries been admitted to the Church, is much to be regretted.

The sedilia, font, and other details that we have been mentioning are all of the fourteenth century; but the old oak screen that separates the chancel from the nave, and which has some good details about the cusps, etc., seems to be of the Perpendicular period, and is probably coeval with the tower.

In the tower are three bells, bearing the following legends :—

I. “Celorum xte placeat tibi rex sonus iste,” in old English letters round the haunch. Below is the founder’s mark usually attributed to Richard Mellor.

II. “God save his Church, 1652,” and the mark of George Oldfield.

III. “All you that hear my doleful sound

Repent before you com to the ground. ’

1742, R. S. C. W.,”

and below the haunch, “Thomas Hedderley, Founder.” On this bell are three remarkable stamps, two of them representing crowned heads, supposed to be Edward I. and Queen Eleanor. They are undoubtedly of a far earlier date than the days of Hedderley, and probably came into his possession as a part of the properties of one of the old pre-Reformation bell-founders. These two stamps also occur at Repton.*

The earliest entry in the registers is a burial dated April 3rd, 1718.

* *Reliquary*, vol. xiii., p. 230.

The Chapelry of Stanley.



THE chapel of Stanley is, in all probability, the one referred to in the Taxation Roll of 1291, wherein mention is made of *Spondon cum Capella*. We have not been able to learn any distinctive particulars of its history. From its earliest foundation it was dependent on the mother church of Spondon, and the appointment of its chaplains rested with the vicar. The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say—"Standlye is a member of the same (Spondon) and hath a chappell and lyes remote thense and neare to West Hallam and fitt to be united." By recent legislation it has been made an independent vicarage.

The chapel, which is dedicated to S. Andrew, now consists of nave and chancel. It has quite recently (1875) been restored, and enlarged towards the east by the extension of the chancel. Formerly there was no structural division between the nave and chancel, the area of the parallelogram being 53 ft. by 19 ft. Now a chancel arch has been inserted in what was the east wall, a new chancel thrown out, and a vestry built on the north side.

The small round-headed priest's doorway in the south wall, now blocked up, is a plain example of Norman work, showing that there was certainly a chapel here in the twelfth century. Close to it is a small, pointed Early English light, widely splayed in the interior. The diagonal buttresses at the west end of the church, and the one in the centre of that wall running up to the bell-turret, are of that period; and other buttresses were also plainly attributable (before the restoration) to the same style, so that we may safely conclude that the chapel was rebuilt *circa* 1200. The pointed east window, of three principal lights, which has been removed to the same position in the new chancel, is about a century later, when the Decorated style had commenced. The

windows of the nave were all of a comparatively modern and debased description, but have now been succeeded by windows of Decorated design, not much in keeping with the general style or age of the building.

In the south wall of what is now the nave, is a small pointed piscina niche. There is an old octagon stone font that, perhaps, may be as old as the fourteenth century. The pulpit is of fairly carved oak of the Jacobean period. In the vestry is an elaborately painted board, garnished with flowers, on which are fourteen names, and below them—"For these Singers was this seat Erected, Isaac Rowbottom scrip. 1765." This used to be in front of the singing loft at the west end of the chapel.

On the floor, close to the pulpit, is an oblong brass plate, bearing this inscription:—

"Here lyeth the body of S^r John Bentley Knight when he lived of the Pryory of Bredsall Parke uppon his right hand lyeth his mother and on his left hand Charles y^e sone and heire of Gervas Cuttler Esq^r by Elizabeth his wife the younger daughter of the said S^r John which S^r John departed this life the first of February 1621, Anno ætatis sue 67."*

There are two small bells in the turret on the west gable. On one of them is "William Darbeshar 1661," and on the other "Richard Briggs 1661."

A large moulded stone, apparently a section of a pillar, which was formerly lying in the churchyard, has now been built into the west wall of the church, and may possibly puzzle future generations. It probably pertained originally to Dale Abbey.


The Parliamentary Return of 1833 states that the earliest register book of Stanley extends from 1675 to 1781, and is much injured. The original documents, on which those returns were based, further tell us that the clerk's house was burnt down in 1754, when the oldest registers were destroyed.†

* See the previous account of Breadsall Priory.

† Add. MSS., 9,335, f. 658.

Sudbury.

Sudbury.

HEN the Domesday Survey was taken, there was a priest and a church at Sudbury. The manor was then held by one Alcher, under Henry de Ferrers. It is with good reason supposed that the ancestors of the Montgomery family were settled here shortly after the Conquest; but the earliest positive statement that we have been able to find, connecting them with the manor, is of the year 1249, when William Montgomery obtained the right of free warren over his manors of Sudbury, Cubley, and Marchington.* His son, Sir William Montgomery, held both the manor and church of Sudbury on the death of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, in 1296.†

It seems clear, from the subjoined list of patrons of the church, that this Sir William had a son and heir named Walter, who presented to the benefice in 1308. His son, named William, died seized of Sudbury manor and church in 1324,‡ and was succeeded by his cousin, Sir Walter Montgomery II. Sir Nicholas Montgomery, son of Sir Walter by his wife Matilda, next held Sudbury. The chief seat of the family was at Cubley, where Sir Nicholas, and his son of the same name, resided; whilst the advowson of Sudbury, and probably the manor, was granted for life to his younger son, Thomas. Sir John Montgomery, son of Sir Nicholas Montgomery III., died in 1513. He left, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresley, three daughters and co-heiresses (fully described under Cubley), of whom Ann brought Sudbury to her husband, Sir John Vernon, son of Sir Henry Vernon, of

* Inq. post Mort. 34 Hen. III., No. 34.

† Inq. post Mort., 25 Edw. I., No. 51. For many other particulars relative to the early generations of the Montgomeries, see the previous account of Cubley church.

‡ Inq. post Mort., 17 Edw. II., No. 66.

Haddon. Ever since that date, both the manor and advowson of the rectory have remained uninterruptedly with the Vernons.

The Taxation Roll of 1291 gives the annual value of the rectory at £13 6s. 8d. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) gives the annual value at £14 13s. 1d., but 13s. 4d. had to be paid to the prior of Tutbury in lieu of certain tithes from Aston, and 2s. 4d. to the vicar of Dovebridge in lieu of certain tithes from Hill Somersall.* The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say of Sudbury, that it "is a parsonage really worth foure score pounds per annum noe chappell apperteyning. Hill Somersall and Potter Somersall hamletts apperteyning, but lie remote thense wee thinke fitt to be united to Somersall Herbert lying neare, the proffitts about twelve pounds per annum to be defalked forth of the foure score pounds. Mr. Richard Morton Incumbent disaffected."

The following list of rectors and patrons is chiefly compiled from the Diocesan Registers at Lichfield:—

1308. William de Neville, acolyte: patron, Walter Montgomery.
 . Simon.
 1349. John Roger; patron, Walter Montgomery. On the death of Simon, the late rector.
 1379. John de Sondon; patron, Matilda Montgomery. On the death of J. R.
 . John Steel.
 1399. Thomas Beke; patron, Nicholas Montgomery. On the death of J. S.
 1422. Bernard Ridware; patron, Thomas, son of Nicholas Montgomery.
 1424. John Syward, rector of Tatenhull, exchanges benefices with Bernard Ridware, rector of Sudbury.
 1436. John Sudbury, rector of Eyam, exchanges benefices with John Syward, rector of Sudbury; patron, Nicholas Montgomery.
 1440. John Hert; patron, Nicholas Montgomery.
 (1535). Nicholas Bradshawe. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*
 . William Bradshawe.
 1563. William Washington; patron, Henry Vernon. On the death of W. B.
 (1595.) Clement Austyn.†

* Both these payments originated in a grant to Tutbury priory, made by John, lord of Sudbury (supposed to be the ancestor of the Montgomeries), in the reign of Henry II., of certain tithes of Sudbury and Aston, though the former seem to have subsequently reverted to the rectory.—Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 355.

† In Lord Vernon's library there is a most interesting MS. volume of rhymed annals of the family, written by their confidential agent, Mr. Harstaffe. The book is endorsed, "John Harstaff's Poetry whilst he lived at Sudbury, 1635, of the Vernon family and concerns." Within is written—

"John Harstaffe whylst he dwelt at Sudburie
 Did wryte as here enserves for memorie. 1615."

He thus commences his chronicle:—

"I here intend to make a true Relation
 According to my plaine and simple fashion
 Of many troubles and incumbrances
 With sundrie suites and other greevances
 Which hapt to Maister Vernon in his lyffe
 And after his decease unto his wyffe."

The whole of this long poem gives a curious insight into the habits and customs of provincial life at the commencement of the seventeenth century; but it only concerns

1637, July 27th. **Edward Peers**; patron, Sir Edward Vernon.

1646, June 4th. **Richard Morton**; patron, Sir Edward Vernon.

(1673.) **Nathaniel Sturges**. *Parish Registers*.

1684. **Samuel Sturges**. *Parish Registers*.

1709.) **Samuel Sturges**. The registers give the burial of Samuel Sturges in 1709, but do not say whether he was rector. But probably there were two suc-

us to give the following extracts relative to a singular episode in the life of Rector Austyn:—

“ Some years and more before her husband dyed
For three years terme he fullye had agreed
With Clement Austyn (most unworthilie)
Then Rector of ye church of Sudburye
Both for y^e Parsonage house y^e Tythes and all
The profitts weh within the terme should fall.
This Parsonage had continued in his handes
Since first he entred on his fathers landes
Who held y^e same before for manie a yeare
Contentinge those y^t were Incumbents there
Th’ Advowson beinge theirs they did present
Such Clarkes as yerely stipends did content.
Both sonne and Father kept good house thereon
For other dwelling place there had they none
There did this Vernon keepe his Sherifaltie
And did mayntayne good hospitalitie
During his lyffe; for though himself elsewhere
Did somtymes live his houshold still kept there.
This sone Clement whom he had preferred
As soone as he was dead himself bestir’d
He would no longer to his bargaine stand
But he would have possession out of hande.
She who misdouted his inconstancie
Had sent down Francis Buck to Sudburye
Sir Edward Littleton was there likewyse
Suspecting y^t some troubles would aryse.
Ere long into y^e house y^e Parson came
Demandinge then possession of the same
They spake him faire and wisht him rest content
Till she came downe, whereto he gave consent
Harstaffe had writt to him to that effect
But shortlie their advyse he did neglect
And through ill counsell thither came againe
And will they will they thither would remayne.
But Buck could not abyde to suffer that
But out of doores perforce he threwe him flatt.”

When Mary Vernon (widow of John Vernon, and daughter of Sir Edward Littleton) came down, she pacified the rector for a time by offering to forego her husband’s bargain, and to give him what was reasonable. But when harvest time came the quarrel was renewed. Rector Austyn went into the fields to personally take his tythe sheaves, but—

“ What words amongst them past I cannot tell
Buck’s man and he by the eares together fell
And prov’d themselves such Maisters of defence
That both with bloodie pates departed thence.
* * *

The Parson thought great vantage to have won
When as the blood about his eares did run,
Exclayminge what great outrage had been done,
And for he would the matter aggravate
He went along with this his bloodie pate
Well nere a myle and there upon the way
As faint with losse of blood he made a stay
Of purpose (doubtlesse) and an evill mynd
That he a stranger then not far behind
In such true seeming danger might him fynd.”

Failing to obtain local redress, the rector went to London to carry his complaint to “y^e grave Archbishop Whitguift,” but—

“ The grave and learned Metropolitan
It seem’d gave noe great credit to the man.”

Eventually the matter was settled by Mistress Vernon allowing him an increased stipend, viz., chamber, fire, horse grass, and a pension of £32.

cessive rectors of this name. S. S. occurs as rector in 1718, and "Mr. Sturge" in 1727. Nathaniel Sturges was curate in 1712.

1736, Aug. 14th. John Addenbrooke; patron, George Venables Vernon. He was dean of Lichfield, and died Feb. 25th, 1776, as is stated on a small mural tablet to his memory in this church.

1776, Aug. 2nd. George Fletcher; patron, George Venables, Lord Vernon.

1780, Nov. 18th. George Talbot; patron, Lord Vernon.

1782, April 24th. E. V. Vernon; patron, Lord Vernon.* Consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, 1791, but did not resign Sudbury till 1803; Archbishop of York, 1808.

1803, April 2nd. Frederick Anson; patron, Lord Vernon. He was re-instituted June 30th, 1804, and again Jan. 2nd, 1810. These re-institutions seem to have been necessary owing to his acceptance of other preferment. At the first of these dates he was instituted to the vicarage of Marston-on-Dove. He was also Canon of Southwell, and Dean of Chester.

1834. Frederick Anson; patron, Lord Vernon. Canon of Windsor, 1845.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, consists of chancel and north chapel, north and south side-aisles, south porch, tower at the west end, and a modern lean-to addition to the north aisle. The dimensions of the church, as taken by Mr. Rawlins in 1816, were—nave 48 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft. 5 in., north aisle 64 ft. 5 in. by 11 ft., south aisle 46 ft. 11 in. by 12 ft. 2 in., and chancel 33 ft. 10 in. by 16 ft. 3 in.

The only remnant of the church of the Norman period now visible, is the south doorway under the porch, which has a semi-circular head with plain mouldings, and shafts of a single stone in the jambs. During recent alterations a small round-headed chancel doorway of the plainest description was disclosed, and the contrast between the rubble work of that part of the chancel nearest the nave, and the more substantial masonry of the remainder, proved that the earlier chancel was of the usual shallow dimensions that pertained to Norman churches, and probably terminated in an apse. A very small round-headed light, and fragments of others, were also discovered above the arcade on the north side of the nave, showing that there was a clerestory, and therefore an aisle or aisles to the Norman church.

The church seems to have been rebuilt throughout at the commencement of the Decorated period, *circa* 1300. To this date belong the three pointed arches on each side of the nave, the capitals of the pillars and responds being ornamented with the nail-head moulding—the plain archway into the chancel, springing

* The *Topographer* for 1789, speaking of the issue of the first Lord Vernon, says:—"The third son, the Rev. Edward Venables Vernon, had the living of Sudbury, and resided sometime in the parsonage here, but on his marriage with Lady Ann, daughter of the Marquis of Stafford, Feb. 4, 1784, fortune soon shed her most benignant beams on him, raising him at once to a canonry of Christ Church, and to a stall at Gloucester."

directly from the jambs, without any capital mouldings—the archway at the end of the south aisle into the Vernon chapel, resting on corbels having the nail-head pattern—the tower archway and the general features of the tower itself—and the ogee-shaped north doorway to the north aisle, since turned into a window.

In the Perpendicular period of the fifteenth century, the roofs were lowered, the walls above the arcades of the nave raised, and square-headed clerestory windows inserted. The church was also considerably altered and debased at later dates. In the seventeenth century, probably at the same time that the Hall was built, a new south porch was erected, and a balustraded parapet added to the tower. The church has been recently undergoing a careful and much needed restoration, which is not yet completed; but we are able to form a good idea of its appearance before this work was begun, from a south-east sketch taken in 1816 by Mr. Rawlins, and from a north-west sketch by Mr. Meynell, taken about the same time. The east window of the chancel was then filled with debased tracery having three rows of transoms across it, and the east windows of the two aisles were of like construction. There were also three square-headed debased windows, *circa* 1600, in the north wall of the north aisle. The lower part of the two-light pointed Decorated west window of the tower had been cut away to make room for a doorway; this doorway has since been abolished, and the window incongruously filled with Perpendicular tracery.

In 1827 the church was enlarged and “beautified,” when the north wall of the north aisle was taken down, and the church extended on that side by the addition of a kind of second aisle or transept. It is almost unnecessary to say that this alteration was effected after the most barbarous fashion. The two round pillars supporting the arches on the north side of the nave were then inserted; they were monoliths, but have been sawn across during the recent alterations. At the time when the Queen Dowager was resident at the Hall, 1840–3, a wide north window, of feeble tracery, was inserted in this part of the church, taken, as we understand, from the cloisters at Windsor.

The recent restoration has included new roofs to the nave, south aisle and chancel, and new clerestory windows—the complete re-seating of the church in oak—the insertion of windows of Perpendicular design in the south aisle—the building of a south porch—the opening of an archway on the north side of the chancel into the Vernon chapel, and the extension of that chapel towards

the east by the insertion of a Tudor arch where the east wall formerly stood—and the construction of a new priest's doorway and two windows of late Perpendicular design (copied from one that was formerly in the north wall) in the south wall of the chancel.

When this south wall was being taken down, several old moulded stones were found in the masonry above the priest's door. One of these is the upper part of a canopied niche of the church of the Decorated date, and another is a piece of moulding, of the like date, with the four-leaved flowers in the hollow. A third is a corbel stone of an angel holding a shield ornamented with the nail-head moulding, which is quite sufficient for us to picture the grace of the original high-pitch roof of the Decorated church, springing immediately from corbels of this description. This stone must have been re-used directly the old roof was taken down in the fifteenth century, for the reverse is cut into Perpendicular mouldings. In the churchyard, where these stones yet remain, there is also a rude corbel head of Norman design, the head of a small Norman light, two pieces of Early English moulding (showing that certain work, including a doorway, was done to the church in the thirteenth century), the head of an elegant foliated cross in relief, and several pieces of alabaster memorial slabs—which all came to light during the recent restoration.

At the west end of the church is a modern font of good workmanship. It succeeded to a basin; but there was formerly an old font in this church, described by Mr. Rawlins, in 1816, as an octagon one with carved foliage round the upper edge, which probably disappeared during the beautifying of 1827. There are the remains of a piscina in the south wall at the east end of the south aisle, and there is also a plain piscina niche in the south wall of the chancel. Under the tower is an old oak chest in which the bread of the Harestaff bequest used to be kept. Two good pieces of Decorated wood carving, which doubtless formed part of the old chancel screen, have been recently affixed to the panels of this chest for preservation; but the central piece of carving, as well as those at the ends of the chest, came from the parish church of Dovebridge, where they had probably served originally for a like purpose. In the Vernon chapel is the parish chest, having on it the initials and date—"T.S. S.L. C.W., 1727." At the east end of the south aisle is the Lord's Prayer in black letter, surrounded by scroll work of chocolate colour. Several

texts round the arches of the nave, and also the Ten Commandments over the tower arch, all of Elizabethan date, were brought to light when the plaster was recently removed, but they could not be preserved. The chancel is floored with tiles of a plain but effective and exceptional pattern, copied from the fragments of one or two of the old tiles that were there found.

The oldest monuments pertaining to this church are the recumbent stone effigies of two females which are now in the churchyard, pending the completion of the restoration. They were reared up against the west wall of the north aisle when Mr. Meynell was here, but they were undoubtedly intended to be recumbent. Both of the figures have their heads resting on diamond shaped pillows, and hold hearts between their hands. Each also has a wimple under the chin, but one has a close-fitting coif, and the other a head-dress or veil with falling lappets. The drapery of the larger effigy is of more flowing description, and folds of it are drawn up under the arms. We believe them both to be about the same date, viz., of the thirteenth century, though the smaller effigy, which has chamfered edges to the stone on which it rests, appears to be the later of the two. There can be little doubt that they are ladies of the Montgomery family.*

The church abounds with monuments of the celebrated and ancient family of Vernon. "Here repose all the ancestors of the family for more than two hundred years, who seem to have been so attached to their own blood, as in no less than four successive generations to have selected a wife out of their own name and family."† Against the north wall of the Vernon chapel is a handsome marble monument to the memory of John Vernon and his wife Mary. The effigy of the husband, in plate armour, with a small ruff round his neck and wearing a pointed beard, lies under an arch, and beneath it, on a projecting altar-tomb, is the effigy of the wife. On the upper part of the monument is the sixteen quartered coat of Vernon impaling the four quartered coat of Littleton:—(1) Vernon, (2) Avenell, (3) Durversal, (4) Camville, (5) Stackpole, (6) Pembrugge, (7) Vernon, with a canton, (8) Pype, (9) Treamton, (10) Hodnet, (11) Spenor,‡ (12) Montgomery, (13)

* There are two roughly done woodcuts of these effigies on p. 231 of Bateman's *Derbyshire Antiquities*.

† *Topographer*, vol. ii., p. 221.

‡ These eleven quarterings and the alliances they prove, have been fully explained in our account of Bakewell church, *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 22.

old Montgomery coat,* (14) Swymerton, (15) Swynnerton within a bordure engrailed, (16) Bond,† impaling (1) Westcote, (2) Littleton, (3) Quatermayne, (4) Bretton.‡ At the east end of the tomb are the four Littleton coats on a lozenge, and at the west end Vernon impaling Littleton. On the face of the monument are the two following inscriptions:—

"Here lyeth the bodye of John Vernon Esquier the sonne of Henry Vernō sone of Sr Joh Vernō knight and of Hellen one of the daughters and co-heires of Sr John Mountgomery by the which Hellen the mannor of Sudburie and dyvers other lordshippes & landes lineallie descended unto the said John Vernon who deceased at Upton in the Countie of Essex the 8th day of July ano dui 1600 from whence his bodie was convayed & here interred and this Monument erected by Mary his wyffe daughter to Sr Edward Littleton of Pillaton hall in the Countie of Staff. knighte."

"Here is interred ye bodie of Mary daughter of Sr Edw. Littleton wife first to Walter Vernon of Houndhill Esq. to whom she bare 5 sonns and 4 daughters. After 7 years wydowhood she married John Vernon of Sudbury Esq. whose lands (formly past away for his redemption being enthrauled for his friends by suerti-ship) were by her prudent endeavours redeemed and brought to his disposing who (havige noe issue himself) appoynted the Lordships of Subury and Aston with their members to her for life remainder to her 3 sonns (then living) and their heires male successively. And when many assurances leases rent-charges annuities and guifts were by him appointed to frends tenants servants and the poore which great adversaries did oppose she (as a vertuous patronesse to them) with great care and travel and at her proper charges maintained their cause against their adversaries and brought the same to good effect to the great benefits of them all. Such was her charitie and vertuous mind she built a mannor house at Sudbury; she contributed largely to the maintaininge of this church; she gave by will xli. to y^e poor of the parish and xx nobles to y^e poore of Marchington,

* Sir John Vernon, fourth son of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon, married Ellen, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Montgomery. The arms usually borne by Montgomery were—*Or*, an eagle displayed, *az.*, number 12 on the quarterings; but there was an older coat borne by Montgomery in the thirteenth century—*Erm.*, on a bordure, *gu.*, twelve horse shoes, *arg.* (Harl. MSS., 6,589, Coll. of Arms MSS., L. 14). The tinctures differ on different rolls. We have no doubt that number 13 of these quarterings is intended for this coat, but not only have the tinctures been wrongly painted, but the horse shoes turned into what appear to be crescents, at sometime when the monument was restored. The Montgomeries subsequently quartered this coat with the spread eagle, and we believe it to be this coat that is intended to be represented on the tower of Cubley, and not that of Cheresey, as we have previously stated—see page 96.

† Henry Vernon, son and heir of Sir John and Ellen, married Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Humphrey Swynnerton, the other daughter being married to Fitzherbert, of Norbury. Through this match came the two Swynnerton coats, as well as Bond—*gu.*, billey, *or*, three lions rampant of the second.

‡ Thomas Littleton, of Frankley, Worcestershire, married, in the reign of Henry IV., Matilda, daughter and heiress of Richard Quatermayne. By her he had an only daughter, Elizabeth. "Which Elizabeth marrying Thomas Westcote Esq. a Gentleman of ancient Extraction in Com. Devon. and the King's Servant in Court, oblig'd him before Marriage to continue the Honorer of her Name, by consenting that her Children inheriting should be called Littleton" (Collins' *Baronetage*, vol. ii., p. 8). The third coat of the quarterings on the monument is now simply—*Gu.*, a fesse, *or*, but we have no doubt that it originally was, *gu.*, a fesse, *az.*, between four hands, *or*, the coat of Quatermayne, and that it has lost part of its bearings, when the monument was repainted. We conclude that the fourth quartering, *arg.*, two talbots passant, *gu.*, came through Quatermayne. Thomas Littleton, the eldest son of Thomas Westcote, was the celebrated Judge, and author of the *Book of Tenures*. His second son, Richard, was of Pillaton Hall, Staffordshire, from whom Sir Edward Littleton, father of the wife of John Vernon, was descended.

and rewards to every servant. And having lived a vertuous matrone 22 years in her later widowhood maintaininge good hospitalitie to the daily releefe of y^e poore she willingly and in godly manner exchanged this life for a better the 17 day of Dec. 1622 in y^e 62 year of her age. To whose memorie her eldest sonne Edward Vernon Esq. caused this monument to be erected."

Walter Vernon, of Houndhill, Staffordshire, mentioned on this monument as the first husband of Mary Littleton, died in 1592, and was buried at Marchington. He was the only son of Thomas Vernon, second son of Humphrey Vernon by Alice Ludlow. Humphrey Vernon was third son of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon, and elder brother of Sir John Vernon, the fourth son, who married Ellen Montgomery. Her second husband, John Vernon, was therefore the second cousin of her first husband.

There are also monuments to Henry Vernon, 1658, son of Sir Edward Vernon, and grandson of Walter Vernon; to Margaret, wife of George Vernon, son of Henry, 1675; to George Vernon, 1702, and his 3rd wife, Catharine, 1710, daughter of Sir Thomas Vernon, of London (to whom also there is a large mural monument, 1709); to their daughter, Anna Catharina, 1744; to their son and heir, Henry Vernon, 1718, and his wife Ann, heiress of Venables, 1714; to his son, George Venables, first Lord Vernon, 1780, and his three wives; to the daughters of the first peer, Catharine Venables, 1775, Louisa Barbara, 1785, Martha Venables, 1808, and Ann Venables, 1837; to his eldest son, George Venables, 2nd Lord Vernon, 1813, and to his second son, Henry Venables, 3rd Lord Vernon, 1829; to George Charles, 4th Lord Vernon, 1833, and his wife, 1837; to George John Warren, 5th Lord Vernon, 1866, and his first wife, Isabella Caroline, 1853; and to the three infant children of Hon. Augustus Henry and Lady Harriet Frances Maria Vernon, 1862-3.

Against the west wall of the addition to the north aisle, is a tablet giving an account of certain bequests made by John Vernon to the poor in 1609. On the opposite wall is a monument to John Harstaffe, reciting the bequests of bread made in his will, dated 29 April, 1641, and proved in 1646.*

There is no old glass now remaining in the windows. William Wyrley, who visited this church in 1596, noticed the following heraldic coats in the glass:—Grendon, Verdon, Montgomery, Montgomery old coat, Furnival, and Twyford.†

* See Charity Commissioners' Reports, vol. xvii., pp. 152-3.

† Harl. MSS., 6,592, f. 85b.

There are five bells in the tower, bearing the following inscriptions:—

I. "George Venables Vernon Baron of Kinderton 1715. Prosperity to all my benefactors. R: H: W: O: C: W:" On the crown of the bell—"H. V. Esq."

II. "Vernon semper viret, MDCCXIIIH."


III. & IV. "T. Mears of London fecit 1825."

V. "God save our Queen 1598," and the bell-mark of Henry Oldfield.

The registers begin with the year 1673.

Sutton-on-the-Hill.

Sutton-on-the-Hill.

YSONS states that the manor of Sutton was given, in the year 1002, by Wulfric to the abbey of Burton, but the words of the bequest are "the little land that Town at Sutton."* At the time of the Domesday Survey, the manor was held by Henry de Ferrers, but one plough-land pertained to the monastery of Burton. It is recorded that the manor then possessed a church and a priest. In the twelfth century Sutton was held under the Ferrers by the family of Boscherville; and the church was given to the priory of Trentham, in Staffordshire, by Ralph de Boscherville between the years 1162 and 1181.† There is no chartulary of Trentham Priory extant, nor can we find any reference to the ordination of a vicarage at Sutton-on-the-Hill in the Lichfield Registers; but we know that it remained a rectory (the advowson only being in the hands of the priory up to 1291), for the Taxation Roll of that year values the rectory (*ecclesia*) at £10 13s. 4d., and no mention is made of a vicarage. But the living must shortly afterwards have been appropriated to Trentham, for a vicar was instituted by the Bishop in 1301, on the nomination of the prior. When the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* was drawn up (27 Henry VIII), the vicarage was valued at £4 16s. 8d. per annum. The annual value of the appropriated rectory was at the same time given as £12 13s. 4d., but of that income the prior of Trentham had to give pensions of 53s. 4d. to the priory of Tutbury, 20s. to the prior of S. John of Jerusalem, and 7d. to the heirs of Lord Mountjoy. The pension to Tutbury doubtless arose as a commutation for the tithes of Osleston and Nether Thurstaston, townships of this parish, which had been given by John, ancestor of the Montgomeries, in the reign of Henry II., to that priory.‡ The rectorial tithes and the advowson of the vicarage remained in the hands of the Crown for some little time after

* Thorpe's *Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici*, p. 546.

† Madox's *Foun. Ang.* No. 4 and 507. (Lysons.)

‡ Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 355.

the dissolution of the monasteries, but they eventually came to the Sleighs, and thence to the Chethams, Cottons, and Buckstons. The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say—"Sutton is a vicaridge really worth twentye pounds per annum."

The following list of vicars is chiefly taken from the Diocesan Registers at Lichfield. The vicar, previous to the dissolution of the monasteries, was always instituted on the presentation of the prior of Trentham:—

- 1301. Adam de Novo Castro.
- 1326. William de Scheprige (Sheepbridge), deacon.
- 1349. Richard de Knenedene.
 - . Hugo de Foston.
 - . Robert le Clerk.
- 1400. Robert de Denston, rector of Donyngton, exchanges benefices with R. le C., vicar of Sutton.
- 1438. William Speke.
 - . John Fletcher.
- 1439. John Chyppyngdale; on the resignation of J. F.
- 1465. Richard Halle; on the death of J. C.
- 1475. Nicholas Hawkins, Premonstratensian Canon; on the death of R. H. (1535.) Robert Carre. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
- 1545. Roger Mayott; patron, the King. On the death of R. C.
- 1567. Henry Clarke;* patron, the Queen.
- 1591. Thomas Hill. Buried 29th Sept., 1594. *Parish Registers*.
- 1594. Robert Waywall.
- 1626. Roger Jackson; patron, Sir Samuel Sleigh. On the resignation of R. W. (1650.) John Saring. *Parliamentary Commission*.
- 1662, July 7th. John Tatam; patron, Sir Samuel Sleigh.
- 1689. John Tatam (son of the last vicar); patron, John Chetham.
- 1733, Dec. 31st. Robert Holden;† patron, Samuel Chetham.
- 1767, Dec. 21st. E. R. Cotton; patron, William Cotton.
- 1795, July 11th. Richard Rowland Ward; patron, the King, through the lunacy of the real patron. On the death of E. R. C.
- 1834, Oct. 21st. German Buckston; patrons, W. C. Foston and John Barber. On the death of R. R. W.
- 1861, Sept. 28th. Rowland German Buckston; patron, Ellen Margaret Buckston, On the death of G. B.
- 1875, Oct. 18th. Asgill Horatio Colvile; patron, R. G. Buckston. On the resignation of R. G. B.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Michael, consists of chancel, nave, north aisle, and tower surmounted by a broached spire at the west end. The body of the church was entirely rebuilt in 1863, and new vestry to the north of the chancel, and a south porch erected in the place of their predecessors. A sketch by Mr. Meynell, circa 1820, shows that the south side of the church was

* "Henry Clarke minister and preacher of the word of God at Sutton was buried the iij day of December, 1591, who was preacher there 24 years, the lyke preacher both in lyfe and doctrine shall never come at Sutton agayne."—*Parish Registers*.

† "Robert Holden, Master of Arts, vicar of this church and rector of Barton Blount, was buried at Barton April the 19, 1762. Thomas Beer, curate."—*Parish Registers*.

then lighted by square-headed debased windows. Mr. Rawlins gives the following as the dimensions of the old church:—nave 44 ft. 5 in. by 23 ft. 11 in., north aisle 43 ft. 2 in. by 8 ft. 10 in., and chancel 21 ft. 5 in. by 15 ft. 5 in. The present walls stand on the old foundations, and there seems to have been little or nothing that the most rigid antiquarian need regret in that which was removed in 1863. The fabric had been thoroughly cleared out of almost every detail of interest many years before that date.

In the south wall of the chancel a stone is built in on which is inscribed—"F. P. J. H. Church Wardens 1698." This stone was over the old porch, and probably records a date when much injury was done to the church. According to the Churchwardens' Accounts at a parish meeting, held July 4th, 1813, it was "agreed that the church steeple shall be taken down and to be covered in with slate," and also that a general restoration should take place, all the seats to be repaired by the owners, and then to be painted by a general levy. Happily, however, the stone steeple or spire was spared, the renovators contenting themselves with taking down and rebuilding a few of the upper courses of the masonry. Between June, 1813, and August, 1815, £344 3s. 4d. was spent on "repairs," inclusive of a new Communion Table, pulpit and desk, and the coiling of the church with flat whitewashed roofs. On the 19th of June, 1841, the spire was struck by lightning so severely that it had to be completely taken down and rebuilt at a cost of £84. The height from the foundation to the vane is ninety feet.

The four pointed arches between the nave and aisle, supported by octagon pillars and responds, pertain to the old building, and are of the Decorated period of the fourteenth century. In the foundations of the north aisle, thirteen silver coins of the reign of Henry III. were found in 1863. The two two-light pointed windows and the priest's door on the south side of the chancel are also of the fourteenth century. Projecting from the east wall of the chancel on the south side of the altar, is a corbel stone of alabaster, which was in the same position (but whitewashed!) before the recent restoration. The alabaster of which the present reredos, pulpit, and desk are constructed, formed part of the old flooring of the chancel.

In the chancel are numerous memorials of the ancient family of Sleigh. Gervase Sleigh purchased the manor of Ashe in this parish, together with the advowson of the vicarage, in the year 1603. He died in 1626, and was buried at S. Werburgh's, Derby, where his monument is still extant. By his wife Elizabeth,

daughter of John Cholmondeley, he had three sons, Samuel, Gervase (rector of Radbourn), and Hugh. Samuel married Judith, second daughter of Edward Boys, of Betshanger. She died in 1634, and her husband erected a costly marble monument to her memory against the north wall of the chancel of this church. At the top is a quartered coat—1st and 4th, *gu.*, a chevron between three owls, *or*, (Sleigh); 2nd, *gu.*, three cross-crosslets fitchée, *or*, a chief of the second (Arderne); 3rd, *or*, a fesse between three crosses patée fitchée, *sab.* (Ryley)—with the motto *Medio tutissimus*. There is also a coat of eight quarterings pertaining to Sleigh,* and another of nine quarterings to Boys,† as well as the impaled coat of Sleigh and Boys (*or*, a griffin rampant, *sab.*, in a bordure, *gu.*) The following is the inscription describing the virtues of Judith Sleigh, the space left for the epitaph on her husband not having been filled up:—‡

“Trophæum hoc triste mortis quid velit, rogas viator cuive sacrum, cujus hoc solum recondat ossa paucis accipe. Hic sita est Juditha, oriunda prisco stemmate Boisorum: Ingens sexus sui decus, gravis, pudica, fida particeps tori, suavis moribus, mitissimi ingeni, amabili forma, mente & pientissima. Inventæ in flore acerbo rapta funera obit diem (heu) proliq. cessit duplici. Quiescit hic quantum illius potuit mōri. Ast anima pura cœli scandit verticem mori nescias superna fulgens gloria, Quiescite O exuviæ sacræ! vos deus reuniet nec vilescere semper sinet. Secundum Christi redemptoris adventum, corpore in medio sacrario deposito, expectat Juditha Sleigh, filia Edvardi Boys de Beteshanger in Cō Cant: armig: natu secunda; uxor Samuelis Sleigh de Ash armig: castissima. Cui peperit Gervasium primogenitum secundum Edvardum. Postquam antem cum illo sex pene annos ab inito conjugio pie & feliciter vixisset placide in Domino obdormiavit 16^o Septemb^r An^o Salutis 1634.”

With the same monument are now incorporated the inscriptions, which formerly formed part of a separate memorial, to Gervase second son of Gervase Sleigh, and to his wife Eliza, sixth child of Edward Boys, of Betshanger, who died in childbirth 1636.

“Gervasius conjux Elizæ redditus gaudiis suæ vita simillimæ pia morbo absi millimo, fuit, ne nescias justus, misericorsque, pius et prudens simul, et liberalis sobrius, rei sacræ curator, et domesticæ rei idem et hæc (mirare lector!) eminenter omnia fruire supernis anima sancta gaudiis. Quiescite exuviæ sacræ! vos veniet Gervasii salvator integri Deus. Boijsorum e stirpe, en Germen alterum immiti

* Sleigh, quartering Arderne, Ryley, and Sutton, and impaling (quarterly) Darcy, Reddish, Dethick, and Longford. Gervase Sleigh (father of Sir Samuel and Gervase) was son of Hugh Sleigh, by Ellen, daughter and co-heiress of John Ryley. Hugh was the son of Richard Sleigh, by Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Michael Arderne. Through these two alliances Sir Samuel became entitled to the above-mentioned eight quarterings.

† These nine quarterings are, Boys, Phalop, Ringley, Fitzwarine, Barry, Searle, Ridley, Wale, and Boys.

‡ It is proposed to fill up this space with the following epitaph:—

“M. S.

“Sam. Sleigh, de Ashe et Etwall, Eq. aur. cujus ossa sub alt. huj. ecclesiæ jacent, Hartingtoni in comitatu Derbiensi ex antiqua prosapia nati. Qui temporibus turbidis probe, benigne, juste versatus, munere Vicecomitis bis functus est. Primis nuptis duxit Juditham Boys. Alteris Margaretam D'Arey. Tertiis, Elizabetham Harpur. Ob. 14^o April A^o Dⁱ 1679, æt 76.”

mortis excisum manu, hic jacet Eliza, sextam quam mater prolem ordine tulit, sed pietate et vitæ innocentia fide morumque suavitate amabili, secundam nulli, agens annum, ah! ævi brevis, vicesimum quintum, et semel, puerpera, Heu! mæsto conjugii, gnato que parvulo quatusque parvulus, solatium unicum orbi patris, mensem ah! obit post tertium abrepta, Jesu flagrans perfrui sui anhela migravit superna ac gaudia. Eheu! longum valete chara pignora vobis redemptor olim me reddet Deus. Mœrens posuit G. S."

"In memoriam Gervasii Sleigh de Radborne gen: Filii natu secundi Gervasii Sleigh de Ash armig: qui obiit Julii 23, Aº Dni 1641. Ætatis suæ 34.

On the floor of the chancel are alabaster slabs with brief inscriptions to the memory of Sir Samuel Sleigh, of Etwall, 1679; and Gervase Sleigh, his eldest son, 1649; to Edward Sleigh, second son of his second marriage, 1670; to Judith Sleigh, first wife of Sir Samuel, 1634; to Margaret Sleigh, daughter of Sir Robert Darcy, and second wife of Sir Samuel, 1647; and to Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Harpur (rector of Morley), and third wife of Sir Samuel, 1738, aged 82.* The two sons of his first marriage dying in his lifetime, as well as all the issue of the second marriage, except one daughter; the estates of Sir Samuel Sleigh came to his two daughters—Margaret, by his second wife, and Mary, the posthumous child of his third wife, who were respectively married to James Chetham, and Rowland Cotton. James Chetham inherited Ashe, with the advowson of the vicarage of Sutton, and from him it passed to his son Samuel; but on Samuel's death without issue, this property reverted to the Cottons. On the death of William Cotton in 1819, it passed to the Rev. Richard Rowland Ward, the son of the eldest of the four sisters of the said William Cotton, who held this vicarage in conjunction with that of S. Peter's, Derby. His daughter and heiress, Ellen Margaret, became the wife of the Rev. German Buckston, of the ancient family of Buckston, of Bradbourn.

When William Wyrley visited this church in 1596, he noted therein the arms of England, Longford, Bakepuze, the two coats of Montgomery of Cubley, and an imperfect quartered coat. He also states—"In this Church is a fayre Ancient moniment of Bakebus, vid. g. 3 horsoes in chiff or and 2 barres Ar. wrought in glasse with a syde vestment after the old manner of H. the 3 his tyme, this was sometyme the inheritance of that ancyent famylie."† The manor of Sutton proper was never held by Bakepuze; but Nether Thurstaston, in this parish, was for some time in their hands.‡

* "1738. Dame Elizabeth Relict of Sir Samuel Sleigh of Etwall Knt. was buried April yº 17th. It is remarkable that yº first wife of yº s^d Sir Samuel Sleigh was buried 103 years ago and upwards."

† Harl. MSS., 6,592, f. 77b.

‡ See *supra* p. 7.

Bassano's Church Notes, taken about 1710, mention the Longford coat as being in the south window of the chancel. "In y^e church hangs up a pennon for one of y^e family of Merrys, in it Erm : 3 Lyons R. gu. and crowned or, a canton gules." He also mentions several tombs pertaining to the Rowes, of Windley-hill, in this parish—Robert Rowe, 1640 ; John Rowe, 1640 ; and Margaret, wife of Robert Owen, and daughter and co-heir of John Rowe, 1668.

There are three bells in the tower, thus inscribed :—

I. "Ave Maria gratia plena. J. Taylor & Co. A.D. MDCCCLXIII."

II. "All men that heare my mournful sound
Repent before you lye in ground, 1602."

III. "Sanctus Mikael Amen."

The registers begin with the year 1567. There are no entries for the five years from 1618 to 1623, and there is also a blank between the years 1644 and 1647. The following extracts possess some interest :—

1575. Richard Chreswell of Ashe died excommunicate the 6th of July about 10 of the clocke in the night and was buried the 9 of the same month lyke an Infidell without any christian Ceremonie, only throughe great presumption of certayne y^t favoured his error he was buried within the churchyard, the weh presumption although it was colored with manifest forgerie and by corporall othe mightelie defended, yet god who sitteth on heaven and behouldeth all things with the eyes of his divine and perfect knowledge, behoulding all the wayes of men and lookinge into the secrett thoughts of their harte doth see and heare their wicked imaginacons and counsels and their false reports and slanders tendinge to the dyshonor of his holy name and word and contempt of his ministers which things he will surely recompence in the lake that burned with fyre and brimstone except in tyme they repent, the same God grant all christians his grace to avoyd their wicked example in falsely withstandinge his truth, and to give their obedience to his holy will declared unto us in his holy worde, Amen. Amen.
1593. Alice Cather a poore woman of Osliston choked, or as some supposed beinge drunke fell downe flatt upon her face and so stopped her breath and was buried the 2 of Sept A caveat for all drinkers, gluttons, and beastly belliegods, to beware of god's severe judgement agaynst them.
1740. George Ashmore y^e younger (Quis pro nominis fectitii excursione suspensus fuit) was buried Aug^t the 30th.

There is also a book of *Churchwardens' Accounts* from 1731 to 1839. On July 1st, 1754, it was agreed at a vestry meeting that—

"Samuel Lygoe shall have Five shillings a year for the Whiping of the Dogs out of the Church on all Sundays and other Days upon which their is Divine Service also he is to Prevent any one Sleeping in the Church by wakeing them with a White Wand."

From the same book, under date November 8th, 1764, we find that Thomas Harpur, of Etwall, was instructed by Mr. Cotton, to order only four bottles of wine for each celebration of the Sacrament, and to dispose of the wooden bottles and provide ones of glass.

Grusleg.

Trusley.



HERE is no mention of a church at Trusley when the Domesday Survey was compiled. At that time (1086) the manor was held by one Hugh, under Henry de Ferrers. In the reign of Henry II., Hugh le Arbalester gave two-thirds of the tithes of his demesne of Littlehill, in the parish of Trusley, together with two oxgangs of land, to the priory of Tutbury.* Robert de Beausay (or Beusey) held the manor proper of Trusley in the first half of the twelfth century, and gave forty acres of land there to the abbey of Croxden, in Staffordshire.† About the same time, and probably by the same donor (though we cannot tell the precise date, etc., in the absence of a chartulary of Trentham), the advowson of the church of Trusley was conferred on Trentham priory. Early in the same century, probably in the reign of Henry I., the little manor or grange of Thursmanleigh (now Nunsfield), in this parish, was given to the priory of King's Mead, Derby—a small nunnery of the Benedictine Order.

These four bequests to four different religious houses within the boundaries of a single parish of limited area, gave rise to numerous disputes and much litigation. In the year 1208 an agreement was sanctioned by Geoffrey de Muschamp, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, between the nuns of Derby of the one part, and the priory of Trentham and Geoffrey de Branton, rector of Trusley, of the other part. It was therein determined that the tithes of all the fields hitherto cultivated in the territory of Thursmanleigh pertained to the nunnery, and that the tithes of assart, or cleared forest land, belonged to the rectory; but that if in the future any

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 355; and Tutbury Chartulary,

† *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 914.

part of the woods of Thursmanleigh should be brought into cultivation, the tithes should belong to the nunnery.* About a century later, viz., in 1318, the priory of King's Mead effected an advantageous exchange of some of the lands that they possessed at Trusley, with the abbey of Croxden, for certain lands at Langley, and thus put an end to disputes between those two establishments.† But the priory retained much property here, for in the reign of Henry VIII. the annual value of a messuage and lands at Thursmauleigh, pertaining to the priory of King's Mead, was estimated at £4 6s. 8d., in addition to a field called "Nonnesfeld," at 4s.‡ Certain lands at Trusley, now called Grangefeld, also remained in the hands of the abbey till its dissolution.

In 1261 a dispute that had long been waging between the priory of Tutbury, and the priory of Trentham, and Leo, the rector of Trusley, with respect to two parts of the tithes of Littlehill, was finally settled by an acknowledgment on the part of the rector that these tithes were due to Tutbury, and by the consent of that priory to forego their collection on the annual rendering to them at Sutton, within five days of the feast of the Purification, of three quarters of wheat, two bushels of peas, two bushels of beans, and nine small quarters of oats, all well threshed and winnowed. If the rector of Trusley neglected to pay this pension to Tutbury, he was to be liable to excommunication, and the parish to an interdict, and, after a third warning, to the sequestration of the whole fruits of the living.§

The Taxation Roll of 1291 gives the annual value of the church of Trusley at £5 6s. 8d.; but in addition to this the prior of Trentham drew £2 from its fruits. It was estimated at the same sum in 1535, but it was said to be "reallye worth forty pounds" by the Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650.

The advowson of the rectory, and the pension of £2 drawn therefrom, remained uninterruptedly with the priory of Trentham till 1407, when the consent of Bishop Burghill was obtained to the appropriation of the benefice to that monastery, and the ordination of a vicarage.|| But for some reason a difficulty arose, perhaps in getting the sanction of the State to this arrangement,

* Tutbury Chartulary, Add. MSS., 6,674, f. 371.

† Patent Rolls, 12 Edw. II., M. 12; Add. MSS., 6,674, ff. 369, 385, 383.

‡ Simpson's *Derby*, p. 300.

§ Add. MSS., 6,674, ff. 113, 114.

|| Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. vii., f. 191.

the ordination of a vicarage was not accomplished, the living remained vacant for some time, and the Bishop eventually (in 1450) collated a rector to Trusley through lapse of time. Upon this, further disputes arose between the priory and the Bishop; but the Bishop again collated to the two next vacancies by virtue of a papal bull.* But on the institution of Edmund Bateman to the rectory, in 1507, we find that Sir Henry Vernon was the patron. We do not know how this transference of the patronage into lay hands was effected, nor what compensation was made to the priory, but it has ever since remained in the hands of the lord of the manor.

Ralph de Beausey held the manor of Trusley, in the reign of Henry III., of the Ferrers, paying to them an annual acknowledgment of two marks.† From him it was purchased by Oliver Odingsells. His greatgrandson, Thomas Odingsells, left two daughters and co-heiresses—Elizabeth, who became the wife of Thomas Coke (son of Hugh Coke, of Marchington, by Agnes, daughter and heiress of Robert Owen), and Alice, whose marriage is somewhat uncertain. The manor of Trusley was held by them in moieties, and the share of Alice eventually came (probably by purchase) to the Vernons. Richard Coke, the fifth in direct descent from Thomas Coke, who married Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Sacheverell, of Kirkby, and died in 1580, purchased the other moiety of Trusley of the executors of Sir George Vernon, and thus became sole lord of the manor.‡ One of the co-heiresses of William Coke, of Trusley, who died in 1718, Catharine Cassandra Isabella, brought the manor and advowson of Trusley to Edward Wilmot, of Spondon, but they are now again held by the other branch of the Coke family.

The following list of the rectors of Trusley is chiefly compiled from the Diocesan Registers and the returns of the Augmentation Office:—

(1208.) Geoffrey de Branton.

(1261.) Leo.

1308. Thomas de Pontesbury, acolyte.

1314. William de Pontesbury, acolyte. On the resignation of T. de P.

1324. William Assch.

. John Oyt.

1351. John, son of William Bacon.

* Ibid, vol. x., f. 22; vol. xi., ff. 29, 31, 32.

† Testa de Nevill, f. 39.

‡ Briggs' *Melbourn*, p. 161-3.

1353. **Roger de Penworth.** On the resignation of J. B.
 1360. **Ralph de Haydon.** He held this rectory together with that of Cole Ashby, Lincoln, and was deprived of Trusley in the following year for non-residence.
 1364. **Robert Schethull (Shottle).**
 1365. **Roger de Mogynton.** On the resignation of R. S.
 1401. **Robert del Bygyng.** On the death of R. de M.
 1450. **Peter Berdesley,** deacon; collated by the Bishop through lapse of time. Four years later Peter Berdesley resigned the rectory to the Bishop.
 1456. **Thomas Heywood;** collated by the Bishop, by virtue of a Papal bull, on the 28th of May; but he resigned the rectory on the 18th of June of the same year.
 **Thomas Staynton;** collated by the Bishop.
 Nicholas Brewode.
 1507. **Edmund Bateman;** patron, Sir Henry Vernon. On the death of N. B.
 John Shyrelyff.
 1543. **Thomas Gosnell;** patron, George Vernon. On the death of J. S.
 1553. **William Symes;** patron, George Vernon.
 Robert Waywall.
 1629, May 1st. **Ralph Watson;** patron, Sir Francis Coke. On the death of R. W. He was buried on the 20th of April, 1652.—*Parish Registers.*
 1662, Feb. 20th. **Thomas Folkingham;** patron, Richard Coke.
 1682, Sept. 25th. **Thomas Coke;** patron, Robert Coke.
 1713, **Robert Seldon.** On the death of T. C.
 1714, June 8th. **George Gretton;** patron, William Coke. On the resignation of R. S.
 1738. **Samuel Davison;** patron, Edward Wilmot and his wife.
 1770, Aug. 22nd. **John Freeman;** patron, Rev. Richard Wilmot. On the death of S. D.
 1786, Sept. 25th. **Edward Sacheverell Pole;** patron, Erasmus Darwin, junr. On the death of J. F.
 1796, Sept. 5th. **Francis Wilmot;** Elizabeth Wilmot, widow.
 1818, Sept. 4th. **Charles Evelyn Green;** patrons, John Coke and Susannah, his wife. On the death of F. W.
 1858, Jan. 16th. **Griffith Boynton;** patron, Edward Thomas Coke. On the death of C. E. G.
 1859, Oct. 6th. **William Chandos Pole;** patron, E. T. Coke. On the resignation of G. B.
 1866. **John Copestake;** patron, E. T. Coke. On the resignation of W. C. P.

The church of Trusley, which is dedicated to All Saints, was taken down and completely rebuilt in 1713. The parish register of that year contains the following entry:—

The aforesaid sixth of August was ye opening of y^e new church, when we had both vocall and instrumentall musick the service read as at Cathedrals an Anthem very well performed Mr. Coke being one of ye performers. A Sermon preached by the rector. Sevrall of y^e gentry and clergy auditors of y^e whole performance.

We have not been able to learn anything concerning the old fabric. The present church is a dismal affair of brick, with stone facings, of the pagan style that prevailed in Anne's reign. The south doorway is said, by local tradition, to have been removed from the old Hall of the Cokes of Trusley, which was then undergoing

repairs. But we are scarcely inclined to credit this, as the doorway is very little, if at all, older in style than the date of the rebuilding of the church. The area of the nave is 37 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft. 10 in., and of the chancel 16 ft. 4 in. by 13 ft. 1 in.

On the floor, within the Communion rails, is a slab to Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley, who died Aug. 16th, 1639, aged 78, and to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of George Curson, of Croxall, by whom he had three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne. His second wife was the relict of Thomas Legh. Sir Francis Coke's first wife was Frances, daughter of Denzil Hollis. On the stone are the six quarterings of Coke impaling Curzon. These quarterings are now somewhat indistinct, but enough remains to enable us to trace—1st and 6th, Coke (*gu*, three crescents and a canton, *or*); 2nd, Owen (*per chevron*, *or* and *az.*, two roses in chief, *gu.*?); 3rd, Odingsells (*arg.*, a fesse, two mullets in chief, *gu.*); 4th, Sacheverell (*arg.*, on a saltier, *az.*, five water-bougets, of the field); 5th, Kirkby (*az.*, a fesse between two chevrons engrailed, *erm.*)*

There is also an alabaster slab in the chancel having the incised effigy of a lady wearing a ruff, to the memory of Bridget Curzon, sister of the second wife of Sir Francis Coke, who died at Trusley in 1628. Also a slab to Robert, eldest son of William and Catharine Coke, who died Dec. 12th, 1699. On the walls of the chancel are memorials to William Coke and Catharine his wife (daughter of Paul Ballidon), who died in 1718, and 1719; to their daughter and co-heiress, Catharine Cassandra Isabella, who married Edward Wilmot, and died 1751; to Edward Wilmot, who died 1748; to Francis Wilmot (only son of Francis Ballidon Wilmot, and grandson of Edward Wilmot), rector of Trusley and Pinxton, 1818; to Susannah, relict of John Coke, of Debdale, only daughter of Francis Ballidon Wilmot, and grand-daughter of the above-mentioned Cassandra, 1848; to her husband, John Coke, 1841; and to John Coke, their only child, 1828.

There is a painted board over the chancel arch to the memory of Rev. John Freeman, who died Jan. 27th, 1786. Against the south wall of the nave are seven hatchments of the Coke arms, and a monument to Rev. Samuel Davison, rector of Trusley and

* The right of Coke to these quarterings has been already explained in the few lines relating to the manor preceding the list of rectors, with the exception of Kirkby, which came to them through Sacheverell. William Sacheverell, of Snitterton, great grandfather of the heiress Mary, married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Kirkby.

Dalbury upwards of 30 years; he married Elizabeth, third daughter of Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, and died May 6th, 1770.

In the chancel hangs one of those interesting relics of an expired custom—a funeral garland of white paper.* Mr. Meynell mentions (*circa* 1820) that the church Bible then in use bore the date 1634, was bound in wooden covers with brass ornaments, and had cost £2.

In the turret on the west gable is a single bell, which is undoubtedly of pre-Reformation date, and probably pertains to the fifteenth century. It bears the angelic Salutation:—"Aē Gracia Plena Dominus Tecum." The inscription is in Old English letters with Lombardic capitals, and each capital is surmounted by a crown.

The registers begin with the 12th of September, 1538.

* For particulars relative to this picturesque custom, and of its relics that still remain in the county, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 441; vol. ii., pp. 51, 52, 522.

The
Hundred of Repton
and Gresley.

The Priory and
Church of Calke.

Calke.



PRIORY of canons regular of S. Augustine, dedicated to S. Giles, was founded at Calke soon after the conquest.*

Neither the name of the founder nor the date of the foundation are known with precision; but the earliest charter relating thereto that we have been able to find, cannot be later than the beginning of the reign of Henry I., or the end of that of William Rufus. Gregory de Diva, *circa* 1100, gave to God and to the church of S. Giles, of Calke, and to the religious men there serving God, the church of S. Anne, of Sutton-on-Soar, on condition that they should find one canon who was a priest, or one secular priest, and one clerk, to celebrate daily in the said church. This grant was confirmed by his son, Leodegurius de Diva, in the reign of Henry II., one of the witnesses to the charter being "*Willielmo Testard tunc Archidiacon.*" The church of Sutton-on-Soar was yet again confirmed to the said canons in the year 1191, by William de Martegni. Another charter, of the second year of Henry I. or thereabouts, of one William Patricius, grants to the priory of Calke an annual rent of six shillings from the mill at Sutton.†

Robert de Ferrers, *circa* 1150, confirmed to the canons of Calke a carucate of land and a chapel at Leca,‡ which had been granted to them by one Harald, for the benefit of the soul of his brother

* It is said by Glover to have been originally founded by the Earl of Mercia, who died in 1059, but we have not been able to ascertain any good basis for this statement. And if any religious establishment was then founded, it would not have been of canons regular, as all the monastic institutions of this country were at that time of a secular character.

† These four charters are given in Harl. MSS., 2,044, ff. 82-3. They have not been quoted from or consulted in the hitherto published accounts of Calke. The first of these charters will be found in the Appendix, No. XII. Sutton-on-Soar, now called Sutton-Bonnington, is in Nottinghamshire, on the confines of Leicestershire.

‡ Probably East or West Leake, adjacent parishes to Sutton-Bonnington. The rector of Leake subsequently paid a pension of £2 to Repton priory, most likely as a commutation in connection with this grant.

Reinald, a late canon of their house. Agnes, the daughter of Richard Fitz-Nigel, of Malpas, was another early benefactor, granting them thirty-two acres of land at Kegworth.*

Maud, the widow of Ranulph, fourth Earl of Chester, is usually described as the founder of Calke. But this is an error, for the charter generally spoken of as the foundation charter of Calke is, in reality, the foundation charter of the priory at Repton. By this deed, during the episcopate of Walter Durdent, Bishop of Coventry 1149-1161, Maud, with the consent of her son Hugh, endowed the canons of Calke with the advowson of the church of S. Wiston, at Repton, and with the working of the quarry on that manor; but only on condition that Calke should be made a cell dependent on Repton priory, so soon as a fit opportunity should arise. Her son Hugh, fifth Earl of Chester, confirmed to the priory of Calke the grants made by his father of certain woods and lands and a mill at Repton, and of four oxgangs of land at Tickenhall; two oxgangs at Tickenhall and the chapel of Smisby, the gift of Nicholas the priest; and also lands at Tamworth, the gift of Geva Ridell.† By an undated charter, probably of the reign of Henry II., Henry de Hertishorn, son of the Lady Agnes de Hertishorn, gave three acres of his arable land at Hartshorn to the canons of Calke.‡

It was during this reign that Calke, in accordance with the directions of Maud, became incorporated with the priory that she founded at Repton. Repton priory was founded in 1172, and from that date down to its dissolution it would appear that the canons resident at Calke were only such as were appointed to that place by the prior of Repton, and were liable to be transferred or recalled at his orders.

We are not sure how far the chronicle of Thomas de Musca, canon of Dale (to which we shall refer when treating of Dale Abbey), can be historically accepted; but, if it is correct, Serlo de Grendon, about the period that Calke became the mother of Repton, called together the canons of Calke and gave to them Depedale, the future site of Dale Abbey, where some of their number established a priory, until, becoming more attached to the forest than the church, the king ordered their removal from

* The two charters relating to these bequests are given in the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, vol. vii., p. 415, and were then in the possession of Mr. Halliwell.

† Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. iii., p. 97. Geva was the only daughter of Hugh Lupus (whom we conjecture to have been the first founder of the Austin Canons at Calke), first Earl of Chester. She became the wife of Geoffrey Ridell, justice of England under Henry I.

‡ *Topographer*, vol. ii., p. 285.

that glen to secure the more effectual preservation of the royal deer.*

For a century or more after the subjection of the older priory to its daughter at Repton, the dignity of the parent establishment was usually consulted in the drafting of deeds and charters, which for the most part ran in the names of the "Prior and Canons of Holy Trinity of Repton and the Canons of S. Giles of Calke;"† but even this acknowledgment afterwards fell into abeyance.

On the dissolution of the monasteries, Thomas Thacker, of Heage, a steward of Thomas, Lord Cromwell, applied to him for the grant of the "Sell or Ferme commonly called Calk;"‡ but he was eventually rewarded with a far larger share of the spoils, inasmuch as the priory of Repton itself was put into his hands to hold for the king. The site of the priory of Calke remained with the Crown till 1547, when it was granted by Edward VI. to John, Earl of Warwick.§ Thirty years later it was the property and seat of Roger Wendesley. In 1582, the Calke estate was sold by Richard Wendesley to Robert Bainbrigge; and in 1621 Mr. Bainbrigge conveyed it to Henry Harpur, who was made a baronet in 1626.|| The present large house, the seat of Sir John Harpur, was built on the site of the old priory by Sir John Harpur, the fourth baronet, at the beginning of last century. Some parts of the inner walls of the mansion are upwards of six feet thick, and in one place no less than nine feet. There can be no doubt that certain portions of the masonry of the old priory are incorporated with the present building, but there are no visible proofs, either external or internal, to indicate the fact, beyond the massiveness of the masonry.

By an unfortunate misnomer, this house was called, apparently at the time of its erection by Sir John Harpur, "Calke Abbey," a title which still clings to it, but to which it has no claim. In the time of Sir Henry Crewe, who died in 1819, two stone coffins were discovered close to the house, on the north side, where some outbuildings now stand. They were removed to the churchyard and there buried. We are told that "there were some emblems or inscriptions indicating that they had contained Talbots—one at least an Earl." Henry, one of the

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii., pp. 628-9.

† *E.g.* Rot. Chart. 36 Henry III., m. 2.

‡ Bigsby's *Repton*, p. 95.

§ It was granted to him on a lease of 49 years for a peppercorn rent, and after that for 40 years longer at £6 13s. 4d. per annum. Harl. MSS., 4,316, f. 222.

|| Lysons' *Derbyshire*, p. 70.

sons of George, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, by Anne, daughter of William, Lord Hastings, was buried at Calke priory about the end of the fifteenth century;* but no Earl of Shrewsbury was there interred, as the burial place of each is known.

The parish church of Calke was appropriated to the canons of the priory at an early date. John, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1297, confirmed to the priory of Repton the church of Repton and its chapels, the church of Croxall and its chapels, and the church of Calke; thus proving that it was a definite and separate ecclesiastical parish, a fact which has been sometimes disputed.† After the dissolution of the monasteries the impropriate rectory passed to the respective owners of the priory estate. The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say:—"Calke is a peculiar S^r John Harper of the same Baronett is impropiator and procures the cure supplied. Mr. Crossely officiates, is a man disaffected and scandalous and reputed to be sequestered in the countye of Leycester. It lyes neare unto Ticknall and may conveniently be united to Tycknall and the chapell at Calke disused."

The seal of the peculiar of Calke, now in the possession of Sir John Crewe, is of a diamond shape, with the side-view of a man with folded hands in an university gown, and bearing the marginal legend—*Sigillum officii peculiaris jurisdictionis de Calke*. It apparently pertains to the beginning of the seventeenth century. There is a representation of this seal in the lower part of the stained east window recently inserted in the church. It was no doubt intended to be used for probates of wills and other matters in which a peculiar was exempt from the Ordinary or Bishop's Courts.

The church is said to be dedicated to S. Giles, but we are doubtful if this is correct. The priory church, attached to the priory buildings (as is proved by the finding of the stone coffins on that site), was thus dedicated; yet it is not at all likely that the same dedication would obtain for the parochial church, appropriated to the priory, but standing some little distance on the high ground to the north of the conventual buildings. The old church was completely modernized in 1826 by Sir George Crewe, the walls of the former building being recased throughout with new stone. With the extraordinary taste of that time, the mullions and tracery of the windows are all of cast iron. There is a small embattled tower at the west end, beneath which is the only entry to the church. There was only a

* *Topographer*, vol. i., p. 573.

† *Ibid*, vol. ii., p. 267.

small square bell-turret on the west gable of the previous building; the present tower is of brick, merely faced with stone. From a north-east drawing and account of this church, taken by Mr. Rawlins about 1816, we learn that it formerly had a porch on the north side (the side nearest to the priory), with a round-headed Norman doorway beneath it. The two windows in the north wall were plain square-headed ones of a debased character. Its area was 47 ft. 1 in. by 22 ft. 9 in. The building was a simple parallelogram with a single high-pitched roof, but the chancel was divided from the nave by a wooden screen of rude open work, having two gates in the middle, and over each the crest of Harpur. On the south side of the altar Mr. Rawlins noticed a singular decoration, not contemplated by any "Ornaments Rubric," viz.—"a portrait painted in oil, in an old embossed frame and hung upon the wall, of Sir John Harpur, the 2nd Baronet, who died in 1669, aged 53 years." It is stated in Lysons' MS. Church Notes, that on the back of the screen were "the articles of the Church engrossed in large text hand on eight skins of parchment."

When the church was rebuilt in 1826, the old font was ejected into the churchyard, and an alabaster basin substituted; but the better taste of the present generation has happily replaced it. It is a good specimen of an Early English font of the thirteenth century, and consists of a large bowl supported on four clustered columns. The height is 44 inches, and the diameter at the top 27 inches. It is of the same style and somewhat the same proportions as the Melbourn font. Against the north wall of the chancel is a marble monument with the bust of Sir John Harpur, fourth baronet, who died June 24th, 1741, and of his wife Catherine, youngest daughter of Thomas, Lord Crewe, who survived him three years and six months.

In the tower is an interesting bell, the date of which we believe to be of the fourteenth century. Round the haunch is the letter S, in Lombardic capitals, repeated three times, alternating with three crosses.†

Against the exterior east wall of the church are slabs to the memory of Rev. Thomas Bate, chaplain to Sir John Harpur, and rector of Swarkeston, who died Nov. 6th, 1727; and to Rev.

* Add. MSS., 9,463, f. 11.

† One of these crosses is a plain cross patée in high relief; the other two crosses have sprigs of foliage between the limbs. The latter resemble a stamp used by Thomas Newcombe, bell-founder of Leicester, in the first half of the sixteenth century, but doubtless inherited from one of his predecessors.—See *North's Bells of Leicestershire*, p. 41.

William Smith, curate, 1754. Near by, in the churchyard, is the raised tomb of the Rev. Mr. Harpur, A.M., rector of Stanton, chaplain to Sir John and Sir Henry Harpur, "an orthodox priest, a good Christian orator, and a faithful dispenser of divine truths," who died July 7th, 1744.

The earliest register book begins in 1699. The following curates of Calke are therein mentioned:—John Harpur, 1727-37; William Smith, 1744-54; Walter Fletcher, 1754-8; and Nicholas Brereton, 1759. The extract from the *London Gazette*, April 11th, 1800, granting the royal license to Sir Henry Harpur to assume the name and arms of Crewe, is copied "by me James Eyton Curate."

The Chapelry of Chilcote.



THE chapelry of Chilcote, though situated within the county of Derby, is annexed to the rectory of Clifton Camville, in Staffordshire. It has no independent ecclesiastical history. The building seems to have been disused for some little time after the Reformation, for it is described in the reign of Elizabeth as—*decusat' sive ruinis pateas*.^{*} The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say:—"Chilcoate is a chappell an appertenance to Clifton in the county of Stafford really worth thirty pounds per annum and is two myles distant from Clifton and maye conveniently be united to Stretton being neare adjoyning."

The chapel, which is dedicated to S. Matthew, was rebuilt in 1842 after a most miserable fashion. The walls are of brick, from which the thin coating of stucco is now peeling off in flakes, and the angles are ornamented with wooden pinnacles. It consists of a nave, 35 ft. 11 in. by 18 ft., and a chancel 16 ft. 7 in. by 10 ft. 3 in. On the west gable is a small bell-turret; the bell within it has no inscription or founder's mark. Many of the timbers of the old roof were re-used, and on the bosses of the tie-beams may be noticed the letter M, a chained dragon, and a wolf. In a niche in the south wall is the upper part of the old lead-lined octagon font, 27 in. in diameter. It is of fourteenth century date. The east window is a two-light pointed one from the old chapel of the same century as the font, and the two-light west window is also an old one, though of a century later. The other windows are modern, and worthy of the brick and stucco of the walls in which they are inserted.

^{*} Particulars of Leases, Eliz. and James I., Roll 13, f. 16, P.R.O. "The farm of the free chapel of Chilcote" was then let for 12d. per annum.

In Mr. Rawlins' MSS. is a sketch of the chapel as it appeared two years after its restoration, as well as a north-east view taken shortly before the alterations. From the latter it seems that there was a round-headed Norman doorway in the north wall of the nave, and that the gable above the Decorated east window of the chancel (the same that is now in that position) was filled in with timber work. Immediately to the west of the chapel are some slight remains of the masonry of the old Hall of Chilcote, which has been taken down about a century. It had been for many years the seat of the Milwards, and afterwards of the Clarkes. An account of Clifton-Camville, written in 1790, says:—"Chilcote is a valuable and well circumstanced estate. A very large old mansion, on a spot which had been surrounded by every comfort of affluence, was pulled down a few years ago for the materials. As to the diminutive chapel and the chapel-yard, they have not so much as a gravestone, the inhabitants never burying there, but at the mother church."*

* *Topographer*, vol. ii., p. 15.

Crofall.

Qatton.

Croxall.

RICHARD de Curzon, son of Giraline de Curzon who came to England with the Conqueror, held four knights' fees in this county, viz., at Croxall, Edinghall, Twyford, and Kedleston. Robert de Curzon, son of Richard, had two sons, Richard and Thomas. Richard, the eldest, inherited the first three of these manors, and from him sprang the Curzons of Croxall.* His son, Sir Robert de Curzon, gave the advowson of the church of Croxall to the priory of Repton, on Michaelmas-day, 1239.† From the confirmation of this grant, made by John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, during his visitation as metropolitan in 1297, we find that the bequest included the chapels of Catton and Edinghall.‡

The Taxation Roll of 1291 gives the annual value of the rectory of Croxall at £10 13s. 4d. Shortly after this the priory obtained the episcopal sanction to the appropriating of the great tithes to their own use, and to the appointment of a vicar of Croxall. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, estimates the annual value of the vicarage at £5, and the united value of the rectories of Croxall, Willington, and Badow (appropriated to Repton), at £22. The rectory and the advowson of the vicarage remained with the priors of Repton till the dissolution of the monasteries. The impropriate tithes subsequently became attached to the manor, as well as the advowson of the vicarage, but the latter reverted to the Crown in the reign of Charles I., and has only recently come into the hands of the bishop of the diocese. The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650, say that the vicarage of Croxall is "really worth nine and

* See *supra*, p. 171. The account of the Curzons, of Croxall, as well as the pedigree given in Glover's *Derbyshire*, are in several particulars erroneous.

† Rotuli Fin., 23 Henry III. This gift was also confirmed three years later. Rotuli Hundredorum, No. 3, M. 24, Wapp' de Repindon.

‡ *Topographer*, vol. ii., p. 267.

fortye pounds six shillings and sixpence per annum. Mr. John Hough is viccar and of noe good repute. Mr. Hinglye is curate, a man of good repute."

We have only been able to obtain the names of two of the *rectors* of Croxall—**Richard**, who was rector of Croxall, and also treasurer of Lichfield Cathedral, in the reign of Henry I. ;* and **Thomas**, *persona de Croxhall*, witness to a Curzon deed, *circa* 1200.†

The following list of vicars is chiefly taken from the Episcopal Registers at Lichfield. We have not given the names of the pre-reformation patrons, as they were in each instance the priors of Repton.

1236. Will'am Mangepayne.

1349. William de Repyndon.

1377. Henry de Bakewell.‡ On the death of W. de R.

1429. Laurence de Sutton, canon of Repton.

. Thomas Clyfton.

1443. Robert Burton, canon of Repton. On the resignation of T. C.

1451. John Basset, canon of Repton.

1472. Thomas Sutton, prior of Repton. By special dispensation, on the resignation of J. B.

1476. William Aston, canon of Repton. On the resignation of T. S.

1538. Richard Stondanought.

1617. May 8th. John Bentley; patron, Sir George Carson.

1637, Nov. 18th. Samuel Willes; patron, the King.

(1650.) John Hough.

1662, July 15th. John Hough; patron, the King.

1690, April 14th. John Daniel; patrons, the King and Queen.

1728, Oct. 23rd. Obadiah Bourne; patron, the King.

1763, Nov. 1st. Samuel Pipe; patron, the King.

1779, March 2nd. J. Batteridge Pearson; patron, the King.

1809, May 13th. Samuel Holworthy; patron, the King.

1839. James Gisborne.

1872, April 7th. Thomas Nettleship Staley (late Bishop of Honolulu); patron, the Lord Chancellor.

The church of Croxall, which is dedicated to S. John Baptist, consists of nave, chancel, and low tower at the west end. The area of the nave is 42 ft. 2 in. by 26 ft. 10 in., and of the chancel 24 ft. 7 in. by 19 ft. 2 in. It is at once apparent, on entering the church, that it formerly had a south aisle. The built-up arcade of two arches is visible over the two Decorated windows of the fourteenth century, that now light the south side of the church. These windows were doubtlessly moved here from

* See subsequent account of Catton chapel.

† No. II. of Lord Scarsdale's series of Curzon deeds.

‡ Henry de Bakewell held a messuage and two virgates of land at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, for the priory of Repton.—Inq. post Mort., 11 Richard II.. No. 100.

the aisle wall at the time of its demolition. Some nearly illegible writing on the outside cover of the earliest register book, seems to give the date when this contraction of the dimensions of the church was effected; for it is there recorded that there was a great difference of opinion about a levy for the repair of "the decayes and ruines" of the church, and probably the abolition of the aisle was decided upon as the most economical plan. The chancel arch is of great width, and evidently an insertion of debased character. The low gable over it is constructed of brick, as is shown on the exterior. Whether this is part of the repairs of 1619, or of a later date, we are unable to say. The church was, to a certain extent, restored and refitted about 1854, when an organ chamber was added to the north of the chancel.

The chancel is chiefly of the Decorated work of the fourteenth century. It is lighted on each side by two pointed windows of that style, and in the south wall there is also a priest's door, and immediately to the west of it is "a low side window,"* which in this instance is a plain parallelogram, 23 in. by 18 in., and cannot, we conceive, have had any connection with lepers, but probably served as an aperture through which to ring the sanctus bell at the time of the consecration of the Elements. This window, though glazed externally, is now blocked up by a mural monument. The low square tower at the west end of the nave, almost completely mantled in ivy, is also of the fourteenth century. Considerable alteration was effected in this church in the fifteenth century, possibly as late as the reign of Henry VII., when one three-light, and two two-light, Perpendicular windows were inserted in the north wall of the nave. In the tracery of each of these windows there is a small transom, having an embattled moulding.

Under the tower is a plain circular font standing on a rounded pillar. Both font and base we believe to be old, though considerably re-scraped when the church was recently restored; the mouldings appear to pertain to thirteenth century work, and not to Norman art.

In the north-east angle of the nave is a stone corbel bracket, intended for the support of a saint, on which is carved a strangely contorted human figure holding its legs.

* On the subject of "low side windows," see the account given under Spondon church, where there is an example of what we really believe to be a leper's window; and subsequently under Ravenston church.

The Commissioners for taking the Inventory of Church Goods, 6 Edward VI., thus report of this church:—

Croxall, Oct. 5. Rich. Standanoyght. i chalys of sylver—iii vestments—j cross of whyt taffeta—ij alter clothes—j crosse of coper—ij balls—j lytyll belle in the stepyll—ij candylstycks of pewter—j surples—ij cruets of pewtar leyd stolne of the church porch in November last unto the valew of xls.

When Wyrley, the Staffordshire antiquary, was here in 1596, he noted in the windows the effigies and arms of Thomas Curzon and Margaret Hartington, his wife, 1483; their son, John Curzon, who died 1500, and his wife Anne, daughter of William Ashby, 1514; and Thomas, the son of John Curzon, who died in 1540, and his two wives—Anne, daughter of Sir John Aston, and Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Liggin.* There are various mentions in other Visitation books of arms in the windows of this church, chiefly different varieties of the Curzon coat, which it would be tedious to enumerate in detail.† Every trace of old coloured glass has now disappeared. From these Curzon memorials in glass being more than once described as “in the chapel of the Curzons within the church,” we are led to suppose that the old south aisle was specially appropriated to that family, and was probably screened off from the rest of the church.

The church contains a most unusual number of incised slabs of exceptional interest.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a large slab having the incised figures of a man in plate armour with a pointed helmet, and his lady. The stone is much worn. There are two shields of arms, one bearing Curzon and the other illegible. Round the margin is this inscription:—“*Hic jacent Thomas Curson armiger et Margareta (uxor ejus qui obiit viii die) mens' Augustii Anno Domini*

* Harl. MSS., 6,592, f. 69b. In another of the Harl. MSS. (6,809, f. 68) are some notes on Croxall church “as in a booke of Mr. Kniveton,” taken about fifty years after Wyrley’s visit, in which mention is made of the figure in a window of “A Curzon in his coat armor booted and spurred, whereon are three horseshoes about his neck in a collar sable, and under upon his brest the same, his wife bears *az.* 3 lions passant *arg.*” This was the coat of Camville. Richard de Curzon, father of the donor of the church to Repton, married Petronelle, sister and heiress of Roger de Camville. He also noted in sundry places in the same window “*gu.* upon a bend *arg.* 1 martlet only *sable* in the uppermost part of the bend.” The arms of different members and branches of the Curzon family exhibited great variety. Curzon, of Kedleston, bore *arg.*, on a bend, *sab.*, three popinjays, *or*; Curzon, of Berkshire, *vairs, or* and *gu.*, on a bordure, *sab.*, eight popinjays, *arg.*; Curzon, of Breadsall, *gu.*, on a bend, *az.*, three horse-shoes, *arg.*; and Curzon, of Croxall, sometimes *gu.*, on a bend, *arg.*, a martlet in the dexter point, *sab.*; sometimes *vairs, or* and *gu.*, a chief, *sab.*, three horse-shoes, *arg.*; and sometimes the same coat as the Kedleston branch.

† See Harl. MSS., 1,486, ff. 11b, 12b, 13; 5,809, ff. 13b, 14b, 15; and 1,093, f. 13. Anyone consulting these accounts should be warned of the confusion made between Kedleston and Croxall, to which we have already alluded.

M^o quadringentesimo LXXX^oV^o quorum animalibus propicietur omnipotens."* This Thomas Curzon was the eighth in direct descent from Richard Curzon, who married, in the reign of John, Petronelle Camville. His wife was Margaret, daughter of . . . Hartington. The arms on the other shield were those of Hartington—*arg.*, a buck's head cabossed, with a fleur-de-lis between the horns, *gr.*

In front of the altar is a well-carved slab with the effigies of two children of Thomas Curzon, John and Mary, who died in their youth. The son is in civilian costume, and the daughter wears her hair flowing and confined by a fillet. Between them are the words "*Deus misere;*" on a scroll at the head of the man, "*Ego a innocencia mea ingressus sum (?) :*" and on a scroll over the daughter, "*Redime me et miserere mei.*" Round the margin is—"*Hic jacent corpora Johis Curzon et Marie Curzon liberorū Thome Curson armigeri domini de Croxhall qui in Innocencia eorū ab hac luce migraverunt Quorum aiab' ppietetur deus Amen.*"

In addition to John, who died in his youth, Thomas Curzon had another son and heir, called by the same name. This John Curzon married Anne, daughter of William Ashby; she died in 1514, and her husband in 1500. A piece of their monumental slab, only about a fourth of the whole, is against the east wall of the chancel, and shows four children at the feet of a man in armour. The following is the marginal inscription:—("*Hic jacent Johes Curson) armiger dñs de Croxall et Anna uxor ejus qui quid' Johes obiit die (. MCCCC et dicta Anna obiit MCCCCXIV quorum animalibus ppietetur Deus Amen.*")

In the north-east angle of the chancel is a small incised slab of an infant child of John Curson's, in a chrisom. Round the margin is—"*Hic jacet Will . . . Curson filii Johis Curson armigeri Dñi de Croxall qui obiit Sci Swithini anno dni MCCCCLXXXVII ppietetur deus Amen.*" His eldest surviving son and heir was Thomas Curson, who was twice married, first to Anne, daughter of Sir John Aston, of Tixall, and secondly to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Ligon, of Mattfield, Worcester. There was formerly a large incised slab of Thomas Curson between his two wives. It has disappeared within the last fifty years. The inscription was—"*Hic jacent corpora Thome Curson armigeri dni de Croxall et Anne*

* The words in brackets are supplied from the fuller inscription given by Mr. Rawlinson, and are not now legible. It is also given in Harl. MSS., 5809, f. 68, and in Lysons' Church Notes, Add. MSS., 9463, f. 14. The words that we give in brackets in the subsequent inscriptions are now illegible, and supplied from the same sources.

et Elizabetha uxorum ejus quiquidem Thomas obiit xxv die Martii MCCCCXLI."

By his first wife, Thomas had only one daughter. By his second wife, in addition to several daughters, he had a son, George, who succeeded him. George Curzon married Katherine, daughter of Rowland Babington. There is an incised slab to their memory towards the south side of the chancel, on which the husband is represented in late plate armour, and the wife in a small ruff, a French cap, and brocaded petticoat. Between their heads are the impaled arms of Curzon and Babington, with a mullet for difference. Round the margin is—"Hic jacet corpus Georgi Curzon de Croxal armigeri qui obiit die March anno dom et Katherina uxor ejus que obiit die August an dom 1605. Esto memor mortis."

Against the south wall of the chancel are the arms of Sir George Curzon, eldest son of the last-named George Curzon, and his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Levison, and sister and sole heir of Sir Walter Levison. He died in 1622. Over the priest's door is a monument to Henry Curzon, younger brother of Sir George, who died in 1639. Sir George Curzon had one son, Walter, who died in his youth, and one daughter, Mary, who became sole heiress of Curzon and Levison, and was married to Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset. The manor of Croxall was sold towards the end of last century by the Duke of Dorset to Thomas Prinsep, in whose family it now remains. There are several monuments of the Prinsep family against the north wall of the church.

A yet earlier monument to the Curzon family than any we have described, was noted in this church two centuries ago by St. Loe Kniveton, viz., a slab to the memory of John Curzon, father of Thomas Curzon who married Margaret Hartington, and to his wife Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresley.*

Roger Horton (supposed to have been the first of that ancient family who settled in Derbyshire) died in 1422, seized of the manor of Catton, in this parish.† According to an account given

* It was thus inscribed—"Hic jacet Johes Curson arm. dñs de Croxall qui obiit 8 Kal. Aprilis Aº 1450 et Seachia (sic) uxor ejus filia Tho. Gresley militis." Harl. MSS., 5809, f. 68. The name of his wife is given as *Sarache*, Harl. MSS., 58 9, f. 13b, as *Sanchia* in another pedigree, and as *Anne* by Wyrley, but the Gresley pedigrees prove that it was really Sarah.

† Inq. post Mort., 1 Hen. VI., No. 36. He was also seized of the manor of Brislingcote, and of certain messuages and rents at Walton-on-Trent, in this county, as well as of other lands in Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire.

in Glover's *Derbyshire*, his wife was Alice, daughter of John Curzon, of Croxall; but the family pedigree that we have seen makes his wife Alice, the daughter and heiress of John St. Peir. His son, William, was eighteen years old at his father's death. William was succeeded by his son Roger, and Roger by his son John. John Horton, of Catton, married Anne, daughter of John Curzon, of Croxall, by his wife Anne. To their memory is a large incised slab on the chancel floor. Their effigies are placed under canopies—the man in plate armour, bare-headed, with his feet on a greyhound, and the woman wearing a head-dress with falling lappets, and a close-fitting dress, to the belt of which is attached a pomander by a long chain. In the canopies are two shields—Horton (*sab.*, a buck's head cabossed, *arg.*) impaling Curzon with a label—and a quartered coat of Curzon, partly illegible. Below the central figures are representations of three sons in civilian dress, and three daughters. Also a barrel or tun with the letters *hor* upon it, being a rebus for the word Horton. The following is the marginal inscription:—"Hic jacet Johes Horton filius et heres Rogeri Horton de Catton armigr' et Anna uxor ejus filia Johis Curzon de Croxall armigr' Quiquide Johes Horton obiit die Octobris anno dni millimo CCCCCXX^o et dicta Anna obiit die ix anno dni millo V^o quorū aiabus propicietur deus Amen."

One of the sons of this marriage was William Horton, who married his first cousin, Maud, daughter of Thomas Curzon by his second wife. She was first married to Nicholas Tatton, of Chester. Nicholas Tatton died October 24th, 1551, and was buried in Croxall Church, where there used to be a monument to his memory.

There used to be several other early Horton monuments in this church, some of which were placed beneath the tower at the last "restoration." The restoration included the placing of the font on the centre of a large incised slab, on which are the remains of a man in plate armour, and his lady. The words *Horton armig* can still be read, and we think that it is the monument which Mr. Kniveton mentions, to the memory of Roger Horton and his wife, Johanna. Under the tower is a small slab on which is a child in a chrisom, the name *Edward Myner*, and a shield bearing on a fesse between three roundels, a mullet, in chief a label, impaling Horton. There are two other memorial slabs, probably pertaining to the Hortons, also under the tower, the effigies and inscriptions on which are almost wholly illegible.

Against the walls of the church are monuments to Christopher

Horton, 1659 ; Walter Horton, 1701 ; Walter Horton, 1716 ; Christopher Horton, 1764 ; and other members of this family.*

On the floor of the chancel against the south wall is a slab of alabaster having two figures incised upon it under canopies. The effigies have been almost worn away, but enough remains to show that the man was clad in civilian dress. Round the margin is the following inscription :—“ *Hic jacent Willielmus Shepherd (?) M . . . er de Okeley esquier et Elena consors sue qui quidem Wilmus obiit xj die mensis Februarii anno dni millimo cccce et predicta Elena obiit xiv mensis predicti eodem anno quoru aiabus ppicietur deus amen.*”

The township of Oakley is in this parish, though in the county of Stafford. Another monument pertaining to the same hamlet is a small slab under the tower, on which is incised a child in a chrisom, and the following inscription :—“ *Hic jacet corp' Johis Howes Howes de Okeley armig. qui q̄de Johis obiit x die Augustii Anº dni MDLIV cuj aīe ppiciet de' aīe.*”

On the chancel floor there is also a broken slab of white alabaster, on which is incised a cross and these fragments of an inscription :—“ *Here lies the bode of daye of Octobar in the yere of our lord Mº*” It is probably to a sixteenth century vicar.

In the tower is a single bell. It is of a tall narrow shape, and though it has no inscription is undoubtedly of some antiquity. We feel confident that it is the one mentioned in the inventory temp. Edward VI.

On the cover of the earliest register book are entries from 1586 to 1593, but the registers do not begin with regularity till 1617. Under the year 1625 occurs the following entry :—

Sarah filia Thomas Mousley de Edingale sepulta fuit decem die Decembris in ea parte Cœmiterii de Edingale quæ ad Præbendam de Aldewas pertinet. Qua propter ego Johannes Bentley vicarius de Croxall, cum corpus ejusdem Saræ ad sepeliendum afferetur, ibam obviam afferentibus et eos duxi per eam partem Cœmiterii quæ ad ecclesiam meam de Croxall pertinet, et scriptura locos sive partes ad sepulchrum pertinentes juxta librum publicarum precum Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ autoritate regia editum recitavi, et cum limites nostros transissent Magister Boydell curatus capellæ de Edingale obviam illis venit et primo in capellam deindè ad sepulchrum eos duxit et corpus humo commisit.

Part of Edinghall is in the county of Derbyshire and parish of Croxall. The county boundary passes through the churchyard. Lysons says “the benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the prebendary of Alrewas, to whom the tithes were appropriated.

* The more remarkable of these inscriptions are given in full in Glover's *Derbyshire*.

The following post-Reformation dispensation will be read with interest :—

1632, March 23. Mrs. Elizabeth Horton being sicke was licensed by me to eate flesh during her sickness.

JOHN BENTLEY, VICAR.

* * * * *

As we have already seen, the chapel of CATTON in this parish, was given to the priory of Repton, together with the mother-church, in the thirteenth century. But Catton at an earlier date possessed, though only for a brief period, an independent church. Nigel de Albini, at the time of the Domesday Survey, held the manor of Catton under Henry de Ferrers, which he no doubt obtained by his marriage with Amicia, daughter of that powerful baron. There was no church then on the manor, but he must shortly afterwards have erected one, for about the year 1100. we find Nigel de Albini, in conjunction with his wife Amicia. granting to the priory of Tutbury the church of Catton, with its tithe and appurtenances.* This grant did not remain long undisputed, for in the year 1130, a dispute arose between Richard, the treasurer of Lichfield Cathedral and rector of Croxall, and the Prior of Tutbury, about two parts of the tithes of corn that were due from Robert de Ridware in the township of Catton, and also from Lady Isabel de Hanton of the same place. It was originally referred to Roger de Clinton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, but he passed the dispute on to the Pope. On the 8th of the kalends of December, in the first year of his pontificate, the question came before Innocent II., and he by bull empowered John de Taunton, chancellor of Oxford, to act as arbitrator. Eventually the dispute was ended by the rights of the rector of Croxall over the tithes of Catton being recognised, but he was called upon to pay an annual pension of 18s. to the priory of Tutbury.† When Robert de Ferrers confirmed the grant of Nigel de Albini to Tutbury in the year 1162, the confirmation could only have referred in reality to the money commutation; and as there is reason to believe that this confirmation grant was drawn up on his death bed, we ought not to expect the statement to be very precise.

The Inventory of Church Goods, drawn up 6 Edw. VI., says of Catton—

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii., p. 355.


† Tutbury Chartulary, Add. MSS., 6714, f. 12.

Wyll. Fysher curate. ij vestymments of dernex whyth red crosses of sercenett—ij towells of flaxen—ij candelstycks of brasse—ij cruets of pewter—a serples of shakadowne—ij sacryng belles—j hand bell.

This chapel must have fallen into disuse, if not altogether demolished, soon after the Reformation, for the Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 make mention of what was evidently a new building at that place, saying—"There is a chappell apperteyning (to Croxall) att Catton in this countye of Derby lately consecrated for the conveniencye of Mr. Hortons famelye." This second chapel was accidentally destroyed by fire about the year 1744. The site of neither the one nor the other building can now be ascertained. In the gardens of Catton Hall are some well arranged fragments of masonry, and a font, that have undoubtedly pertained to the first of these chapels. They have recently been rescued from the bed of the river Trent, which flows close by, where perchance they were thrown in a fit of Puritan malevolence when the chapel was demolished. The font is a rude round bowl of Norman character, 33 inches in diameter. This would be the font placed in the "church" of Catton when given to the priory of Tutbury by Nigel de Albini. The other remains are chiefly moulded jamb stones and tracery of a three-light Perpendicular window of the fifteenth century.

The Priory and
Church of Gresley.

Gresley.

N the time of Henry I. (1100–1135), William de Gresley, son of Nigel de Stafford,* founded near his castle of Gresley a small priory of Canons Regular of the Order of S. Augustine, dedicated to S. George.

There is no chartulary extant pertaining immediately to the priory, but from one that gives numerous early deeds relative to the Gresley family, and from the Lichfield Episcopal Registers, we have been able to glean some few particulars relative to its history.†

A deed of remission from the priory to Sir Geoffrey de Gresley (*circa* 1200), great-grandson of the founder, gives the name of the then prior as **Walter**. He was succeeded by **Reginald**, who had been previously named as a witness to a deed between 1162–82, when he was a canon of the priory. The next prior of whom we find mention is **Richard**, who, about the year 1250, in conjunction with his canons, gave to the abbey of Miravalle‡ all the wood which they had had of the gift of Lucian de Seile.§ His name also occurs, as principal and witness, to three of the Gresley family deeds of the early part of the reign of Edward I. When Richard was prior, Sir Geoffrey de Gresley, son of William, son of the last-named Geoffrey, confirmed all the charters granted by

* At the time of the Domesday Survey Nigel held several manors in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, of which Gresley became the chief residence of his family, and from which his son took his name.

† Dugdale is altogether silent about this priory. The Gresley family chartulary is in the Chetham Library, Manchester; it is largely quoted from in Nichols' *Leicestershire*, and an abstract of the principal documents was published in the *Reliquary*, vol. vi.

‡ Ralph de Gresley, one of the sons of the founder of Gresley Priory, was a benefactor of Miravalle.

§ To this deed is a circular seal, nearly three inches in diameter, representing an armed knight on horseback, his heater-shaped shield bearing gyronné of six, in his right hand a long lance couched. The legend is—*Sigillum Prioratus Sti Georgii de Gresley*

his ancestors, including the mill of Castle-Gresley, to the priory, by a deed dated July 26th, 1268. Prior Richard died in the year 1281, and the canons thus addressed their patron:—

To their right worshipful lord and advocate Sir Geoffrey de Gresley, his humble and devoted all and singular the canons of the Church of Gresley greeting—With so much devotion as is due in all things, reverence and honour to him from our Church of Gresley, whose advowson to you belongs, as is known of late, by the death of Sir Richard. formerly our pastor and prior, exists, deprived of you then our legitimate lord and patron, under whose protection it is to be known to our own beloved in Christ, that our confratres Brother W. de Seyle and Brother J. de Bromley, we destine, respecting your pious and devoted gift, so far as the license to us to elect prior and pastor, if it please you to grant and deem them worthy. In testimony whereof these our present letters sealed with our common seal, to your reverent gift, we transmit them patent. Given at Gresley, on the day of the blessed Augustine, the apostle of the English, in the year of the Lord 1281. 10 Edw. I.*

In the year 1291, when **William de Seyle** was prior, Geoffrey de Gresley, son and heir of Sir Peter, son of the last named Sir Geoffrey, delivered to the priory “Shertewoode in the territory of Castle-Greseleye.”

Pope Nicholas' Taxation Roll of the same year, values the temporalities of this priory at only £3 19s. 7½d. per annum. The churches of Gresley and Lullington, the advowsons of which belonged to the priory, though the great tithes were not yet appropriated, were each valued at £5 6s. 8d.

In the following year Sir Geoffrey de Gresley arranged with the prior to find one canon to chant for the soul of his wife Anneys.†

On February 25th, 1309–10, the priory, on payment of a fine to the Treasury, obtained the royal patent for permission to appropriate the church of Lullington;‡ but accomplishment of this purpose was delayed, and it was not until twenty years later that the episcopal sanction of Roger Norbury was obtained to this transaction. The following is a translation of the Bishop's consent:—

“To all sons of Holy Mother Church to whom the present letter may come, Roger, by Divine permission, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, sends greeting in Him who is the true salvation of all men. Among the various cares with which our pastoral office weighs us down, and the duty of the service imposed upon us, binds us, that care comes home to our mind in constant reflexion, that for the increase of divine worship and the duties of the person appointed we should blend our zeal with studious diligence to the providing above all things of pious men, who, despising the pleasures of this world should serve the Lord

* *Reliquary*, vol. vi., p. 140. We think that the term “pastor” here implies the canon selected to officiate as parochial priest in that part of the priory church which pertained to the parish of Gresley.

† Anneys must have been his first wife. The wife of the third Sir Geoffrey, as given in various pedigrees, was Margaret, daughter of Sir John Gernon, of Savington.

‡ Patent Rolls, 8 Edward II., memb. 19.

of virtue under the observance of strict religion. For instance, the preamble of the petition (*pencionis*) too often offered us of our beloved sons in Christ, the Prior and fellow canons of the House of Gresley in the Archdeaconry of Derby, in our diocese, of the order of St. Augustine, contained the clause—‘that although they are bound to perform divine worship by day as well as by night according to the duty of their profession, and are compelled to exercise the burden of hospitality and others incumbent on them, yet from the fewness of the brethren who consist of only four in number together with the Prior, and from the well-known mean estate of the House, no less than the barrenness of its lands and the insupportability of divers oppressions which daily gain strength as the malice of the world increases, they are unable to bear as it is fitting, the Lord’s yoke, or to augment the number of the brethren, being hindered by the above stated obstacles’—whereas the same means are judged to be barely sufficient to sustain the Prior and brethren now living in the same house, and to meet their own said burdens and others necessarily borne by them. Wherefore they have petitioned us with humble and pious urgings, that turning a look of holy pity on the above facts, lest (which God forbid) the small flock now gathered there should, through a scarcity of food and necessities, happen to be dispersed, but that it may, to the glory of the Divine name, produce worthier fruit for the time to come, and that the number of God’s servants may be increased, we would think right to unite, appropriate, and bestow for their own use, on the said House of Gresley and those serving God therein, the parish church of Lullington in our diocese, immediately subject to us, in which the same Prior and brethren hold the right of patronage. We therefore who govern, with the Lord’s disposal, the Lord’s flock, although we are bound to assist by opportune relief the wants of each one of our dependants who labour in the Lord’s vineyard, yet it behoves us to watch more carefully for their relief, who, unless a circumspect paternal foresight succour them more speedily, will be subjected to the woeful disgrace of dispersion and the irreparable loss of desolation; hence it is that turning our sympathising gaze on the above stated need to which the aforesaid monks are exposed, in order to increase their numbers by two canons, and that the same Prior and brethren may be able more freely and quietly to give themselves to holy contemplation and prayer, and other works of charity and piety, and to be at leisure to pay their debt to our Redeemer, as well as that they may feel themselves relieved by the right hand of our foresight from the oft-quoted calamities and miseries in which they are involved, we, after invoking the Holy Spirit, by our pontifical authority, unite, appropriate, and under the title of appropriation grant for ever to be possessed for their own use the said parish church of Lullington to the above House of Gresley and to the monks serving or hereafter to serve there, with the express consent of our chapters of Coventry and Lichfield, after first having held earnest conclave with the same, with the concurrence also of all and singular that were rightly requisite therein. Wishing that at the resignation or decease of the present rector of this church, the said monks may be able to take possession of the above church and receive the fruits and revenues thereof and may have free power to turn them to their own use by presenting to us and our successors at future times according to the canon, through the said monks, a fitting share of the same fruits to be assigned to the vicar who has the care of souls there, specially reserving the rights, dignities, etc., at Lichfield, and always preserving intact in all cases the right of any other person. And in testimony of all this, we have given our seal to be affixed to these presents. Given at Heywood, 23^d September, A.D. 1339, and in the 15th year of our consecration.”*

Our admiration for the “circumspect paternal foresight” of the worthy Bishop, and for the beautiful language in which he expresses

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. iii., f. 59a.

himself, is a little dashed when we find that the same Bishop, a few months later, sanctions the pledge of **Roger**, prior of Gresley, to pay two marks a year to the vicars of his cathedral church of Lichfield, out of the revenues of the rectory of Lullington, as an acknowledgment of the kindness of the See in sanctioning the appropriation. The priory further pledged itself, under a penalty of 100s., that every future prior, within six days of his election, should repair to Lichfield, and there in the Chapter House, before the assembled Chapter, take an oath on the Gospels with regard to the faithful payment of the said pension.*

Sir Geoffrey de Gresley, in the year 1324, granted to the priory all the profits which came to him and his heirs by cause of death, saving their presentation to churches which are void. Prior Roger is also party to an agreement of 1328, by which the priory granted to Geoffrey and his heirs, all the tithe of the dovecote, of the rabbit warren, and of the fishery in the Trent pertaining to the manor of Drakelow.

In 1363 Sir John de Gresley, son of the third Sir Geoffrey, gave certain property at Heathcote, Church-Gresley, Castle-Gresley, Swadlincote, and Lullington, to the value of £10 per annum, consisting of one messuage, one virgate of arable land, five acres of meadow, five acres of wood, and one pound of pepper and one of cumin, as annual rents, to the prior and convent of S. George, of Gresley; but as most of these lands were held on life-lease by different tenants, and might not therefore come to the priory during Sir John's lifetime, the royal patent had to be obtained to sanction this evasion of the Statute of Mortmain.†

In addition to the priors already named, as incidentally mentioned in the Gresley family chartulary—**Walter, Reginald, Richard, William de Seyle**, and **Roger**—we have found the following institutions to the office of prior in the Lichfield Episcopal Registers:—

1349. **John Walrant**, canon of Gresley.

1400. **John Tuttebury**.

1420. **Simon Balsham**, sub-prior; patron, Sir Thomas Gresley (Chartulary).
 . **William Sayborne**.

1438. **Richard Coventry**; on the death of W. S.

(1450.) **Thomas**. Mentioned incidentally as prior of Gresley, Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. x., f. 45.

1476. **John Smyth**.

1493. **Robert Mogge**, sub-prior; on the death of J. S.

1536. **John Okeley**.

* Ibid., ff. 80a, 87b.

† Inq. post Mort., 37 Edw. III., No. 39; Patent Rolls, 37 Edw. III., pt. i., memb. 19.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) gives the annual value of the temporalities of this small priory at £26 15s. 4d., and the spiritualities (the rectories of Gresley and Lullington) at £12 18s. 4d., making a total of £39 13s. 8d. From this had to be deducted a pension to Lullington of 40s., to Gresley of 46s. 8d., to Michael Purefey, the seneschal, 13s. 4d., to William Holme, the bailiff of Gresley, 40s., to the King and Sir George Gresley, in chief rent, 9s., to the prior of Repton 4d., in alms to different paupers 18s. 4d., which with other small deductions left a clear value of £31 6s. 0d.

Almost immediately after this the monastery was dissolved, a pension of £5 12s. 6d. being allowed to the prior, John Okeley, and £5 16s. 8d. to each of the priests serving at Lullington and Gresley. The rents were raised immediately that the property came into the hands of the royal plunderer, being estimated as follows:—Site of the monastery, with dovecote, three mills, etc., £11 4s. 9d.; Church-Gresley, £3 16s. 8d.; Heathcote, £3 16s. 8d.; Nether Shelley, £3 8s. 7d.; Chilcote, 8s.; Donasthorp, £1 0s. 4d.; Bowthorp, £4 2s. 8d.; Newton, 14s. 8d.; Lynton, £4 10s. 4d.; Swadlincote, £4 3s. 0d.; farm on the rectory of Gresley, £8 11s. 8d.; and farm of the rectory of Lullington, £16; giving a total of £66 0s. 4d.*

In 1543 the site of the priory and the bulk of the estates were sold by the Crown to Henry Criche, one of the many speculators in monastic estates. Shortly afterwards it passed to Sir Christopher Alleyne, of the Mote in Kent, son of Sir John Alleyne, twice Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Henry VIII. From the Alleynes it passed in the last century to the Meynells, and afterwards to the Gresleys of Drakelow, but the late Sir Roger Gresley again sold it in 1828.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650, say of Gresley that it is:—

“A parsonage impropriate the heirs of Mr. John Allen receive the profits and procure the cure supplied. Mr. Vicars supplies the cure an able preacher and of good life and hath fortye markes salarye allowed by the said Mr. Allens heires there is noe Chappell apperteyning butt divers hamblettts (vizt) Linton a hamblett remote and neare to Caldwell and fitt to be vnited to Caldwell Okethorpe another hamblett butt remote thense and neare to Mesam and may conveniently be vnited to Mesam. Donisthorpe another hamblett butt remote thense and neare to Stretton and may fitly be vnited to Stretton. Drakeloe supposed a member of Stapnell butt lately vnited to Graisiye and fitt soe to continue.”

* *Ministers' Accounts*, P.R.O., 27-28 Hen. VIII., No. 82, f. l.

Both Heathcote and Drakelow were originally in the parish of Stapenhill. Each hamlet had its own chapel, and they were confirmed, together with the mother church, by Pope Lucian III. to Burton Abbey in 1185.*

In Sir Henry Spelman's fragment of a *History of Sacrilege* is a remarkable passage relative to the fate that befel some of those who were for a time impropiators of the tithes of Church-Gresley:—

"To this parish church belong three more large villages, viz. Castle Graisle, Linton, and Swadlingcoate and some other endships. The tythes of all these are impropriate. The Minister who serves Graisle church, whither all the rest (having no chappels) weekly repayre, used to have for his stipend 8 pound per ann. and I doubt it is but little increased. The tythes were challenged by two impropiators one Mr. Keeling, and the other Mr. Wilmore. These two antagonists had many bickerings, quarrels, and frays at several harvests in taking of tythes which was sometyne done *vi et armis*. About some 14 years since (viz. 1619) Mr. Catling encouraged his servants to fight stiffly for the tythes. Mr. Wilmore, the old man, and his eldest son, Mr. John Wilmore, both gentlemen, did so likewise, and somewhat more. For they promised their servants if any blood was shed, or limbs lost in the fray, to beare them out in it. The next day they fell to it in Swadlingcoat field, and one of Mr. Katling's men, by name Stefford, was slayne. Upon this both Mr. Wilmore and his son were committed to Darby Gaole and at the Assizes (though they expected freedom, and thereupon sent to their wives a little before to make provision) were both executed."

The Church Goods Commissioners of 6 Edward VI., reported as follows of this church:—

Gresley. Oct. 5. John Kente curate. j chalice of silver gylte—iiij bells whereof Henry Creeche gent. claimeth ij in the right of Greisley Abbey (priory)—ij vestments the j of crymesyn damaske braunched the other of redd fustyen in apples—ij albes—j cope of grene and yelow creule—j crosse of brasse—ij aulter clothes—j corporas case of bleu chamlett—iiij towells—j hand-bell—j surples—j holywater canne of brasse—j pixe of brasse—j crosse clothe of silke off dyvers colers—i sacryng bell—j payre of sensors of brasse which be gone.

The church of Gresley, appropriated at an early date to the priory, formed part of the monastic buildings; the nave being used by the parishioners, and the choir or chancel by the Austin canons as the priory chapel. An engraving of Gresley Church, in the *Topographer*, drawn in 1789, shows a lofty turret attached to the north-east angle of the tower, and a ruined building with a pointed archway extending from it towards the east.† A sketch taken in 1816 by Mr. Meynell, shows the ruins in much the same manner. The north side of the church was then lighted with three two-light Decorated windows of good design. Shortly after

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 271.

† *Topographer*, vol. i., p. 383.

this latter date the church was repaired after a deplorable fashion.* The ruins of the priory to the east of the tower were swept away, the outer walls almost completely rebuilt, and poor debased windows and door inserted. The church then consisted of nave and north aisle, the former having an area of 47 ft. 10 in. by 23 ft. 8 in., and the aisle 47 ft. 10 in. by 12 ft. 3 in. The choir or chancel had been pulled down, with the rest of the priory buildings, soon after the dissolution, and much of the material is supposed to have been used in building Gresley Hall for Sir Christopher Alleyne. The tower is at the east end of the north aisle, and formerly was open to the choir through a lofty arch, and also formed a means of communication between the priory and the parish church by the two archways under it in the east and west walls.

In the year 1839 the site of the choir was purchased as an addition to the churchyard, and human remains being found there, consecration was not considered requisite. The increase of population rendered a further enlargement necessary, and the land immediately to the south of the church was given for that purpose in 1861. It then became necessary to ascertain whether this part had been consecrated, and some interesting traces of the old priory were brought to light. Thirty-two feet south of the south-east angle of the tower, the foundation of a thick wall running southward was discovered. Fragments of 14th century masonry, of painted glass, and of encaustic tiles, were found above it. By this wall were numerous interments, three of them in stone coffins, the broken stone lid of one being ornamented with a floriated cross. Other foundations were found to the east and west, sufficient to indicate that the priory was built on the usual plan, with a cloistered court, surrounded by the chapter-house, refectory, and

* We may, however, be thankful that the tower, the arcade between the nave and aisle, or indeed any of the features of the old building were left. For in 1786 the inhabitants of Church Gresley petitioned Quarter Sessions for leave to obtain a brief for the complete rebuilding of their church. They state that the church is a very ancient structure, greatly decayed in walls, foundations, and roof; that "the north wall is greatly out of perpendicular and at sundry times screwed to the roof beams with iron, which roof being only a kind of lean-to to higher roof is thus damaged;" that the south wall is quite parted from the end, and the west end supported by stone pillars at great expense; that the floor and seats are in bad condition; and, in fine, that the church is "not fit for anybody to go into." To this petition is appended a plan of a new church, designed by Jos. Wyatt, of Burton, "an able and experienced architect," to be completed at a cost of £2000. This plan, now with the County Records at Derby, shows a square "Italian" chapel, with an alcove at the west end to serve as chancel, and a west entrance flanked on one side by a vestry, and on the other by the staircase to the galleries. The plan was approved and the brief obtained from the Lord Chancellor (the original is in the British Museum), but happily briefs were then becoming rather a drug in the charitable market, and only sufficient money was forthcoming to allow of a little temporary tinkering.

dormitory, with the church forming the fourth side; the burial-place of the canons being in the cloister court, and occasionally in the chapter-house. Numerous fragments of bases, columns, capitals, and arches were turned up, most of them being of Decorated work of the fourteenth century, but some pertaining to the Early English, and others to the Norman period when the priory was originally built.*

The church underwent restoration in 1872, when a new chancel was built on the site of the old one. Between the nave and the north aisle are two large arches, supported by an octagon pillar and responds, of the Decorated date. Further to the west is another smaller arch, but separated from the other two by a wide intervening pier. Over this arch are traces of an older semi-circular arch. We are inclined to think that there was once a tower at the west end of this aisle. The present embattled tower, at the east end, is of fifteenth century work. The tower contains three bells, thus inscribed:—

I. "God save our church." The bell-founder's mark of Henry Oldfield.

II. "God save the church. 1639."

III. "I sweetly toling men do call

To taste on meats that feede the soule. 1639."

The founder's mark of George Oldfield.

When Wyrley visited this church in 1596, he remarked:—

"The Church of Gresley hath in it thes armes followinge; it is seated 2 miles from the Trent amongst the woodes, where William the sonne of Nigell de Gresley founded a priorie in the honore of St. George, the Ruines whereof remayne. Of which priorie the Gresleys were patrones and had a necessarie voyce in the election of the pryore At the subversion of the priorie of Gresley many their monimentes perished, in the parish church then under tricked remayning—Vere, Beauchamp, Appleby, France, England, Beauchamp,† Meynell, Seagrave, and *arg.*, two wolves passant in pale, *sab.*

"There is one verie old moniment of thes 2 woulfes in a syde vestment of whyte upon his mayle, kneling, of the time of Henry the thirde at the least.

"Hear lyeth the Bodie of Sir George Gresley Knight and Ladie Katheren his wyff."‡

All these arms and monuments have long since disappeared, The oldest monument now remaining is one to Sir Thomas Gresley, erected by his second son, Thomas, of Nether Seal. In the centre, under an arch, kneels the life-sized figure of the baronet, in

* *The Priory of S. George of Gresley*, a small pamphlet of eight pages, published by the Rev. J. M. Gresley. See also *Reliquary*, vol. ii., pp. 29–31.

† Vaire, *arg.* and *gu.*, perhaps intended for Gresley, *vair*, *erm.* and *gu.*

‡ Harl. MSS., 6,592, f. 70b. Sir George Gresley died in 1547; Katharine, daughter of Lord Dudley, was his second wife.

alabaster. The inscription simply says:—*Sir Thomas Gresley of Drakelow, county of Derby, Baronet, died 5th of June, 1699, aged 70.* Round the arch of the tomb are the impaled arms of every match of his ancestors, from Nigel de Gresley downwards. The names of husband and wife have been written below each shield, but in several cases they are now illegible. We have supplied the missing names from the pedigrees given by Nichols and Collins, collated with that in the family chartulary.* (1) Nigel, (2) William G.=Elena, (3) Robert G.=Basilia, (4) William G.=Basilia, (5) Geoffrey G.=Margaret de Somerville, (6) William G.=Elizabeth Bakepuze, (7) Geoffrey G.=Agnes, (8) Peter G.=Joan Stafford, (9) Geoffrey G.=Margaret Gernon, (10) John G.=Alice Swynnerton, (11) Nicholas G.=Thomasine Gasteneys † (12) Thomas G.=Margaret Walsh, (13) John G.=Margaret Clarell, (14) John G.=Anne Stanley (arms, Stanley and Lathom quarterly), (15) Thomas G.=Anne Ferrers, (16) George G.=Margaret Mulsho, (17) William G.=Katharine Aston, (18) Thomas G.=Katharine Walsingham, (19) George G.=Susan Ferrers, (20) Thomas G.=Bridget Burdett, (21) Thomas G.=Frances Morewood, (22) William=Bridget Walcott.

On the top of the monument are the arms of Gresley and Wasteneys, quarterly, with Morewood on a scutcheon of pretence. Sir Thomas Gresley married Frances, daughter and co-heir of Gilbert Morewood, of London. By her he had issue three sons and eleven daughters. Sir William Gresley married Bridget, daughter of John Walcott; Thomas married Elizabeth Lee; and Charles married Anne Bott. Six of the daughters died unmarried, Bridget, Elizabeth, Anne, Katharine, Letitia, and Isabel. Frances became the wife of William Inge, Dorothy of Thomas Ward, Mary of Daniel Watson, Grace of Robert Roby, and Sarah of Paul Ballidon. The arms of each of the children are given on the lower part of the monument; but the impaled arms of Thomas and of one of the daughters do not appear, as their marriages took place after the erection of the tomb. This interesting monument of one of the oldest families of the midland counties, now stands at the east end of the north aisle; it suffered not a little

* Nichol's *Leicestershire*, vol. iii., p. 1009; Collins' *Baronetage*, vol. i., pp. 193-201. The surnames of the wives of two or three of the first generations are not known; in those instances the sinister side of the shield is left blank. We have not thought it worth while to burden the text with giving a description of the arms of the above matches, as they are all well known, and are more or less legible on the monument.

† Daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Wasteneys, of Cotton, Stafford; spelt Gasteneys on the monument, but more usually Gwasteneys, and subsequently Wasteneys.

during the recent restoration of the church, the nose of the effigy being broken off, and other parts slightly mutilated.

Against the north wall is a monument to Elizabeth, Isabel, and Katharine, three of the daughters of Sir Thomas Gresley; and against the south wall of the nave another to the memory of Dorothy, wife of Sir Thomas Gresley, son of Sir William, grandson of Sir Thomas of the large monument. She was daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Bowyer, of Knipersley, and died July 31st, 1736.

There is also a mural monument in the nave to John Alleyne, who died in 1712, with a very long genealogical epitaph, but now nearly illegible.*

When Mr. Rawlins was here in 1837, he noted "an octagon font made of wood, very neatly put together as respects its various portions."

The earliest legible date of the registers is in 1584, but there is a previous leaf very dirty and torn. There is a gap in the registers between 1678 and 1695.

* This epitaph, which is fast disappearing, is given at length in the *Topographer*, vol. i., pp. 457-9.

Hartsjorn.

Hartshorn.



At the time of the Domesday Survey there were two manors of Hartshorn, both of them held by Aluric under Henry de Ferrers, but on neither of them is any mention made of a priest or a church. The history of these manors cannot be accurately traced, nor the early patronage of the church. In Henry III.'s reign, Henry de Hartshorn and Richard de Hartshorn each held half a knight's fee in this parish, under Robert de Ferrers.* From thence it passed to Theobald de Verdon, who died in 1317, seized of a knight's fee at Hartshorn, and half a fee at Newhall.† The abbey of Croxden held six virgates of land under Theobald in this parish, and the priory of Repton held three virgates, a moiety of a park, and certain rents in the same place.‡ The prior of Repton also had the right of free warren over the manor or manors of Hartshorn.§

The advowson of the rectory does not appear to have been always held by the lord of either manor. Robert de la Ward, of Roxton, Lincolnshire, died in 1317, seized of the advowson of Hartshorn, but not of the manor.||

The manors of Newhall, Stanton Ward, and Heathcote Ward, all in the adjacent parish of Stapenhill, belonged to the family of de la Ward, in the reign of Edward I. Joan, daughter and heiress of Robert de la Ward, brought them, and the advowson of Hartshorn, to Meynell. John, a younger son of Sir William Dethick, married the heiress of this branch of the Meynells, and for seven generations the Dethicks continued at Newhall. Humphrey Dethick, of Newhall, eldest son of Thomas Dethick by Anne Rolleston, died in 1599. His sons died without issue, and the Dethick property

* Testa. de Neville.

† Inq. post Mort., 10 Edw. II., No. 71.

‡ Hundred Rolls, 4 Edw. I.; Inq. post Mort., 12 Edw. I.

§ Calend. Rot. Chart., 25 Edw. I., memb. 15.

|| Inq. post Mort., 11 Edw. II., No. 31. He was also seized of various rents and lands at Roxton, and of the advowson of "Kingslegh" church, Staffordshire.

including the rectory of Hartshorn, passed to his daughter Katharine, who became the wife of Alexander Redishe. Grace, the elder daughter and co-heiress, conveyed the advowson to Sir Robert Darcy, of Dartford. Their son, Edward Darcy, left four daughters and co-heiresses, married respectively to Barnes, Phillipps, Milward, and Rokesby, amongst whom the advowson was divided. The turns of the two latter came into the market and were eventually purchased by the Earl of Chesterfield, but much litigation with respect to the patronage of Hartshorn arose from this subdivision.

In the last quarter of the fifteenth century, both the advowson and Nether Hall manor of Hartshorn were in the hands of George, Earl of Shrewsbury. In 1504, John Ireland held this part of the manor under the Earl of Shrewsbury, and the manor of Upper Hall under William Abell.* But the advowson returned to the Dethicks, only a single presentation having apparently been purchased by the Earl.

The taxation roll of 1291 gives the annual value of the rectory as £5 6s. 8d., but the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) estimates it at the trifling sum of £3 2s. 1d. The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650, say—"Hartshorne is a parsonage really worth fifty two pounds per annum noe chappell apperteyning. Mr. Richalds Incumbent an able preacher and of good conversason."

The following list of rectors and patrons is compiled from the Episcopal Registers and the returns of the Augmentation Office:—

- 1303. **Henry Sauvage**; patron, Robert de la Warde.
- 1321. **John de Melbourn**, subdeacon; patron, Hugo de Meynell. He was instituted in June; in July he obtained a dispensation for non-residence; and in October of the following year, he obtained leave of absence for study, for a twelvemonth.
- . **John Tillot**.
- 1392. **Henry de Huttes**; patron, Hugo de Meynell. On the resignation of J. T.
- . **William Hottell**.
- 1375. **John Slygh**; patron, Richard Meynell. On the death of W. H.
- 1390. **Geoffrey France**, rector of mediety of Cotegrave, diocese of York; exchanges benefices with J. S., rector of Hartshorn.
- 1453. **Ralph Lynge**, canon of Gresley, by special license of the Bishop; patron, Ralph Dethick, trustee of Margaret Dethick, late wife of John Dethick, of Newhall.
- 1477. **Thomas Wayneman**, in the person of William Bromwich, his proctor; patron, William Dethick, of Newhall. On the death of R. L.
- 1478. **John Tong**; patron, William Dethick. On the death of T. W.
- 1494. **Thomas Hoggekynson**; patron, George, Earl of Shrewsbury.
- 1520. **John Dethick**; patron, Thomas Dethick. On the death of T. H.
- 1550. **Bartholomew Kyrkeby**; patron, William Dethick. On the death of J. D.
- . **William Dethick**. He resigned the benefice in 1624, and was buried at Hartshorn, May 31st, 1626.—*Parish Registers*.

* Wolley's MSS. *History of Derbyshire*.

- 1624, Jan. 15th. **Anthony Richards**; patrons, Sir Francis Coke and Henry Curzon, as trustees. On the resignation of W. D.
 . **Samuel Richards**.
 1663, May 9th. **Thomas Stanhope**; patron, Edward Darcy. On the death of S. R.
 . **Thomas Hopton**.—*Parish Registers*.
 1713.; patron, Henry Tate.
 1717, April 1st. **Thomas Everard**; patron, Henry Calvert.
 1747, Sept. 24th. **William Astley**; patron, Earl of Chesterfield.
 1769, July 17th. **Stebbing Shawe**; patron, John Darker, for this turn.*
 1799, April 27th. **Stebbing Shawe** (junr.); † patron, Robert Pyott, Esq., of Canterbury.
 1802, Nov. 6th. **W. Edwards**; patron, Philip, Earl of Chesterfield.‡
 1803, Nov. 22nd. **Francis Tunncliffe**; patron, Humphrey Trafford Nadin.
 1833, March 8th. **H. W. Buckley**; patron, George, Earl of Chesterfield.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Peter, consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, and tower at the west end of the aisle. The nave was entirely rebuilt in 1835, and other alterations effected, at a cost of £1400. The new part is lighted with cast-iron windows, imitating Perpendicular tracery! Mr. Rawlins took a south sketch of this church just before the alterations, from which we find that all the windows on the south side were square-headed debased ones, except a lancet window to the chancel. The area of the nave was 39 ft. 4 in. by 17 ft. 11 in., of the north aisle 29 ft. 9 in. by 11 ft. 6 in., and of the chancel 23 ft. 4 in. by 12 ft. The north aisle is separated from the nave by two pointed arches supported by an octagon pillar and responds. The mouldings of the capitals appear to indicate fifteenth century work. The windows of this aisle, and also the south windows of the chancel, are new, and the alterations also involved the blocking up of a priest's doorway. The two-light east window of the chancel is of the Decorated style of the fourteenth century. In the top light of this window are a few fragments of old stained glass.

The embattled tower, which is a fair specimen of Perpendicular work, had formerly arches both in the east and south walls, communicating with the church, but these are now built up. A few feet above the west doorway is a row of five sculptured stones. The first and last bear a dog or talbot passant; on the second and fourth are the usual monograms of the name of Our Lord

* Mr. Darker was of Gayton, Northamptonshire. The advowson was at this time divided into four, two turns belonging to the Earl of Chesterfield, a third to Philip Barnes, and a fourth to John Darker.—Bacon's *Liber Regis*, p. 184.

† Stebbing Shaw, jun., was editor of the *Topographer*, and historian of Staffordshire. He died in November, 1802, aged 41. "His father had bought of Lord Stanhope two turns to the rectory of Hartshorn, in Derbyshire, of which he died possessed."—*Autobiography of Sir Egerton Brydges*, vol. i., p. 55.

‡ On this presentation being made, H. T. Nadin brought an action against the Earl of Chesterfield in the court of King's Bench, in which he was successful; and on Feb. 12th, 1803, the Bishop was ordered to remove William Edwards from the benefice.—*Episcopal Registers*, vol. xxviii., p. 25.

(Ihc. and Xpc.), though the latter one is rather carelessly carved; and on the third is a shield with the maunch or sleeve of Hastings. The arms of Hastings, between two talbots passant, may also be seen sculptured on the castle at Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

On the east side of the tower is a shield bearing—on a bend, between twelve fleurs-de-lis, six cross-crosslets fitchée.* On a stone in the west wall, inside the bell-chamber, is a shield vaire, doubtless intended for the arms of Meynell (vaire, *arg.* and *sab.*),† which has been placed here at a recent date when propping up the tower roof. It was most likely removed here from the south front of the tower in 1835.

In the tower is a ring of five bells, two of them being of pre-reformation date, and of specially fine lettering.

I. “Stebbing Shaw, Rector, Thos. Hassall, James Insley, Churchwardens, 1792.”

II. & III. “Stebbing Shaw, Rector, Thos. Hassall and James Insley Churchwardens, 1792. Edwd. Arnold Leicester fecit.”

IV. “Hec Campana Beata Trinitate Sancta Fiat.” The bell-founder’s mark is that usually attributed to Richard Mellor, and on the waist below are the elaborately ornamented initials H.N., often found in connection with this mark. On the crown of this bell is the name—“Hewch Rovll.”‡

V. “Ave Gracia Plena Dominus Fecum.” The lettering of this inscription corresponds to that of the one bell at Trusley, being of Old English characters, and each capital letter surmounted by a crown. Between each word is a stamp, on which is a capital S with floriated ends.

The “Church Goods” Commissioners of 6 Edward VI., make the following entry of their visit to this church:—

Hartishorne. Oct. 3. Barth. Kyrkby parson. j chalyce of sylver with a sylver paten—ij corporace cases y^e one of sylke velvytt & clothe of golde together & y^e other of redde sylke—ij corporaces of lynen cloth—ij vestiments, y^e one of tawnye sylke & y^e other of whyte crules vestemente brodred with rede sylke—j coope of russett lyned with yelow—iiij awliter clothes of flaxen—iiij towells j dyessed§ with redde & blew & y^e other playne worke of flaxen—ij banner clothes

* There is no bearing in any way similar to this given in Papworth’s *Armoriale*, and we are at a loss to identify it.

† This was really the coat of Ward or De la Ward, and adopted by Meynell after their marriage with that heiress. The old coat of Meynell was *az.*, three (or two) bars gemelles and a chief, *or*.

‡ Hugh Royle was probably churchwarden when this bell was cast. Bassano noted a monument in this church to Hugh Royle, 1602, perhaps the son of Hugh mentioned on the bell. It was in the church in 1817, but cannot now be found. There was also another to Anne, wife of James Royle, 1630. The Royles (or Roiles) held a small manor in this parish, called Short-Hazles, for several generations.

§ *I.e.*, diced or chequy.

of linnen clothe paynted—j crosse of copper & gylt with a crosse clothe of grene sylke—j surples with a ratchett (rochet) both of flaxen—part of a payre of sensers of brasse—iij bells in y^e stepull—j saunce bell—ij handbelis—ij candelstycks of brasse—j holy water stoope of brasse.

The font stands against the pillar of the aisle arcade. It is of plain octagon design, slightly tapering towards the base. The diameter of the top is 28 inches, and it is 33 inches high. In the aisle are some old oak benches, with carving of the Elizabethan period. On one is "1590, B.K." A pew end has the initials "C.W. T.E. C.W.;" and another the arms of Meynell and Longford, with the initials and date "E.F. 1616."

Under a round arch in the north wall of the chancel, is an altar-tomb, on which lie the alabaster effigies of Humphrey Dethick and his wife. He is represented in late plate armour, with a ruff round his neck, and wearing a pointed beard. His head rests on a helmet, and his feet on his gauntlets. The lady wears a ruff and a French cap with the lappet turned over the top of the head. On her mantle are traces of red paint and gilding. Over the monument is written:—

"Here lie y^e bodies of Humphrey Dethick of Newhall Esq and Eliza his wife by who he had issue 3 sons & 3 daughters. The wch Humphrey died y^e 8 of Decē 1599. After she married S^r Humphrey Ferrers of Tamworth Kni: & died y^e first of Aprill 1611."

On the front of the tomb are representations of the six children. One of the sons is in a winding-sheet, another (Francis, who married Katharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresley) in plate armour, and the third (William, subsequently rector of Hartshorn) in the long dress of a boy. Humphrey Dethick married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Ralph Longford, of Longford. Above the tomb are the quartered arms of Dethick—1st and 4th Dethick, 2nd Allestree,* 3rd Meynell. At the east end is Longford, quartering Hathersage, Deincourt, and Solney;† and at the west end are Dethick impaling Longford, and Meynell impaling Longford.

Bassano (1710) mentions within the altar rails an alabaster slab with the figures incised thereon of a man in armour and his lady, with four sons and six daughters at their feet, and the inscription *Thomas obiit xix mensis Martii anno dni MCCCCXXX* *cujus anime propicietur Deus Amen.* This would be the tomb of Thomas Dethick and Anne, daughter of Thomas Rolleston, of Lea,

* Sir William Dethick, temp. Edw. II., married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Allestree, of Allestree and Turnditch.—Nichols' *Collectanea*, vol. viii., p. 323.

† The right of Longford to these three quarterings has already been explained.—*Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 1.

the parents of Humphrey. The slab was here in 1835, as we know from Mr. Rawlins' notes, and must have disappeared when the nave was rebuilt.

Other incised slabs were also made away with at the same time, and an interesting wooden tablet, which was in a window of the north aisle, can no longer be found. On it were the impaled arms of Kniveton and Rolleston, and the following lines:—

“Here hidden lies deare treasure under ground
 Blest innocence with budding vertue crown'd
 That like a taper on some altar fir'd
 Shone fairely forth and sweetly so expir'd
 Expecting here in darksome shade of night
 A rising sunne that brings eternal light
 Her blessed soule from hence did part
 Upon the fifteth day of March—1626.
Ætatis sue septimo.”*

One branch of the Knivetons had a seat at Hartshorn. John Kniveton, of Hartshorn and Underwood, died 15 Henry VII. His son, John Kniveton de Hartshorn, who married Anna, daughter of Thomas Dethick, of Newhall, died before his father, and his son Thomas, of Mercaston, married Joan, co-heiress of Leche. Their son, William Kniveton, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Rolleston—the lady commemorated on the last tablet.†

There are one or two alabaster slabs on the floor near the font, but inscriptions and effigies almost completely worn away. On the margin of one can be read—*She died the 13 of March 1627 age 7 years & one month.*

In the vestry, at the east end of the north aisle, is a fine old parish chest, seven feet long, and bound on the lid with nine iron clamps.

The earliest register *book* begins with the year 1624. From that date to 1665 the entries were copied from an older book by Thomas Hopton. Loose inside this book are six folios of parchment, stitched together, on which are entries from 1594 to 1611, and again from 1621 to 1624.

“M^d that the year of our lord God 1612 there was bought at the general charges of the parishioners of Hartshorne for the use of the said parishe one great bible and on communion cuppe. James Roile, Dianis Hassard, being then Churchwardens.

“M^d also that the same yeare the said James Roile of his own charge did give to the use of the said parishe one Pewter bottle of two quarts.”

* Rawlins' MSS.; Lysons' Church Notes; Add. MSS., 9,463, f. 28.

† Harl. MSS., 1,093, f. 10.

Bullington.

Cotton-in-the-Elms.

Lullington.



THE Domesday Book (1086) makes entry of a priest, but not of a church, on the manor of Lullington. This we take to be indicative of the destruction of the original Saxon church (probably of timber) during the troublous times immediately following the Conquest. Soon afterwards the manor was in the hands of the Gresleys, and a church was once again erected. A deed of about the time of King John is witnessed by William Gresley, rector of Lullington. Sir Geoffrey Gresley I. (great-grandson of the founder of the priory) gave the advowson of this rectory to Gresley Priory about the beginning of Henry III.'s reign, his brother Henry being at that time rector. This grant was confirmed by his son William, July 6th, 1245, and again, in 1280, by his grandson, Sir Geoffrey Gresley II.*

The consent of the Bishop (as we have already described in detail) was obtained in 1339 to the appropriation of the rectory to the priory of Gresley, and to the ordination of a vicarage, so soon as the rectory should be vacant by death or resignation. The consent of the King to the appropriation had been obtained twenty years earlier, when the rectory was stated to be worth £5 per annum.† But for some reason the appropriation was deferred, and did not actually take place till 1341.

The Taxation Roll of 1291 values the church of Lullington *cum capella* at £5 6s. 8d. per annum. In 1535, the vicarage, endowed with the tithes of lambs, wool, hay, flax, hemp, pigs, and geese, was valued at £4 11s. 9d. The rectories of Lullington and Gresley

* Gresley Family Chartulary. See the previous account of Gresley Priory.

† Inq. ad quod Damnum, 2 Edw. II., No. 5. See Appendix No. XIII.

were at the same time collectively valued at £12 18s. 4d. The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say:—

“Lullington is a vicaridge really worth six and thirte pounds thirteene shillings and foure pence per annum the Earle of Dorsett apou his late composicion hath by deed settled the Improprate Rectory there for the maintenance of the minister w^{ch} is worth threescore and seaven pounds per annum, forth of w^{ch} is annually paid to the Receivors of the fee farme eight pounds sixteene shillings and eight pence so that the value above de claro is foure score and fourteene pounds sixteene shillings and eight pence. Mr. Peter Whyting is Viccar.”

In 1537 the impropriate rectory of Lullington was let by the Crown for 21 years to Henry Criche, subject to an annual payment to the vicar of £5 16s. 8d.; in 1554 James Mapperley obtained a similar lease on similar conditions, after the previous one had expired; in 1569 Queen Elizabeth granted another lease for the like term to Thomas Edwards. The great tithes, valued at £16, in 1606 were granted, by letters patent, to Henry Butler, of Sheffield, and Henry Ogle, of Welbeck, together with 64 acres of land that had pertained to Gresley Priory. On the following day, February 5th, 1606, Butler and Ogle conveyed the same to the Earl of Dorset. In 1647 the Duke of Dorset was judged a delinquent, and Sir John Curzon and Sir John Coke were named as trustees in augmentation of the stipend of the vicar of Lullington. The impropriated property then settled on the vicarage was worth £70 per annum. But this increase of income did not long remain, for in 1662 the rectorial tithes were restored to the Duke of Dorset, and let by him, from 1688 to 1692, to George Gresley, of Lullington, for £19 a year; and from 1692 to his death in 1704, at £17, subject to a payment to the vicar of £5 16s. 8d. Until 1781 the impropriate rectory remained with the Dorset family, when John Frederick, Duke of Dorset, granted it to Dame Wilmot Gresley. It remained with the Gresleys till 1840, when it was purchased of the executors of Sir Roger Gresley by C. R. Colville, Esq.,* with whom also rests the advowson of the vicarage.

The following is a list of the rectors and vicars of the parish church of All Saints', Lullington:—

RECTORS.

William Gresley, *circa* 1200.†

Henry Gresley, *circa* 1225; brother to Sir Geoffrey Gresley I.†

* We have gleaned this abstract of the history of the impropriate rectory from the valuable papers and evidences of Mr. Colville, to whom also we are indebted for the greater part of the subsequent list of rectors and vicars, as well as for other information kindly afforded with respect to Lullington, Gresley, etc.

† Gresley Family Chartulary; Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. iii., p. 1009.

Philip de Turville. He was deputed coadjutor to the rector of Lullington, who was suffering from defective sight. In 1309 prebendary, and in 1332 canon of Lichfield.*

1316. **Peter de Orguil.**

1322. **Roger de Chophulle.** Obtained leave of absence to study for a year.

1329. **Simon.**

1333. **Henry de Neutone.**

VICARS.

1341. **Henry de Bentele**, canon of Gresley.

1344. **Simon de Longdon**, canon of Gresley. On the death of H. de B.

1349. **Ralph de Fenny Drayton.** On the death of S. de L.

1389. **John Ray**, canon of Gresley.

1429. **John de Burton**, canon of Gresley.

. **Robert Tonge.**

1482. **John Baskervyle.** On the resignation of R. T.

. **John Bratt.**

1529. **John Cowopp**, canon of Gresley. On the death of J. B.

1536. **Roger Joly.** On the resignation of J. C.

1560. **William Joly**; patron, Queen Elizabeth. He was buried at Lullington 31 March, 1605.

1605, **Robert Ady**—1609, **Richard Orgill**—1646, **Peter Whiting**—1672—**Joseph Smith**—1714, **William Parry**—1723, **John Gamage**—1726, **George Lowe**—1765, **James Falconer**†—1810, **Charles Edward Collins**—1841, **Theodore Augustus Echallaz**—1859, **F. H. Law**—1869, **John Sumner Gibson**—1873, **Eustace King**.

When the Commissioners of Church Goods drew up the inventory for Derbyshire, in 1542, the following was their report of this church :—

"Lollyngton, Oct. 5. j chales of sylver—ij cruytts pewter—iij bells in y^e steple—j coope—ij vestments with all thereto belongyng—ij alter cloythes—ij towells—j surples—ij crossez—iiij banner cloyths—j cross cloth. Omytted by layst forth of y^e old inventory j corporas case—j corporas cloyth—a byble—and a pharapras [paraphrase of Erasmus]."

Wyrley, the Staffordshire antiquary, visited this church in 1596. He says :—‡

"Lullington is alsoe placed upon the north banke of Mease, in this south angle of Darbieshier, a manner even from the Conquest of England to this day belonginge to the noble famely of Gresley, in the Church thes Armes—*Sa.*, a lion rampant, *arg.* (Wasteney§); *vaire, arg.* and *gu.*, a label, *az.* (Beauchamp^{||}); *vaire, gu.* and *erm.* (Gresley); *or*, two chevrons, *sab.* (Lamborne); and *sab.*, a lion rampant, *arg.*, crowned, *or* (Segrave||).

The church consists of chancel, nave, south aisle, and tower surmounted by a spire at the west end. The tower and spire are all that remain of the old church, and they contain a great deal

* Harwood's *Lichfield*, pp. 220, 222.

† He was also rector of Thorpe Constantine, and Archdeacon of Derby.

‡ Harl. MSS., 6,592, f. 72b.

§ A quartering of Gresley.

|| The manor of Coton-in-the-Elms, in this parish, was for several generations in the family of Beauchamp. In 1328 it was purchased of the co-heiresses of Stephen de Beauchamp by Stephen de Segrave.

of new work. Their date is the commencement of the Decorated period, *circa* 1300. The octagon spire is of peculiar construction. The eight sides of a brocaded spire usually slope immediately from the tower, four of them being connected by squinches with the angles; but at Lullington several feet of the octagon immediately above the tower are nearly perpendicular, thus forming a kind of lantern, above which rises the spire.* £45 4s. 11d. was spent in taking down and rebuilding the top of this spire in the year 1766.

In 1778 it was determined to rebuild the church, on the same foundations so far as the nave was concerned, but dispensing with the north and south aisles, and putting a shallow apse in the place of the chancel. The only entrance to the new church was a west doorway, an opening having been hewn through the basement of the tower for that purpose. The church was fitted up with high oak pews, the pulpit, desk, and clerk's seat were placed in the south-east angle, and a small alabaster basin used as a font.† The parish registers say:—"1799, Church finished in this year." The area of this church, according to Mr. Rawlins, was 47 ft. 5 in. by 22 ft. 1 in.

In 1861 the spire showed signs of decay. It was restored at a cost of £500. Shortly afterwards a south aisle and chancel were added at a cost of £1726; so that all that now remains of the 1778 church is part of the north wall of the nave.

An interesting encaustic tile, now in the vestry, was found when building the new chancel. On it is a cross, and between the limbs four letters, which seem to be intended for a repetition of Alpha and Omega.

The three bells of the old church were taken down, and a ring of five cast in 1778, by Pack & Chapman (now C. & S. Mears), to which a sixth was added by Arnold, in 1786. The following are the inscriptions, "Pack and Chapman of London fecit 1778," being also on each bell except the first:—

- I. "Edward Arnold Leicester fecit 1786."
- II. "Our voices shall with joyful sound
Make hills and valleys echo round.
The gift of Christopher Simmonds of Lullington."
- III. "We celebrate the auspicious morn
On w^h the Son of God was born."

* The spire is locally known as "Lullington Spud."
"Clifton spire, Lullington spud,
Beggarly Linton, Gresley wood."

† In an account of the re-opening of the church, it was stated that the old font, said to be five hundred years old, was in a garden at Nether Seal.—*Leicestershire Advertiser*, Dec. 4th, 1862.

IV. "To honour both of God and King
Our voices shall in concert ring."

V. "The bride and groom we greet
In holy wedlock joined
Our sounds are emblems sweet
Of hearts in love combined.

The Rev^d Dr Falconer vicar, Martin Farnell Esq^{re} & Joseph Simmonds
Churchwardens."

VI. "The fleeting hours I tell
I summon all to pray
I toll the funeral knell
I hail the festal day.
The gift of Martin Farnall of Coton Esq^{re}"

The registers begin with the year 1560. There are two or three singular entries. In 1632 the Vicar grants a license for eating flesh in Lent. In 1642 "Philip Greensmith a soldier was executed upon a Tree at the green of Coton for deserting his colours, March 31st. The Tree dyed by degrees." Under the year 1698 is an entry which shows how long the Puritan habit of receiving the Holy Communion in the pews, prevailed in certain country parishes—"Communion at Xmas 1698 was the first time that any came to the altar. Mr. Thomas Symmons, a Barrister in the Law, was the first that ever promoted it."

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In 1291, as we have already seen, the church of Lullington is described as possessing a chapel, and this was undoubtedly situated at COTON-IN-THE-ELMS, in this parish. The Inventory of Church Goods, taken in 1552, says:—

"Coton, Oct. 6. Hen. Malabur prest. j chalyce with a cover of sylver—ij vestments—j albe—ij small bells in the steple."

The chapel seems to have been desecrated immediately after the Reformation, and speedily pulled down. There was no chapel here in 1650. The land that specially pertained to this chapel was confiscated under the plea of "superstitious uses." In 1572 Queen Elizabeth granted two virgates of land at Coton to John Meashe and Francis Grencham, which had pertained to the priest celebrating in the chapel of Coton.* Mention is made in 1603 of the transference of "the farm of the free chapel in Coton with one parcel called Chapel yard and 4 cottages with 2 virgates of land for maintaining a priest."†

* Patent Rolls, 14 Eliz., 4th pt. m. 20.

† Particulars of Leases (Augment. Office), Eliz. and James I., Roll 13, f. 16.

The early terriers at Lichfield speak of lands situated at Coton, which were alienated from the church of Lullington in the reign of Elizabeth. The terrier of 1678 says of Coton—"There was formerly a chapel in the said town but was demolished and the land where it stood alienated into several hands."

The site of this chapel was in the north-west corner of a field situated near the centre of the village, which formerly belonged to Martin Farnell, and which is numbered 139 on the award map, under the title of "Dovecote field." But the north-west corner had been separated from it, and was known from time immemorial as "Chapel yard." In 1866 Mr. Colville investigated the site and discovered the foundations of the chapel, in the form of a plain parallelogram, 56 ft. by 23 ft. Four stones have been put down at the angles to mark the site.

The new church of Coton was built in 1846, and it was made a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1866.

Melbourn.

Chellaston.



HELIOTYPE, PLATE 16

HELIOTYPE

MELBOURN.E.

Melbourn.



THE Domesday Survey makes mention of a priest and a church on the royal manor of Melbourn. In the year 1133, Henry I. founded the bishopric of Carlisle, and one of the first of its endowments was the church of Melbourn. On the death of Adelulf, the first bishop, in 1156, the see remained vacant for nearly half a century, during which time its revenues were for the most part appropriated by the crown. King John, on March 7th, 1202, presented Henry de Derby, chaplain to Hugo Bard, to the Bishop of Chester (*i.e.*, Coventry and Lichfield) for institution to the vicarage of Melbourn, reserving to the church of Carlisle that which it was accustomed to receive. The letters patent explain that it was in the king's gift owing to the vacancy in the see of Carlisle, and they also mention the name of the preceding vicar—Henry de Melbourn.*

In the fifth year of John's reign, Pope Innocent III. interfered to prevent the episcopal revenues of Carlisle being any longer seized by the crown, and nominated to the see Benedict de Ramsey, Archbishop of Ragusa, who had been consecrated at Rome, November 19th, 1189. The Pope sent a special mandate to John relative to the admission of the new Bishop of Carlisle to the rectory and appurtenances of Melbourn, in which he explains that he had relieved Benedict, at his urgent supplication, from the care of his church of Ragusa, as he was threatened with death if he approached it.† Apparently Innocent III. thought that an ecclesiastic who declined martyrdom in Dalmatia was good enough for a north of England diocese! The church of Melbourn was incidentally confirmed to Benedict in 1205, when John granted him a sum of twenty marks out of the royal treasury.‡

* Rot. Lit. Pat., 3 John, memb. 4.

† Ibid., 5 John, memb. 4; also Rot. Chartulary, 5 John, June 1st.

‡ Rot. Lit. Claus., 7 John, membs. 1 & 13.

The death of the second Bishop of Carlisle gave John the excuse of again seizing the revenues and patronage of the see, and on May 27th, 1215, he presented Gerard de Rodes to the vicarage of Melbourn,* and a few months later gave the rectory to one Simon de Waltham.†

However, on the decease of Simon de Waltham, soon after the consecration of Walter Mauclerc, the fourth Bishop of Carlisle, Henry III. granted to the see a confirmation charter of the rectory of Melbourn with all its appurtenances. "The Bishop Walter, or some of his immediate successors, erected a palace here, near to the church, and imparked a part of the adjoining lands, and there they had their residence occasionally for some centuries, during the frequent inroads and devastations of the Scots in the neighbourhood of their palace at Carlisle."‡ In 1230, Bishop Mauclerc obtained a grant of a fair within his manor of Melbourn, for five days, at the festival of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.§ This bishop, as well as several of his successors, obtained leave from the bishop of the diocese to hold ordinations in the church of Melbourn, at times when the incursions of the Scots rendered it impossible for them to use their own cathedral.

On the accession of Edward I., when all claims to manors, advowsons, etc., were thoroughly sifted before special commissioners, the claim made by John, bishop of Carlisle, to be the rector (*persona*) of Melbourn, was fully admitted by the priory, though they disallowed certain manorial demands of the see at Melbourn, such as the right of having there a pillory and a tumbrel.||

The Taxation Roll of 1291 gives the annual value of the church of Melbourn at £10 13s. 4d. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) estimates the vicarage at £9 13s. 4d. per annum, and the rectory of Melbourn-cum-Chellaston at £45. From the latter sum the Bishop of Carlisle had to pay a pension of 81s. 4d. to the prior and convent of Bredon, in the adjacent Leicestershire parish.

In the reign of Charles I., Sir John Coke, Secretary of State, younger brother of Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley, obtained a lease of the palace and the inappropriate rectory from the see of Carlisle.

* Rot. Lit. Pat., 17 John, memb. 24.

† Hundred Rolls, 4 Edw. I., where this alienation by John is recited; also Testa de Nevill, f. 73.

‡ *Archæologia*, vol. 13, p. 305.

§ Rot. Chart., 14 Hen. III., pt. 1, memb. 4.

|| *Quo Warranto Rolls*, 1 Edw. I.

In 1701 an agreement was made between Thomas Coke and Bishop Nicholas, that in consideration of the increase in rent from £45 to £70, and of the vicar's stipend from £20 to £35, the fee should be vested in perpetuity in Mr. Coke, his heirs and assigns. This agreement was confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1704.*

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say that—

"Melbourne is a vicaridge reallye worthe twentye six pounds per annum noe chappell apperteyning, the parsonage is farmed by Sr John Coke of the late Bishop of Carlisle and five and fortye pounds rent reserved w^{ch} is conceived Sr John enjoys to the use of the minister. Mr. Parke is viccar."

The following list of vicars (in addition to those mentioned above) is taken, for the most part, from the Episcopal Registers. The patron, except where otherwise mentioned, is the Bishop of Carlisle. Recent legislation has transferred the patronage to the Bishop of Lichfield:—

(1278.) **Richard de Stanton.**†

. Gregory

1349. **John de Lechuard**; patron, Bishop of Carlisle. On the death of Gregory, the late vicar.

1392. **Robert Culverdouse**. Mentioned in a deed relative to Repton priory, of the year 1408.

1416. **William de Boyleston**.

. **William Sandys**.

1438. **Thomas Marchall**. On the death of W. S.

1438. **John Kyrkeby**. On the resignation of T. M.

1440. **Robert Dawson**. On the death of J. K.

1456. **Henry Cardemaker** (*alias* Williamson). On the death of R. D.

1459. **Hugo Fayreclogh**. On the resignation of H. W.

1482. **William Saunders**. On the death of H. F.

(1519.) **John Read**. His name occurs as the owner of a volume of MS. sermons, now in the library of Gray's Inn, which was given to him by the vicar of Bredon in 1519.‡

1534. **Robert James**.

1535. **John Sawson**. On the death of R. J.

1553. **Giles Robinson**.

1558. **Robert Greene**. On the resignation of G. R.

1617, June 9th. **Richard Jones**; patron, Sir Francis Needham. Reinstated on the collation of the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, Aug. 21st. 1618.

1659, Jan. 15th. **Richard Lee**; patron, Sir John Coke.

1647, Jan. 12th. **William Parke**; patron, Sir John Coke.

. **James Vicars**. Buried Nov. 10th, 1660.—*Parish Registers*.

1670, May 16th. **Thomas Little**. Collated by Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield through lapse.

* Lysons' *Derbyshire*, p. 211.

† His name is appended as witness to a deed of 1278 (subsequently quoted), between Repton priory and the parishioners of Measham. In 1332, Richard, vicar of Melbourn (probably Richard de Stanton), paid a fine of 20s. for license to assign in mortmain a lay fee at Melbourn.—Abbrev. Rot. Orig. 5 Edw. III., No. 47.

‡ Briggs' *Melbourn*, p. 57.

1690, Aug. 19th. **John Traughton**. On the death of T. L.
 1718, Dec. 17th. **Cornelius Sutton**. On the death of J. T.
 John Ward.
 1756, Feb. 5th. **George Sinclair**. On the death of J. W.
 1775, July 4th. **Henry Robinson**. On the death of G. S.
 1784, June 24th. **John Middleton**. On the death of H. R.
 1831, March 1st. **Joseph Deans**. On the death of J. M.

We now come to the consideration of the various chantries that pertained to Melbourn.

The first of these was the chantry of S. KATHARINE, founded in 1380 by William Bars, of King's Newton, within the church of S. Michael and endowed by him with 6 messuages, 70 acres of arable land, and 10 acres of meadow, in Kinges Neuton, Melbourne, and Wilston.* The emoluments were further increased in the following year by Ralph Shirley, whose will, dated March 10th, 1381, states:—

"I will that my feofees shall be enfeofeed of the lands and tenements in Ratcliffe-upon-Wreke, Worthington, and Melbourn, with the appurtenances thereof, which I purchased myself, and take and receive all the rents and profits thereof, and see that the same rents and profits thereof yearly come into the use of the Chauntry Priest of St. Katharine, in St. Michael's Church, in Melbourne, for ever; which Chauntry Priest shall uphold a Free School in Melbourne for ever, taking of every scholar one penny by the year, and also to say or sing mass daily for ever. On the Sunday mass of the Trinity, on Monday mass of the requiem, Tuesday mass of the *Salus Populi*, Wednesday mass of the Holy Ghost, Thursday and Friday mass of the Holy Cross, and Saturday of the Blessed Lady with *Placebo Dirige*, except a double feast do lett it, for the profit of me the said Rauf Shirley, and for the souls of John Shirley and Aleanor his wife (the parents of me), Anne, Elizabeth, and Anne, my former wives, and Thomas Warren and Elizabeth his wife, and daily an antyphyn of our Blessed Lady with *De Profundis* for the founder and benefactor's souls of the said Chantry, and all christian souls, provided always that the said feofees see alway that the said Chauntry Priest be an honest priest, and of good virtue, disposition, and living.†

A survey of the manor of Melbourn, taken 7 Henry VIII., mentions that John Thurnaston held under the Duchy of Lancaster, as chaplain of the chantry of S. Katharine, one messuage, four virgates of land, as well as other lands and tenements in Newton and Wylnaston, for which was paid a rental of 10s. 8d.‡

This chantry was valued by the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) at the annual sum of £6 6s. 0d., whence 14s. was paid to the King and to Ralph Shirley. The Chantry Roll of ten years' later date, gives the following particulars:—

* Inq. ad quod damnum, 3 Ric. II., No. 122.

† Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. iii.

‡ *Archæologia*, vol. xiii., p. 307.

"The Chauntry of St Kateryns founded by William and Alice Bars to serve the quene and mayntayne God's Service and to say masse upon the Sondag of the Holy Trinite, and upon the Monday of Requiem, on Tuysdaye and Wednesdaye of *Salus Populi* for all Cristiane people, on the Thursdaye of the Holye Goste, on the Frydaye of the Holye Crosse, and on the Saterdaye of our Ladye, and further daylye to say Dirige and Commendations for ther soules, as appereth by the foundacon dated A° Dom M^{li}ijⁱⁱij^{xx} and the King's license 5^o Regis Ric. II^u—vj^{li}. vjs. besyds xjs. ix^d. in rente resolut to the Duchye of Lancastre, with xlvjs. viij^d. of Sir Rafe Shirley in the name of an anuities during the lyffe of the incumbente Sir Jo. Lawrenson Chauntry Priest. There is ij^{ix} howsellynge people. They burye att the sayd Chauntrye w^h is covered with leade. Stock xvs. jd. Clere value vj^{li}. vjs. vjd.

It has usually been supposed that the chantry of S. Catharine was a separate building from the parish church, as is distinctly affirmed by Lysons and subsequent writers. It is, however, quite clear from the explicit statements of the foundation charter, of the will of Ralph Shirley, and of several of the institutions to the chantry, that it was within the church of S. Michael. The number of "howsellynge people" (309), *i.e.*, of persons of an age to communicate, given above, plainly refers to the whole inhabitants of Melbourn; and the statements that the chantry was covered with lead and had burial rights pertaining, must apply to the church itself, and were probably inserted by the Commissioners in the Chantry Roll by an error of judgment. There is no mention of this chantry in the Inventory of Goods of 6 Edward VI., and it had doubtless been sacked of its furniture before that date. Mr. Briggs quotes an inquisition of 18 Henry VIII., from which it appears that Gerard Meynell, of Willington, died seized of the chantry property in that year, and concludes that it must have been dissolved before that date.* But it has already been shown that it was not dissolved in the last year of Henry's reign; and we suppose that Gerard Meynell had simply obtained a lease (perhaps for two or three lives) of the property, paying to the priest his usual stipend.

Three houses in Melbourn pertaining to this chantry, in the respective tenancy of Richard Lirkeman, Richard Ward, and Henry Holame, were granted by the Crown, in the reign of Edward VI., to "Edward Peese and William Winlow of London gents." for the sum of £12.⁺ These gentlemen were large speculators in confiscated property, especially in the midland counties, and usually turned over their bargains with much speed and at a considerable profit.

* *History of Melbourn*, p. 64.

† *Particulars for Grants*, temp. Edward VI. (P.R.O.), f. 241b.

The following list of the successive priests and patrons of S. Katharine's Chantry, with the dates of their institution, we have extracted from the Lichfield Episcopal Registers:—

1380. **Richard Bars**; patron, William Bars de Newton.
 . **William Cooke**.
 1381. **Robert Bars**; patron, Thomas Bars de Kingsnewton. On the death of W. C.
 1382. **John Thorald**; patron, Thomas Bars. On the death of R. T.
 1397. **Walter Caley**; patron, Bishop of Carlisle.
 1417. **John Shnonaston**; patron, Richard Bars, vicar of Barrow-on-Trent.
 1447. **Richard Langton**; patrons, Robert Wylne, and Cecilia, his wife.*
 1463. **Robert Dayne**; patron, Robert Wylne, by reason of Cecilia, his wife. On the death of R. L.
 1476. **Richard Wyght**; patron, Robert Wylne. On the resignation of R. D.
 1477. **Nicholas Penyfade**; patron, Robert Wylne. On the death of R. W.
 1478. **Robert Brakley**; patron, Robert Wylne. On the death of N. P.
 1516.) **John Thurnaston**.
 . **John Laurenson**.
 1547. **Robert Torleton**; patron, Francis Surley (? Shirley). On the death of J. L.

In 1348 Richard, son of Roger de Melbourn, to the greater honour of God and His worship, and in honour of S. MICHAEL, founded a chantry of one priest in the church of S. Michael, at Melbourn, presenting John Grype as the first chaplain.† In a survey of the manor, already mentioned, taken in the year 1516, mention is made of the chaplain of the chantry of S. Michael holding certain lands, tenements, and rents, for which he paid a rental of 3s. to the Duchy of Lancaster. The Church Goods Commissioners, 6 Edward VI., report as follows:—

"S. Mychayll Chapell, Melburne. Oct. 5.—j leytyll sanctus bell—they iryn & y^e glasse sold to Roger Breyckenott bayly att v nobylls they whyche Mr Jo Beamont holds, y^e leade was about viij loods conveyed by Master Leytton servant to the lord Pachet unto Burton uppon Trent, who had y^e profyts we cannot tell."

From this statement, it would appear that though the chantry of S. Michael was originally founded within the church of S. Michael, it afterwards obtained a separate building or chapel of its own; for even in those days of Vandalism it is impossible to believe that the lead would be sold off the roof, and the glass out of the windows, of a transept or other part of the parish church.

In 1385 Robert Stretton, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, instituted Roger Joseph as priest of the chantry of S. NICHOLAS, within

* Cecilia was probably the heiress of Bars. On the death of Richard Bars, one Robert Newton claimed the patronage of the chantry; but in an action brought against him at Westminster, on April 20th, 1447, by Robert and Cecilia Wylne, the plaintiffs were successful.—*Episcopal Registers*, vol. x., f. 21.

† *Episcopal Registers*, vol. iii., f. 122b.

the parish church of Melbourn, on the presentation of the Vicar.* This is the only entry we have found pertaining to this chantry.

We now come to the chantry of the BLESSED VIRGIN, and are able, by a careful collation of the different statements relating to it, to conclusively prove the existence of another church in Melbourn, dedicated to S. Mary, which, though not a parish church, was of sufficient importance to be usually described as a church (*ecclesia*) and not as a mere chapel.

On the Monday after Palm Sunday, 1401, an inquisition was held at Melbourn, when the jury decided that it would not be to the prejudice of the King or others, for Simon de Melbourn and Thomas Filke, clerks, to found a chantry of one priest, within the church of the Blessed Mary, of Melbourn, to say mass daily for the souls of the Lady Blanche, mother of the King, and of Amie de Melbourn, mother of Simon and Peter de Melbourn, at the altar of the Blessed Mary within the aforesaid church. The endowments consisted of twenty messuages, ten tofts, fifty acres of arable land, fourteen acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, and ten shillings rent, situated in Melbourn, King's Newton, and Repton.† The institution to this chantry made in 1426, describes it as being within the church of S. Mary of Melbourn, and another institution of 1462 speaks of it as the chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary within the chapel of S. Mary, situated on the south side (*ex parte australi*) of the parish church. The land to the south, west, and east of the church all pertained to the rectorial manor of the Bishops of Carlisle, and we have little doubt that this church of S. Mary was built within their domain, and probably originally erected as a chapel in connection with their palace, and for the special use of those on their manor.

John Ragge, of King's Newton, by his will dated December 23rd, 1517, bequeathed his body to be buried in the churchyard of S. Michael, of Melbourn; 3s. 4d. to the sustenance of the church of Our Lady, of Melbourn; 3s. 4d. to Our Lady of S. Michael for the maintenance of her light; also a stall of bees to S. Mary's church, and another to S. Michael's church.‡

The following is a list of institutions to this chantry, from the Episcopal Registers:—

* Ibid. vol. vi., f 15.

† Inq. ad quod damnum, 2 Hen. IV., No. 1. See Appendix No. XIV.

‡ Probate Court, Lichfield.

- . John Draycote.
 1426. Richard Clarke; patron, John Melbourn, son and heir of Peter Melbourn.
 On the death of J. D.
 1435. William Taylor; patron, John Melbourn de Melbourn. On the death of R. C.
 1462. Henry Hauslap; patron, Edward Longford de Melbourn.
 1476. William Achyff; patron, John Longford. On the resignation of H. H.
 14-7. John Cantrell; patrons, William Saunders, vicar of Melbourn, John Wylne,
 and John Kellom.
 . William Topley.
 1497. William Caldwell; patron, William Bothe. On the death of W. T.
 . William Cheyvn.
 1527. Henry Letherland; patron, William Hastings. On the death of W. C.

The chantry roll mentions yet another chantry under Melbourn, which appears to have no connection with those already enumerated, though it may possibly refer to that of S. Nicholas:—

“The Chauntrye founded by the heyers of Lee Hunt iijs. *vd.* payed to the Kyngs honor of Tutberie. Clere value *xxs. vijd.*”*

The parish church of S. Michael is a cruciform structure, with a tower in the centre, having chancel, transepts, nave with side aisles, and a western portico flanked by two small towers. The area of the nave is 63 ft. long, by 18 ft. 6 in. wide; side aisles, each 63 ft. by 9 ft. 6 in.; space under tower, 17 ft. 6 in. square; north and south transepts, each 30 ft. by 14 ft. 6 in.; chancel, 27 ft. 4 in. by 14 ft. 9 in.; and west portico, 44 ft. 9 in. in width, by 9 ft. 8 in. in depth. It is one of the finest and most interesting Norman churches in England. Antiquaries of the past generation, when the study of church architecture was in its infancy, did not hesitate to attribute this church to the Saxon period, some even assigning it with confidence to the seventh century. But it would now-a-days be as much waste of time to combat such a notion, as if the assertion had been that it was built seven centuries before the Christian era. Doubtless there was a church here in Saxon times, and possibly it may have been originally founded (as tradition has it) by Ethelred on the death of his queen; but as for the present church, it is distinctly and emphatically Norman, and the earliest date that we are inclined to assign to its commencement is *circa* 1090.

The church is entered from the west by a noble semicircular doorway. The central portico is covered by a groined stone roof, over which is a chamber or gallery opening into the church, access

* The *Particulars for Grants*, temp. Edw. VI., also record the granting of a farm in Melbourn, that had pertained to “Hunt’s Chantry,” to Edward Peese and William Winlow.

to which is gained by a spiral staircase in the south-west angle of the tower on the south side. Both of these small towers have originally had staircases. There are also two smaller porticos, with groined roofs, at the basement of these towers, communicating with the central portico and also with the side aisles. The nave is separated from the aisles on each side by five horseshoe arches, enriched with chevron moulding. The circular pillars that support the arches are 4 ft. in diameter, and 15 ft. high; the height of the apex of each arch from the floor being 20 ft. 4 in. The capitals of the pillars are sculptured with the usual indented mouldings, and are otherwise unornamented, with the exception of the north pier nearest the west end, on which are three equal-limbed crosses, with a roundle in each angle.* Above the nave arches are arcades opening on clerestory windows, but the two sides are of different dates. That on the north side, each bay of which consists of a triplet of round arches divided by two slender pillars, and communicating with a single Norman light in the exterior wall, is coeval with the main features of the building. That on the south side consists of a series of double-pointed arches, the capitals of the responds being ornamented with the nail-head moulding; and there are also double lights in the outer wall. This work pertains to the Early English period, and must have been here inserted *circa* 1250.

The inner walls of the central tower are divided into three tiers of semi-circular arches. It was evidently designed to be open up to the roof, which was doubtless of groined stone like the other roofs of the church. It is supposed that the bells were not then hung here, but in the small western towers. The capitals of the pillars of the east arch supporting the tower, leading into the chancel, are ornamented with an exuberance of intricate carving.

The chancel terminated in a semi-circular apse, the place from which the apse commenced to spring being plainly discernible in the masonry of both the outer and inner walls. The traces of similar apses at the east end of each transept are also quite distinct. In the south-west angle of the chancel is a small portion of the old groined roof of the original Norman chancel, between

* See plate 22 *Archæologia*, vol. xiii., also Dean's *Melbourne Church*, p. 23. Attempts have been made to base theories connected with special Saxon kings on these sculptured crosses, but we believe them to be simply an embellishment of the mason, without any symbolism or purport. Similar designs may, we believe, be elsewhere noted in Norman work. We have repeatedly seen the same pattern in Romanesque churches on the continent, *e.g.*, Poitiers and Angoulême.

which and the outer roof must have been an upper room looking into the church through the lower of the three tiers of arches in the tower walls.

The apse of the chancel, as well as those of the transepts, were removed about the close of the fifteenth century (*temp.* Henry VII.), and the present square eastern termination added, lighted by an obtusely-pointed plain five-light window. The apse arches of the transepts were filled up, a three-light square-headed Perpendicular window being inserted in the north transept, and a three-light Decorated window, with carefully moulded jambs and good tracery, in the south transept. The latter window (shown in the heliotype view) has been obviously brought here from some other building, possibly from S. Mary's church. A close inspection shows that this window in reality consists of the halves of two others, cleverly joined together in the centre.

At a yet later period the upper part of the original Norman tower was removed, and the present incongruous belfry added. It seems that this work was not done till after 1602, for a sketch of the castle of Melbourn, appended to a survey of the manor taken in 1602, includes a view of the church in the background, in which the upper stage of the tower appears to be circular, and lighted with circular-headed windows. Perhaps this was done in 1610, the date of the oldest bell. The roofs of the church seem at this time to have been lowered to a nearly flat pitch (the steep-pitched roof of the chancel is shown on the sketch of 1602), but the weather lines of the old roofs are plainly discernible, both on the tower and at the east end of the nave aisles.

The four three-light square-headed windows which now light each of the side aisles were most likely of this date, or possibly of a century earlier.

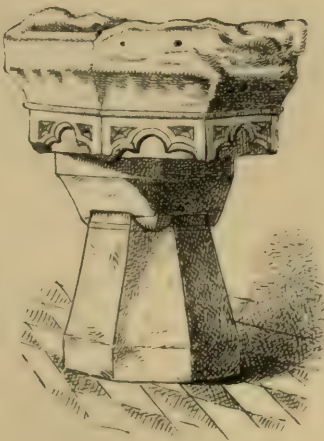
From each side of the east window of the north transept project corbels for saints; and a large square almary, with a groove for the insertion of a shelf, in the north wall, affords additional proof of there having been here a side altar. Through the pier on the north side of the chancel arch is a long squint, having a wide opening in the chancel, but terminating in a narrow slit, eleven inches by three and a half, in the transept. There seems to have been a corresponding squint from the opposite transept to the high altar, but this was interfered with by a comparatively modern doorway driven through the south chancel wall, and only recently filled up. In the south transept there are also corbels on each



SOMERSALL.



CHURCH BROUGHTON.



CHADDSDEN.



MELBOURN.

side of the east window, as well as a large almary in the south wall and a small Norman corbel piscina, with a drain running into the wall, close by it. In the south wall, at the east end of the south nave aisle, there is also a small pointed piscina niche, simply chiseled out in the masonry, showing the site of a third subsidiary altar.

The font, which stands under the south portico, is 28 in. in diameter, and 37 in. in height. It consists of a circular bowl supported by four columns. (Plate XVII.) We believe it to be Early English work early in the reign of Henry III., and co-eval with the south clerestory arcade.

Across the chancel arch is a wooden screen, the upper panels of which are pierced with tracery. Its date seems to be of the fifteenth century.

During the restoration of the church, a thirteenth century sepulchral slab, bearing a fine floriated cross in unusually bold relief, was found. It now stands in the south-west angle of the south transept. On the outer masonry of the east wall of the north transept is built in a portion of a small incised cross, perhaps of the twelfth century; and one or two smaller fragments may be noticed elsewhere. In the south wall of the south transept is an obtusely-pointed arched recess, and beneath it (though evidently not in its original position) is the recumbent stone effigy of a knight clad in a hauberk and a surcoat, with a jewelled bandeau round his coif of mail. The lower part of the legs is broken off. On his left arm is a shield bearing a chevron between three escallops. This is doubtless intended for the arms of the ancient family of Melbourn, of Melbourn—*gu.*, a chevron between three escallops, *arg.** The date of the monument is of the first half of the thirteenth century, and the knight here represented was probably an ancestor of Simon and Peter Melbourn who have been mentioned in connection with the founding of the chantry of S. Mary.

Against the east wall of this transept, rest three alabaster slabs pertaining to the family of Hardinge, of King's Newton.† On the

* Wyrley mentions these arms on a monument in this church in 1596, in connection with two others—three chess rooks, and three garbs impaling fetty engrailée. He does not, however, give the tinctures of these two, which might pertain to several families, but are probably Walsingham and Comyn. The knight most likely then rested on an altar tomb, having these three escutcheons in front.—Harl. MSS., 6,592, f. 75.

† For particulars relative to this important family, see Briggs' *History of Melbourn*, pp. 135-157.

oldest are incised the rudely drawn figures of a man in plate armour, and his wife wearing a large ruff; round the margin is:—

"Here lieth the bodies of Henrie Hardie of Newtō gent & Elizabeth his wife w^{ch} Henri died wth out issue viii of Decem. 1613. He gave to y^e poore xx^e yearly for ever."

The two others bear half length representations of Sir Robert Hardinge and his wife. Round his head are the words—*Per Jesus Christum miserere, mihi Deus oro*; and round his wife's head—*Spiritus Omnipotens redde animamq' mihi*. The lower half of the slabs bear respectively the following inscriptions:—

"Robti Harding nup de Newton regis militis ad legem consilliar' curiæ cancellar dñi regis magri pro dño rege Carol 2nd: de omnibus forrests &c. suis ultra Trentam in itinere Guliel dñi Melion & ducis Newcastle atturnat genal antiq' burgor Leicestr & nup Nottingham recordator; omniu exercituum pedestri dei dñi regis in ejus restauracoe infra hundred de Rushcliffe & vill Nottingham ducis in comitat Derb & Nottingham un dict dñi rs ad pacem et de quorum justiciar etiamq' ceteris deo regi eclesie anglican & patrie ejus in temporibz pessimis (posse tenus) fidel servitur; 59 annor etatis hanc vitam spe melior decess 20 die Novembri A.D. 1679."

"Annæ Harding dict Robti Harding armig. uxor' pcharissim Ricard Spigurnell nup de Highgate com Midd Baronett filie senior undecem liberor viz. Annæ Robti Isabell Nichol Mariæ Robti Isabell Ricard Henric Ricard Guliel (unde quinq' hic jacent mortui) e genacoe ipus Robti matris clementiss familie vicinor et pauper nutricis generosiss ceterisq' virtutibz nulli secund; 42 annor etat hanc terram cœlis transeunt 19 die July Anno Dñi 1673. Hic est reconditus."

There are also on the floor of this transept two other alabaster slabs, on each of which have once been incised two figures, but they are now worn off, and only a detached word or two of the inscriptions can be read. On one is the name *Thomas*, and on the other *Petrus*. The former, which is of 16th century date, seems to pertain to the Hardinges; the latter (which lies in front of the arched recess) is earlier, and may very possibly mark the interment of Peter de Melbourn, brother of the founder of S. Mary's chantry, temp. Henry IV.

In 1842, some interesting wall paintings were discovered on the tower piers, the principal of which were supposed to represent the murder of the queen of Ethelred, but they were in such an imperfect state that it was found impossible to preserve them.* Against the south wall of the chancel are the remains of an Elizabethan black letter text, in a red and black border, of which the words, "*yok is easie and,*" can be still read.

The following is the inventory of church goods of 1542:—

"Melburne.—Oct. 6. Jo Dawson Vicar. v vestments j of russet damaske j of rayed silke ij of grene changeable silke and j of cristym—iij copes j of velvet

* *Reliquary*, vol. i., p. 31. Dean's *Melbourn*, p. 19.

patches of dyverse colors and other ij of grene changeable silke—iiij corperas with their cases—iiij aulter clothes—xij towells—ij payre of tynnacles—ij chales with their patens the one of sylver the ij of tyn or aulke money—iiij bells in the steple with a sancts bell—j crosse of latyn—iiij banner clothes of grene silke j of them payntted—and ij crosse clothes of grene silke.”

When Bassano was here in 1710, he noted on the tower piers “ye Earle of Huntingdone’s Coat Armor and Crest.* He speaks of the south transept as being “called Peirs Chappell, now ye burying place of Hardings.” The legs of the stone effigy were then broken. “In the Chancell having two pennons, first, g. 3 crescents and a canton or, and a crescent for a diferance, impaling quarterly ermine and gules.”†

The church was restored and seated with oak, at a cost of £3,000, in the year 1862, under the superintendence of Sir Gilbert Scott. The large west doorway was then thrown open, the walls that had been run-up to shut off the porticoes from the church were taken down, a modern north porch removed, a south chancel doorway closed, and other judicious returns to the original state of the building carefully carried out. But the covering of the two western towers with lofty pyramidal *slated* roofs is unfortunate in effect, and incorrect in style. It would have been far better to have left them uncapped, as they were before the restoration.

The central tower contains a ring of four bells:—

I. “God save the Church, 1610.” Mark of Henry Oldfield.

II. “I sweetly toling men do call

To taste on meats that feeds the soule, 1632.”

Founder’s mark of George Oldfield.

III. “William Revitt and William Mugleston, Churchwardens, 1614.” Mark of Henry Oldfield.

IV. “John Cooper, Jo. Fisher, C. W. J. Hedderley made me 1732.”‡

The earliest register book begins in 1658;—

“xi Feb. 1653. John Kendall sworne and approved Register for the pshe of Melbourne in the County of Derby before me

JAMES ABNEY.

* The castle and manor of Melbourn pertained to Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, in the first half of the seventeenth century.

† The impaled arms of Coke and Stanhope. The Rt. Hon. Thomas Coke (born 1674, died 1727) married Mary, daughter of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield. He was buried at Melbourn.

‡ In the *Reliquary* (vol. xiii., p. 225) is given an interesting agreement between John Cooper and Joseph Fisher, churchwardens, and Daniel and John Hedderly, respecting the casting of this bell. The Hedderlys are therein described as bell-founders of the borough of Derby.

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Within a few yards of the west end of the church, is an ancient stone building, erroneously termed in the *Archæologia* the chantry of S. Catharine—a designation which has been copied by Lysons, Briggs, and other writers of later date. But it would be as reasonable to term it a cathedral as a chantry or a chantry-house. It is simply a large mediæval barn, lighted on the east side by two tiers of narrow square-headed lights. There is a doorway of the Perpendicular style in the west wall, and the upper part has been modernised with brick, but the north gable and general features of the building show that it pertains to the thirteenth century. It is now used as a malthouse. It stands on the old rectory manor of the Bishops of Carlisle, and we have no doubt that it served as the large tithe-barn for the reception and storage of the episcopal dues, and was probably built by Bishop Walter Maclerc (1224–47) at the same time that he here erected a palace.

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There was a chapel at the village of KING'S NEWTON, in this parish, but we have not been able to learn when it was founded. John Ragge, of King's Newton, by will dated 23rd Dec., 1517 (from which we have already quoted), left two shillings for the "reparation of St. Nicholas chapel in Newton." In 3 Edward VI., we find that the crown granted a parcel of land in Melbourn, called "Newton chapell," to the extent of one acre, to Edward Peese and John Wilson for the sum of 32s.*

The church inventory of 1542, says:—

"Y^e Chapell att Kings Newton.--In y^e same paryshe (Melbourn) be holde by Edw. Peyse servant unto y^e sayed Jo Beamontt, y^e whyche was schyngyll with iryn and glasse sold to Jo Wyldar and Hugh Ratclyff, xs.—j letyll bell with a sacryng bell vijs. ijd."

* Particulars for Grants, temp. Edw. VI., f. 190b, P.R.O.

Chellaston.

THOUGH not precisely a chapelry of Melbourn, Chellaston was for so long a time ecclesiastically connected with Melbourn, that we thought it better to place it after that important church. Pilkington makes the blunder of assigning this church to Dale Abbey, an error followed by Glover and other writers,* but it was in reality given at an early date to the Bishop of Carlisle, to be held in conjunction with the rectory of Melbourn. Nor had it any vicar of its own, the church being simply served by a priest or chaplain appointed by the vicar of Melbourn. The annual value of the rectory of Chellaston in 1291, was £10. In 1535, the united rectories of Melbourn and Chellaston were estimated at £45 per annum.

The chartulary of Darley Abbey gives a transcript of an undated charter (probably of the thirteenth century), by which Stephen, *capellanus de Chelardeston*, gives to the abbey half an acre of pasture land in the pasture of Osmaston.†

The inventory of church goods, drawn up in 1542, says:—

“Chellaston—Parcell of Melburne Holme—Oct. 5. Jo Turvell Curate. iij vestments—ij of whyt fustyan and other of changeable sylke—iij albes—ij aulter cloyse—j coppe of green of sundry colars—j towell—j challys with a patent weying vij once—ij bells.”

The following is the report of the Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650:—

“Chelastone is a small parish hath a glebe and vicarall Tythes and really worth twentye pounds per anum, the Tythes apperteyne to the late Bishop of Carlisle and farmed by Sr John Cooke sixteene pounds reserved to the Bishop. It lyes not farre distant from Swarkestone and may conveniently be united thereunto. Mr John Endon serves the cure of noe good repute.”

The rectory was enfranchised by Act of Parliament in 1704, and the tithes were subsequently sold by the Cokes to the respec-

* Pilkington's *Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 243.

† Cotton MSS., Titus C. ix., f. 98b.

tive landowners. The Bishop of Carlisle appointed the perpetual curate (who was usually the vicar of Melbourn), until legislation of the present reign turned it into a vicarage, transferring the patronage into the hands of the Bishop of Lichfield.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Peter, consists of nave, south aisle, chancel, and tower at the west end of the nave. Rawlins gives the dimensions as follows:—Nave, 37 ft. by 16 ft. 6 in.; aisle, 37 ft. by 12 ft. 5 in.; and chancel, 24 ft. 10 in. by 14 ft. 3 in. The font affords proof of the existence of a church here in the twelfth century. The bowl, 2 ft. 7 in. in diameter, is plain, and a good sample of Norman work, but the octagon base is of Decorated date. The moulded wall-plate, buttresses, north and south doorways (the latter now built up), windows of the nave and aisle, chancel arch, and arcade of three pointed arches, supported on octagon columns, between the aisle and nave, are all of the Decorated period, *circa* 1320.

During the Perpendicular period, apparently about the end of the fifteenth century, the chancel was rebuilt. It is lighted by a three-light square-headed east window, and one of the same description, only of two lights, in each side wall. The walls of the nave were at the same time raised some three feet, and a flat roof substituted for the former one of a high pitch. The west tie-beam of this roof cuts off the apex of the chancel arch.

About the year 1817, the church was repewed, and "a great number of ancient alabaster slabs were destroyed, and the then churchwarden was permitted to pave his stable floor with them."* In 1842, the present square embattled tower, of very poor design, was built; the bells being previously hung in a wooden turret on the west gable. At the same time the tracery was barbarously removed from the north windows of the nave. In 1875 the church was restored and reseated throughout.

In the south wall, at the east end of the aisle, is a piscina niche with a trefoil head, and in the pier on the north side is a square almary. There is also a piscina in the south wall of the chancel. Near by is a small square recess, and over it is a bracket of an angel holding a shield.

On the floor of the aisle is a large alabaster incised slab, having on it the effigies of a man in civilian costume, with his wife on his right hand. Between them is a clasped book, and at the base are four sons and three daughters. There had been a marginal

* Glover's *Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 256.

inscription, as well as three lines at the upper end, but much of it is now quite defaced—*Hic jacent Johe Bancrofte et Margareta obit xiii die Septembris Anno dni 1557 quorum animabus* Near to this stone is half of another slab, all the centre worn off, but these words legible on the margin—*xii die decembris anno dni 1555*. Mr. Meynell's notes also mention alabaster slabs to Philip Bancroft, and Elizabeth his wife, who died April 23rd, 1557—another bearing the year 1551—and another with the name William Bancroft. Glover mentions yet another to the same family, viz., to Ralph Bancroft, and Alice his wife. All these have disappeared.

Bassano (*circa* 1710) mentions an alabaster stone on the floor by the pulpit, on which was a priest with a chalice, and by his breast the words—*Miserere mei Jhu fil. Dei*. It was inscribed—*. Barredon quondam capellanus A. D. MDXXVIII cujus anime ppicietur Deus amen.** A slab on the north side of the chancel was to another priest. It had a floriated cross between a chalice and a missal, and the date 1405. Half of this latter stone may now be seen in the south aisle, but the one to Barredon has gone.

Bassano also noticed on a pew end the arms of Oliver, of Chellaston (a hand issuing out of clouds), impaling Blackwall, of Blackwall, with the words—*Amor vincit omnia 1630*; and in the glass of the east window—"Arg. a fess g. between three doves or, and upon y^e fess a mullet of y^e field." These were here in Mr. Meynell's time, but were swept away in 1842, together with an alabaster figure of the Blessed Virgin and Child, which was in a niche in the south wall.

There are three bells in the tower. On the oldest is—"G. Hedderley of Nott^m fecit 1791, W. Soar Churchwarden;" the other two were cast by J. Taylor of Loughborough, in 1840, and bear his name in conjunction with the churchwardens, R. Meakin and W. Soar, junr.

The oldest register book now extant, only begins with the year 1732. Two earlier volumes have been most disastrously lost or stolen during recent years. The Parliamentary return of 1833 states that the Chellaston registers begin in 1570, and Glover's *Derbyshire*, published about the same time, speaking of the Bancrofts of Chellaston, says—"we find them on the first page of the register, in 1570."

* Meynell spells the name "Bawdon," and Glover "Bawredon."

Ravenston.

Ravenston.



CONSIDERABLE portion of this parish belongs to Leicestershire, by which county it is entirely surrounded, but the church and much of the village stand on an isolated part of Derbyshire.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, this manor belonged to Nigel de Stafford, the ancestor of the Gresleys. There is no record of a church at that date on the manor, but from sepulchral remains we may be sure that one was here erected in the twelfth century. The manor passed at an early date into the hands of the Despensers. On the attainder of Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winton, in 1327, Ravenston reverted to the crown, and was granted, together with the advowson of the church, in 1336, by Edward III. to Henry de Beaumont, and Alice his wife.* Henry de Beaumont held the village or hamlet of Ravenston, and also the advowson of the rectory, at the time of his death in 1340.† The property remained with his widow Alice till her death, when it passed to their son, John Beaumont. In 1413, Henry de Beaumont died seized of the manor and advowson, the latter valued at £5 per annum; and in 1427, his wife, Elizabeth, died seized of the same.‡ After her death, we find that John Beaumont, son of Henry and Elizabeth, presented four times to the rectory.

In 1483, Katharine, the first Duchess of Norfolk, presented to Ravenston rectory; she was the daughter of William, Lord Molins, but we are not able to say how she became possessed of the advowson. Her husband was slain on Bosworth Field in

* Patent Rolls, 10 Edw. III., pt. 2, m. 2.

† Inq. post Mort., 14 Edw. III., No. 24.

‡ Inq. post Mort., 1 Hen. V., No. 45; 6 Hen. VI., No. 49.

1485, and his estates being forfeited, it would seem that the advowson of Ravenston at this time passed again to the crown. It is stated by Nichols, that Henry VIII., about the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, granted the manor and advowson to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, who, in 33 Henry VIII., granted the same to Henry Digby. Thomas Digby, his great-grandson, died seized of it in 1619.* From that date up to the present time, the crown has remained patron of the rectory.

The taxation roll of 1291, gives the annual value of the rectory at £4 13s. 4d., and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (1535) at £5 1s. The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650, say:—

“Raunston is a parsonage really worth three score pounds per annum lying in the countyes of Leycester and Derby. Mr. Hackstaffe Incumbent.”

The following list of rectors and patrons is taken from the Episcopal Registers, and the returns of the Augmentation Office. The latter patrons are not given, as they were invariably the crown:—

1323. **William Talbot**; patron, Hugo le Despenser. On the resignation of Thomas Bredon.
1349. **Stephen de Kyrburgh**; patron, Alice de Bello Monte.
1379. **Walter Cooke**; patron, John Senoros. On the death of S. de K.
William Daniel.
1399. **John Wright**, rector of Bobenhull, exchanges benefices with W. D., rector of Ravenstone; patron, the King, as guardian of the late John de Bello Monte.
1424. **John Pawnton**; patron, Elizabeth de Bello Monte.
1430. **Thomas Stanehirst**, vicar of Basford, exchanges benefices with John Pawnton, rector of Ravenstone.
1437. **Thomas Ressle**; patron, John de Bello Monte. On the resignation of T. S.
William Hunt; patron, John de Bello Monte.
1445. **John Christian**; patron, John de Bello Monte. On the resignation of W. H.
1483. **Hugo Broke**; patron, Katharine, Duchess of Norfolk. On the resignation of J. C.
- (1535.) **Richard Hide**. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.
1549. **Peter Fynche**; patrons, James Fynche and Thomas Qualley. On the resignation of R. H.
1558. **William Allsoppe**; patron, George Madeley, of Tylkey, Essex, for this turn, by grant from Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, widow. On the death of P. F.
- 16.. **Richard Salisbury** (? Nichols' *Leicestershire*).
- 1619, May 12th. **William Ward**; patron, the King.
- 1622, Aug. 19th. **Samuel Hacksup**. He was reinstituted on Aug. 9th of the same year, in consequence of some defect in subscription.†

* Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. iii., p. 934. A single presentation seems to have been several times sold in the sixteenth century.

† Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. xvi., ff. 25, 28. On a small brass against the north wall of the chancel is:—“Samuel Hacksup, M^r of Arts & Rector of Ravenston. Departed this life the 20th day of February Anno Dom. 1666, aged 76”—and below, a shield bearing a chevron between three mullets.

- 1667, April 11th. **William Pestell**; patron, the King.
 1693. **Thomas Pestell**; died Oct. 16th, 1741, aged 85. *Parish Registers*.
 1741, Dec. 12th. **John Clayton**.
 1745, June 17th. **Thomas Billis**.
 1754, July 30th. **William Clayton**; on the resignation of T. B.
 1799, June 3rd. **Samuel Bracebridge Hemming**; on the death of W. C.
 1809, May 17th. **Giles Prickett**; on the death of S. B. H.
 1855, Feb. 28th. **James Thomas Alderson**; on the death of G. P.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Michael, consists of nave, chancel, south aisle, and tower at the east end, surmounted by a low spire.* The dimensions of the nave are 49 ft. 5 in. by 17 ft. 3 in.; of the south aisle, 46 ft. 9 in. by 11 ft. 4 in.; and of the chancel, 38 ft. 8 in. by 16 ft. 7 in. No part of the present structure is older than the Decorated period of the beginning of the fourteenth century. The tower has a two-light west window of good design, but now blocked up. Over it is a niche for S. Michael, with a trefoil head. The four bell-chamber windows are all of a single light. From the tower springs a low broached octagon spire, each of the sides being pierced with a quatrefoil opening. It is of an unusual design, but the effect is far from unpleasing. The three-light pointed west window of the aisle is of unusual Decorated pattern, with intersecting mullions, *circa* 1320. The two south windows have been stripped of tracery. The four-light east window of the aisle has now a square head, the mouldings of the lintel having been carved to correspond with the tracery; but it is evident that it was once a pointed window, and the upper part was probably removed when the nearly flat lean-to roof was substituted for the original high-pitch. In the north wall of the nave is a wide pointed window, from which the tracery has been removed, and also one of a single light near the tower, both of Decorated date. To the same period belong the arcade of four low pointed arches between the nave and aisle, the archway into the chancel, and the general features of the chancel itself; the latter has been recently restored with good taste.

During the Perpendicular style of the fifteenth century, the walls of the nave were raised, the high-pitch roof (of which the weather-moulding remains on the west of the tower) abolished, and four square-headed clerestory windows inserted over the aisle. These windows have been cleared of their tracery sometime in the "churchwarden era," and two square windows inserted high up in the north wall of the nave.

* There is a plate of this church in Nichols' *Leicestershire*; also a south-west view in the 1860 vol. of the *Anastatic Drawing Society* (Plate lxiii).

Various alterations were made in this church by 'John and Rebecca Wilkins, the founders of the Ravenston Almshouses, about the beginning of the 18th century. The south doorway into the tower is of this date, and also a blocked-up north doorway into the nave. The handsome iron communion rails, of wrought-iron, must, we think, have been their gift. They were originally constructed for chancel gates, beneath the chancel arch, and have to be eked out with wood at each side to make them wide enough for their present position. The building was "thoroughly repaired" * in 1838, when the church was seated with the present high pews, and a west gallery, blocking up the tower arch, erected. The roof of the nave is of the same date.

In the south wall of the aisle, at the east end, is a piscina niche with a trefoil head. Against one of the arches between the nave and aisle is a bearded head, but as it is only moulded in plaster, we do not suppose it to be of any antiquity. Against the south wall of the chancel are two sedilia, divided by a detached shaft, and surmounted by ogee shaped canopies. There is a small piscina, of corresponding style, beyond them. The workmanship is early in the fourteenth century. The font, which rests against one of the aisle pillars, is of the plainest description, but very remarkable for its shape. It is a parallelogram, 27 in. long by 23 in. wide, and stands 18 in. high. The lead-lined basin is also of oblong shape, 20 in. by 16 in.

In the north and south walls of the chancel, close to its junction with the nave, and immediately below the ordinary windows, are two of the "low side windows." Both of them are blocked up, and of just the same size, 36 in. by 12 in. Though not accepting any one theory to account for all "low side windows," we have no doubt that, in this instance, they served as openings for the sacristan to ring the sanctus bell at the time of the elevation of the Host. The unusual incidence of two side windows is thereby accounted for, as the village was on each side of the church.†

* Bagshawe's *Gazetteer*, p. 259.

† Two of these windows have been noted at Over, Cambridgeshire, Dunchurch, Warwickshire and Blisworth, Northamptonshire; it is said that in all such instances there were houses on each side of the church. The ancient castle of Ravenston, destroyed temp. Henry II., was to the north of the town, a site subsequently occupied by a grange of the monastery of Garendon. The *verata questio* of low-side windows is fully discussed and largely illustrated in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iv., pp. 314, 326. See also Parker's *Glossary*, vol. i., p. 294; Rock's *Church of our Father*, vol. iii., p. 115; and *Notes and Queries*, 4th series, vol. i., *passim*. We are far from thinking that one theory will account for all instances, and have already given our reason for a different one under Spondon; but in the majority of cases the sanctus bell theory (as at Croxall) will prove the true one. The constitutions of Archbishop Peckham, 1281 (when sanctus bell-cotes were very exceptional), distinctly order such

The south porch, which used to have over the door "I. D. R. C. 1719," was taken down about fifteen years ago to be rebuilt. Several pieces of early sepulchral slabs or coffin-lids were found utilised in the masonry. These have been carefully built into the inner surface of the new porch. They consist of the upper part of four foliated crosses in slight relief, of good design, and one base of the same style, pertaining to the thirteenth century. There is another fragment, the head of which is formed of incised half circles, that belongs to the twelfth century. There are also two fragments of incised crosses over the priest's door of the chancel.*

Against the north wall of the chancel is a large mural monument to John Mawbey, who died in 1754. There is a very long and inflated genealogical inscription, but said to be somewhat apocryphal.†

Burton, in the 17th century, noticed these arms in the windows, but churchwardens have long ago cleared them away‡—England, Beaumont, Widingerton, Landale, Rokeby, Zouch,§ Despenser, Bereford, Coupledike, and Wyndham.

The Commissioners of Church Goods, in 1552, report as follows :—

"Oct. 6, 6 Edw. VI. Peter Ffynche, parson. j chalys of sylver parcell gylte wythe a cover—j crosse of brasse wyth a crosse clothe iij vestyments of blacke chamlett with tanye crossez of chamlett—j cope of old grene sylke—iij altar clothez of flaxen and iij towells of flaxen—ij candlestycks of brasse—j senser of brasse—iij bells in y^e steeple and j santes bell—ij hand bells—j serples of flaxen—j holy water stocke of brasse."

The Communion Plate now in use is by far the most massive and costly that we have ever seen in a village church. It was the gift of the munificent founder of the almshouses. Each article is of silver gilt, and bears the inscription—*Ex dono Rebec Wilkins 1715*. It consists of a flagon, fourteen inches high; two large chalices; two patens; and an alms plate.

use of the bell—"In elevatione vero ipsius corporis Domini pulsetur campana *in uno latere*, ut populares, quibus celebrationi missarum non valet quotidie interesse, ubicunque fuerint, seu in agris seu in domibus, flectant genua." Where the church was in the centre of the village, the architect would occasionally provide openings on both sides, whence this service might be done.

* On the subject of incised and sculptured sepulchral slabs, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 33, 34; also the illustrations and notes to Darley and Chelmorton churches, and elsewhere throughout the volume.

† This inscription is given in full in Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. iii., p. 935.

‡ Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. iii., p. 934.

§ In 1314, Alan de Zouch died seized of the 16th part of a knight's fee at Ravenston.—Inq. post Mort., 7 Edw. II., No. 36.

There are three bells in the tower, thus inscribed:—*

I. "Feare God, 1599." On this, and on the 2nd bell, is an initial cross, the limbs terminating in fleurs-de-lis.

II. "God save our Queene, 1599."

III. "Hujus sci petri." The founder's mark or stamp is a cross patée in a shield. The same inscription and mark is on the 3rd bell at Saltby, and the mark is on several other Leicestershire bells. It was probably cast by Austen Bracker, a London founder of the early part of the sixteenth century. On one of the timbers of the bell-frame is cut, in raised letters, "T. E. 1636."

The earliest register book thus commences:—

"A register for y^e parish of Ravenston bought by Robert Ayre and Thomas Grant Churchwardens y^e 1st of Septembr 1705, price 16 shillings."

* These three bells are traditional rivals of the two in the Leicestershire church of Normanton-le-Heath, a little more than a mile distant. The first are supposed to say "Who beats us? Who beats us?" and Normanton—the notes being an interval of a third—to reply "We do! We do!"

Repton.

Bretby.

Newton Solney.

Foremark.

Smithby.

Measham.

Tickenhall.



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REPTON, S.W.

Repton Priory and Church.



THE ecclesiastical history of Repton, of which we can here give only a bare outline, is of peculiar interest.* Diuma, a Scotch missionary, and one of the four priests brought by King Peada from Lindisfarne to assist in the conversion of his kingdom of Mercia to Christianity, was consecrated the first bishop of Mercia in the year 656, and two years later was buried at Repton. There is little doubt that the first Christian church of the converted Saxons of the midlands, was erected at Repton, which was for a long time the capital of the kingdom of Mercia, and that the see of the bishopric remained here until the consecration of S. Chad in 664, when it was removed to Lichfield.†

“Here,” too, “was before A.D. 660, a noble monastery of religious men and women under the government of an abbess, after the old Saxon way.”‡ This establishment attained to such fame that burial within its precincts was eagerly sought, until (as has been aptly said) it came to be regarded as the Westminster Abbey of Mercia.§ Amongst those whom we know to have been here interred, may be mentioned Merewald, brother of King Peada; Ethelbald and Withlaf, kings of Mercia; Wimond, the son of

* There are no annals nor chartularies extant of Repton Priory, so that we do not possess even a legendary account of the earlier foundation. Dugdale's *Monasticon* (vol. ii., pp. 280-2) contains only a charter or two relative to the priory; but Stebbing Shaw, in vol. ii. of the *Topographer* (published in 1790), gives copies of numerous charters then in the hands of Sir Robert Burdett, of Foremark. Mr. Bigsby's *History of Repton* is a voluminous and laborious compilation from innumerable printed works, but very badly put together; all the charters that he gives at length had been previously published, and there is not a single instance of direct quotation from the MSS. of the British Museum, of the Lichfield Registry, or more especially of the Public Record Office. A full history of the priory and the preceding abbey yet remains to be written.

† Bede's *Ecl. Hist.*, lib. iii., c. 21, 24; lib. iv., c. 3. *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 123.

‡ Tanner's *Notitia*, f. 78; Leland's *Collect.*, vol. ii., p. 157. As to the “old Saxon way,” see Lingard's *Anglo Saxon Church*, vol. i., chap. 5.

§ Ethelwerd's *Chronicle*, c. xviii.; Leland's *Collect.*, vol. ii., 264; etc., etc.

Withlaf and his wife Alflæda; S. Wystan, the son of Wimond and Alflæda; Kineard, brother of Sigebert, King of the West Saxons; as well as many other scions of royalty whom the chroniclers omit to specify, for Ingulf describes the monastery of Repton as "that most holy mausoleum of all the kings of Mercia."*

The names of only three of the Abbesses of Repton have come down to our times—**Eadburga**, daughter of Adulph, King of the East Angles, *circa* 690; **Alfrida**, who probably succeeded her; and **Kenewara**, who in the year 835, granted on lease the manor and lead mines of Wirksworth to one Humbert, on condition of his paying as rent to Archbishop Ceolunth, lead to the value of 100s. for the repair of Christ Church, Canterbury.† The good King Ethelbald, who was buried here in 755, was so great a benefactor to the abbey that Ingulph has mistakenly spoken of him as its founder. In 874 the Danes advanced in large numbers to Repton, seized the town, expelled Burhred from his Kingdom of Mercia, and completely destroyed the monastery.‡ Thus ended the abbey of Repton, which had existed for upwards of two hundred years as a vigorous witness of the Christian faith.

The Danes continued to hold this part of England under their brutal sway, with more or less interruption, for about a century; and the formation of that local government termed a *Hundred*, of which Repton formed a centre, was probably not undertaken by the Saxons until comparative peace had been assured. It is a widely spread popular opinion that the division of the kingdom into hundreds and tithings was effected by Alfred, but it did not in reality take place till long after his time; indeed the very word hundred is not met with till the days of Edgar, 958—75.§ Probably about that period the religious ardour of the persecuted Saxons revived, and many even of those Danes who remained amongst them had been converted from paganism. As their domestic government recovered strength, their thoughts would naturally revert to the glories of monastic Repton in the days gone by, and a parish church of considerable magnitude rose on

* Ingulph's *Hist.*, p. 2.

† *Liber Eliensis*, lib. i., c. 6; Pilkington's *Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 99. Leland and a MS. life of S. Guthlac (Cott. MSS. Vesp., D. 21) make much confusion between the two first of these abbesses, and to both of them is attributed the sending of a leaden coffin to S. Guthlac *circa* 714; but we believe that Alfrida followed Eadburga. The lead mines of Wirksworth seem to have pertained to the abbey from its earliest foundation. See *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 545, where the name of the third abbess is misspelt.

‡ Ingulph's *Hist.*, p. 26—*funditus destruxissent*.

§ Kemble's *Saxons in England*, b. i., c. 9.

the site of or close to the ancient abbey. This church they dedicated to S. Wystan, the devout Mercian prince, and rightful heir to the kingdom, who was assassinated on the eve of Pentecost, 849, by his cousin Berfert. Buried in the monastery of Repton, by the side of his mother Alflæda, his grave became the scene of the many miracles that procured his canonisation; and though his relics had been translated to the abbey of Evesham on the approach of the Danes, his memory as that of a patriotic, wronged, and holy prince, was yet fresh in the minds of the Mercians.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Repton is described as possessed of a church and *two* priests, an entry that points to the size and importance of the building, and which is only shared by Bakewell of all the other Derbyshire churches. Of the gift of the church of S. Wystan, *circa* 1160, to the canons of Calke by Maud, widow of Ranulph, fourth Earl of Chester, and lady of the manor of Repton, we have already spoken. The grant was only made subject to the condition that the canons of Calke should be transferred to Repton on the first opportunity.

This opportunity occurred in the year 1172, when Maud, with the consent of her son Hugh, Earl of Chester, built a priory at Repton for the occupation of the Austin canons, and dedicated it to the Holy Trinity. A charter of Henry III. confirms to the priory the church of S. Wystan with all its chapels, the church of Badow, in Essex, and also estates at Willington, the gift of Nicholas de Willington. The rectory of Willington,* and also that of Croxall, were bestowed on the priory, as is described in our account of those churches. In 1271, Roger † Longspée, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, officially confirmed to the prior and canons the church of S. Wystan, with its chapels of Newton, Bretby, Milton, Foremark, Ingleby, Tickenhall, Smithsby, and Measham.‡ The priory obtained most exceptional control over this church and its wide-spread chapelries. The canons drew the whole of the ecclesiastical revenues of this large area, serving the parochial church and its dependencies, for the most part, with those of their own order; so that we look in vain for any institution to the church

* The appropriation of the church of Willington to the priory received episcopal sanction in the year 1300.—Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. i., f. 14b.

† Erroneously called Richard in Bigsby's *Repton*.

‡ These chapels were all again enumerated, with the exception of Milton, in a confirmation charter granted by John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1279, dated from Darley, when he was engaged on his metropolitan visitation.—*Topographer*, vol. ii., p. 267.

of S. Wystan in the episcopal registers, as the parish church did not possess even a vicar. The priory kept the chancels of both church and chapels in repair, but for the remainder of the buildings the parishioners were responsible.

In the reigns of Edward I. and II. the priory was enriched by further grants of land from certain of the founder's kin, viz., Robert de Brus, and Edmund Earl of Arundel, who had both married nieces and co-heiresses of Ralph, sixth Earl of Chester. In 1372, Henry de Bakewell, chaplain (vicar of Croxall 1377—1429), John de Milton, chaplain, William de Bretby, chaplain, with two laymen, granted two parts of the manor of Potlac to the priory.* A moiety of the manor of Repton was granted in 1413 to the priory, by Peter de Melbourn, brother of Simon, the founder of the chantry of the Blessed Virgin at Melbourn,† and it is also stated that he was the donor of three-fourths of the manor of Upton. Nor should we omit to state that the valuable right of free warren pertained to the prior of Repton, over the Derbyshire manors of Repton, Calke, Hartshorn, Ingleby, Tickenhall, and over Grantsden manor in Huntingdonshire.‡ Various other small bequests of land or rents of no special importance were also made from time to time, which it would be here tedious to enumerate.§

The taxation roll of 1291 gives the annual value of the temporalities pertaining to the priory, in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, at £29 9s. 0½d., in the archdeaconry of Nottingham at £8 2s. 8d., and in the archdeaconry of Lincoln at 14s. The church of Repton, with its chapelries, was at the same time valued at £28.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Hen. VIII.) gives the gross annual value of both temporalities and spiritualities as £167 18s. 2½d. per annum, but the clear value at only £118 8s. 6½d. Of this sum the spiritualities, i.e. the rectories of Repton, Croxall, Willington, and Badow, had the large share of £94 8s. 3d.; out of which pensions were paid to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield of 15s.,

* Inq. ad quod damnum, 46 Edw. III., pt. 2, No. 45. See Appendix No. XV. In the year 1420 the priory were successful in recovering by law their rights in the manor of Potlac, which had been wrongfully appropriated.—*Topographer*, vol. ii., p. 269.

† Patent Rolls, 1 Henry V., 1st pt., memb. 9; Inq. ad quod damnum, 1 Hen. V., No. 38.

‡ Rot. Chart., 25 Edw. I., memb. 15. The farm of the manor of Gravesden or Grantsden, pertained to the monastery, according to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, and was valued at £20 per annum.

§ We give two of these, which have not been before printed, in Appendix No. XVI., extracted from Harl. MSS., 2,044.

to the suffragan bishop of the same diocese 10s.,* to the lord of Bretby and Measham for chief rent 30s., to the chaplain and others serving the church of Repton 2s., and to the vicars of Badow, Croxall, and Willington £7 13s. 4d.

The episcopal registers at Lichfield contain several references to the priory of Repton. That energetic bishop, Roger de Norbury (1322—58), took special pains in visiting and correcting the abuses of the several monastic establishments in his diocese. We find in his Act Book a *decretum de Repyngdon*, of which the date and other parts are illegible, but enough remains to show that it refers to some previous decision, and the prior is warned no longer to disregard it *sub pena suspensionis ab officio*.†

In 1364, when his successor in the see, Robert Stretton, was holding a visitation of the priory, at the very time when he and his officials and the canons were assembled in the chapter house, a mob of the Repton townsmen (*tota communitas villæ de Repyngdon*), armed with swords and cudgels, and bows and arrows, assembled with much tumult, and clamoured at the gates of the priory. The bishop sent for the assistance of Sir Aleuric‡ Solney and Sir Robert Frances, the lords of the adjacent manors of Newton Solney and Foremark, through whose powerful influence matters were arranged, apparently without any actual breach of the peace. The bishop proceeded on his journey, but on reaching Alfreton, he despatched to the archdeacon a sentence of interdict on the town and parish church of Repton, with a mandate for its publication by all the clergy of the neighbouring churches under pain of the greater excommunication. The interdict was to be published daily at the hours of service, until reconciliation had been obtained by the culprits, with all possible solemnity, the priests clad in vestments and stoles, the cross erect, the bells tolling, and the lighted candles extinguished.§

* This fee was subsequently disallowed by the Commissioners, *quia non debuit exonerari*. Bishop Hobhouse tells us that the Bishops of this diocese often employed suffragans from time to time as needed. There was no regular remuneration for so occasional an office. The suffragan had to demand fees for work done. The suffragan at this date was very probably Abbot Stonywell, a native of Stonywell-in-London, near Lichfield, who built the south aisle to Longdon church, and was there buried.

† Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. iii., f. 44b.

‡ This is an error for Alured.

§ Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. v., f. 45. The Interdict is involved in a maze of words; important sentences are left out by the inscriber, and impossible constructions inserted. Parts of it are now illegible. The clerk appears not to have recovered from the fright, into which the bishop and his suite were all doubtless thrown by the Repton disturbance. It seems impossible now to learn the cause of this riot. We can only conjecture that it was a rough way of remonstrating with the bishop, and possibly also with the prior, for certain taxes and imposts of an ecclesiastical nature.

On January 17th, 1436, Prior Wystan Porter, owing to old age and his oft infirmities, in a lower chamber within the priory, formally resigned his office into the hands of the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, asking for a fitting pension out of the revenues of the priory, for food and clothing. On the 29th of the same month, Wystan Porter, John Tyccald, John Repyndon, and others forming the chapter, were convened to select a successor. The chapter was prorogued till February 8th, when the mass of the Holy Spirit having being celebrated in the conventual church at the high altar, they all proceeded to the chapter house, and the *Veni Creator* having been sung, the royal license was read. John Repyndon, sub-prior, then postponed the election to the next day, appointing as *compromissarii*, John Repyndon, John Tyccald, and Henry Bredon, canons, giving them power to elect a new prior. Their choice fell upon John Overton, one of the canons. On hearing of his election, Overton was much overcome, and went into the chapel of the infirmary* to pray that he might be relieved from the responsible honour; but after a time the proctors returned to him, and at last obtained his reluctant consent.†

The following list of priors, with the dates of the episcopal confirmation of their election, is taken (with one or two additions from Browne Willis) from these registers, and will be found to contain several more names than the lists that have been previously published:—

Alured, before 1200.

Reginald, circa 1230.

Ralph.

1336. John de Lichfield, canon of Repton; on the death of R.

1346. Simon de Sutton.

1356. Ralph de Derby, sub-prior.

1399. William de Tuttebury, canon of Repton.

(1411.) William Maneysin.

1420. Wystan Porter.

1436. John Overton; on the resignation of W. P.

1438. John Wylae; on the death of J. O.

1471. Thomas Sutton; canon of Repton.

1486. Henry Preste, canon of Repton; on the resignation of T. S.‡

1511. William Derby; on the death of H. P. The Bishop at the same time also confirmed John Yong in the office of sub-prior (*alterius prior*) resigned by W. D.

1523. John Yonge.

* The space between the school buildings and the east end of the parish church, now called the school yard, was known, up to the end of last century, by the name of *infirmary yard*.

† Harl. MSS., 2,179, f. 142.

‡ Bishop John Hales sent a commissary to enquire into the validity of this election. After holding a court in Repton (priory) church and hearing counsel pro and con, the commissary confirmed the election, and publicly installed the prior in the church, on September 4th, 1486.—Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. xii., f. 75b.

As a preparatory step to the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII. appointed extraordinary visitors, who well knew the style of report that was expected of them. Thomas Leigh and Richard Layton were the visitors to Repton. They reported that Thomas Rede, the sub-prior, and Thomas Dawes, Thomas Leicesters, and Robert Warde, three of the canons, were guilty of foul offences; * that Nicholas Page, another of the canons, sought to be released from his vows; that the emoluments of the priory amounted to £180; and that the house owed one hundred marks.† The visitors also made the very interesting note that there was a shrine of S. Guthlac at the priory, to which pilgrims resorted, who were in the habit of applying his bell to their heads for the cure of the headache.‡

At length, on October 26th, 1538, after an existence of 366 years, the priory of Repton was destroyed, at the hands of men almost equally pagan with those who brought ruin on its predecessor. The priory buildings and lands immediately pertaining were assigned to Thomas Thacker, of Heage, steward to Thomas Lord Cromwell. From an inventory of the property, which was then drawn up, we find that Thacker became the purchaser of the following plunder from the priory church, at the cheap rate of 50s.:—

At the hye alter, v great images, j table of alebaster wth lytell images, iij lytle candlestyks of latten, j ould payre of organs, j lampe of lattean, the stalles in the quere, certain ould bokes, j rode—In St John's Chappell, j image of Saint John, j table of alebaster, j p'ticion of wode—In our Lady Chapel, j image of our Lady & j table of alebaster, j table of wood before the alter, j hercloth upon the same alter, j lampe of latenn, j grate of ieron, ould stoles, j p'ticion of tymber—In Saint Nicholas Chappell, j image of Seint John & j image of Seint Syth, j table of alebaster & p'ticion of tymber, j rode, j image of Seint Nicholas, j table of alebaster, thre p'ticions of tymber—In y^e body of the church, 7 peces of tymber

* Fortunately for the reputation of Repton Priory, there is not the slightest necessity for believing the charges of these gentlemen, which have been abundantly disproved with respect to other establishments. Their object was to create such a popular outcry against the monasteries as to minimise the resistance offered to Henry's schemes of spoliation.

† *Compendium Compertorum per Tho. Leigh et Ric. Layton, Visitores Regios, etc., etc.*, published by Dr. Pegge (with another MS.) in 1789, from a MS. in the library at Chatsworth.

‡ S. Guthlac was the son of a Mercian nobleman, who abandoned his wealth and military career at the early age of twenty-four, and was received into the monastery of Repton, about the year 696, by the abbess Alfrida. After a few years' residence at Repton, he determined to give his mind solely to God and to abandon all society. Launching himself on the Trent in a boat, without sail, oar, or rudder, he determined to reside wherever his vessel should land. The boat was carried to the island of Croyland, where he built himself a hut, passed his life as a hermit, and died in 714. King Ethelbald, who had received instructions from S. Guthlac in his retreat, founded after his death the abbey of Croyland in his remembrance. His bell at Repton would probably be a small sacring bell that the saint had used when serving at mass.

æ lytell oulde house of tymber, the xii apostells, j image of our Lady in our Lady of Petys Chapell, j table of wood gylte, j sacryng bell & p'tician of tymber seled over. In Seint Thom's Chapell, j table of woode, the p'tician of tymber, j sacryng bell, j long lader, j lytell table of alebaster.

The vestments, etc., in the vestry realised £4; ten loads of hay, at 2s. 8d. the load, £1 6s. 8d.; three cows, ten horses, and two old carts, £4; which, together with the various furniture and contents of the cloisters, chapter-house, dortour, fratey, hall, butlery, prior's chamber, inner chamber, garden chamber, hall chamber, high chamber, kitchen, larder, brew-house, ale-house, bake-house (*boultyng-house*), kiln-house, and granary, amounted in all to £40 2s. 0d. The commissioners also received from two of the canons, John Smyth and Richard Haye, £122 17s. 6d., said to be "money by them imbezzlyd from the said late priory," but which probably represents a vain attempt to save something from the plunderers. An effort was also made by some of the canons to conceal a portion of their plate, for the commissioners give a reward of 25s. to "5 men that founde certen plate." There remained unsold, at this date, 42 oz. of silver, 39 foddors of lead, and four bells weighing 24 cwt., as well as the iron, glass, pavement, and *gravestones* of the priory church and buildings. The commissioners seem to have enjoyed themselves thoroughly when at their unhallowed task, for on the side of their expenses when dissolving the priory, is the item of £5 7s. 8d. "in cates bought and spent." There was no prior at the time of the dissolution; Rauffe Clerk, the sub-prior, received a pension of £6 per annum, and the following nine canons pensions varying from £5 6s. 8d. to £4—John Wood, Thomas Stringer, James Yonge, John Asshby, Thomas Pratt, Thomas Webster, Robert Warde, Thomas Braunce-ton, and Thomas Cordall. Each of them also received, with the exception of Cordall, a donation (if the gift of their own money could thus be styled) of 40s.*

Thomas Thacker took up his residence at the prior's lodge, but did not long enjoy the property. He died March 27th, 1548, seized, *inter alia*, of the site of the priory of Repton, which then passed to his son and heir, Gilbert. It was this Gilbert Thacker who, as Fuller remarks, "being alarmed with the news that Queen Mary had set up the abbey again (and fearing how large a reach such a precedent might have), upon a Sunday (belike the better

* Add. MSS., 6,698, f. 538.

day, the better deed) called together the carpenters and masons of that county, and plucked down in one day (church-work is a cripple in going up, but rides post in coming down), a most beautiful church belonging thereto, saying 'he would destroy the nest, for fear the birds should build therein again.'"^{*} Gilbert died in 1563, and was succeeded by his son of the same name, whose son and heir, Godfrey, married Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Harpur, of Littleover, and was sheriff of the county in 1619. Of Godfrey Thacker, Sir Henry Spelman, in his *History of Sacrilege*, speaks as an esquire holding the tithes of Repton, Ingleby, and Foremark, and having his dwelling-house on the ruins of the priory, and yet allowing the minister of Repton for his stipend only £12 a year. He also comments on the remarkable, and apparently unaccountable, decay in his fortune. His son and heir, Gilbert, by Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Burdett, of Foremark, had two sons, Gilbert and Francis. The former left an only daughter and heiress, who devised the priory and other estates to Sir Robert Burdett, in whose family it still remains.

The entrance to the old priory grounds from the village is through a picturesque gateway, of which little more than the pointed archway now remains, though the chamber over it was extant within the past century. Passing through this archway, on the left hand is the parish church, and on the right a long range of buildings, in the centre of which is the principal schoolroom of Repton Grammar School, with the houses of two of the masters at the north and south ends. These buildings, though much modernised, altered, and enlarged, contain considerable traces of the old monastic establishment. The schoolroom was once the hall or refectory of the priory. It was formerly lighted on each side by round-headed Norman windows, and the roof supported by a row of massive round pillars, which were removed towards the close of last century.[†] The dormitory, with a groined stone roof, was at the north end of the refectory. A portion of the rooms below this hall are also supported on strong round pillars and arches. These are, undoubtedly, parts of the original Norman priory, built by Maud, Countess of Chester, for the reception of the Austin canons, when they moved here from Calke in the year 1172. To the east of these buildings were the cloisters, the site being now used as

^{*} Fuller's *Church History*, bk. vi., p. 358.

[†] See *The Old Priory and Modern School of Repton*, from the pen of Dr. Sleath. —*Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb., 1811.

gardens; and excavations made there show that the monastery was on the usual plan of Austin foundations. To the west of the cloister court was the refectory, dormitory, etc.; to the north the prior's house and other buildings; to the south the priory church; and to the east the north transept of the church, opening into the chapter-house. The church was of large dimensions, built in the form of a cross, with a central tower supported on four large clustered piers, the base of one of which still remains uncovered and in good preservation. The length of the church from east to west was 180 feet (about 80 feet longer than the parish church); the remains of the transepts are not sufficiently clear to give its width. The remnants of the piers and pillars of the old priory church enable us to assign the date of its erection to the time of Edward I., *circa* 1275—1300, a date which strongly corroborates the tradition that it was a building of remarkable beauty.* On the site of the prior's lodge, close to the old channel of the Trent, Thacker built his mansion. The only unaltered part of the original building is a brick tower in two stages, facing north, with projecting turrets at the angles, and an embattled parapet. It is of Perpendicular design, and was probably erected by Prior John Overton (1437-9), for his rebus—an O round, or over, a tun—occurs in part of the original oak carving of the interior. This tower is very remarkable as being one of the earliest and most finished specimens of mediæval brick work.†

We now return to the consideration of the parish church after the priory was dissolved. The Commissioners of Church Goods, in 1552, report:—

"Repyngdon—Oct. 4. 6 Edw. VI. Jo Waltin Curatt. j whole sut of vestments of redde sylke—j whole grene sut of vestments save an albe with j coope—j whole sute of vestments of whyt sylke withe a coope—j vestment of redd velvet—j coope of tauny velvet—j whole sut of vestments of grene sylke without albs havyng j coope—j gylden laten crosse with a clothe—ij chaleces of sylver parcell gilt—ij great bells and ij small—ij coppes clothes and cases—ij alter clothes—j surples—viij towells - ij blewe hangyngs for th alters."

The following is the report of the Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650:—

* These piers were first uncovered by Dr. Sleath in 1809. A conjectural ground plan of the church is given by Mr. Ashpitel in his paper on the priory, in the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, vol. vii., pp. 363-378.

† There is a plate of it in the *Topographer*, vol. ii., p. 284.

"Repton is a parsonage impropriate, the proffitts received by Sr John Harper Knight and really worth ffoure score pounds per annum he and his predecessors possessors of the said Impropriason have antiently procured the cure supplied and by his late composicion hath settled by deed ffiftye pounds per annum forth of the said Impropriason and by a late augmentation from the Committee of plundered ministers ffiftye pounds more is granted to the minister forth of the Improprate rectory of Glossop sequestred from Alatheia Contess of Arundell Mr. . . . Roades an able and godly man supplies the cure."

For reasons already named, we are not able to give any list of incumbents of Repton. After, however, the restoration, the perpetual curates of Repton were presented to the bishop for institution, the patronage remaining uninterruptedly in the hands of the Harpur and Crewe baronets. It came to that family through marriage with the heiress of Finderne *circa* 1558; the Findernes having been possessed of the lay manor of Repton for many generations. The tithes of this part of the manor, which had previously belonged to the priory, were impropriated to the Findernes in the time of Henry VIII., and hence the obligation on the Harpurs' part to find a curate and his stipend. It will thus be seen that the righteously severe remarks of Spelman, already quoted, ought to have been applied to Sir John Harpur, of Swarkeston, and not to Godfrey Thacker.

The church consists of nave, north and south aisles, south porch, chancel, tower, surmounted by a spire, and a most remarkable crypt beneath the chancel. It has for some time been generally supposed that this crypt was a portion of the old Saxon abbey founded here in the seventh century. We do not doubt that that abbey was constructed of stone, as there is direct proof that the monasteries of the same century at Medehamstead (Peterborough), Lasingham, Ripon, Hexham, and elsewhere, were constructed of that material; but we have very considerable doubts, whether art of the style displayed in the crypt and chancel of Repton was then known and used by the Saxons. At all events, those who advance this theory have quite failed to prove any such knowledge in the seventh century. But in the century, or century and a half preceding the Norman conquest, art of this description was undoubtedly practised. Nor can we believe for one moment that the devastating Danes, so long resident at Repton, whose special fury was directed against anything connected with Christian worship, would have permitted so important and specially hallowed a part of the ancient monastery to remain standing, even if Ingulph had not assured us that the abbey was utterly de-

stroyed. We believe, then, that we have here the crypt of the original parish church, dedicated to S. Wystan, erected here by the Saxons in the tenth century, most probably in the reign of Edgar the Peaceable (958-975), but possibly half-a-century earlier.* It is, without exception, the most perfect specimen of Anglo-Saxon architecture, on a small scale, now extant.

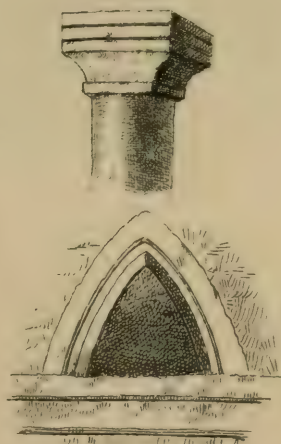
The existence of this crypt was for a long time forgotten. A workman, preparing a grave in 1779 within the chancel for Dr. Prior, the deceased head-master of the school, was suddenly precipitated into it. It was not, however, till 1802, that the outer entrance was discovered, when it was carefully cleared out, and left much as it now appears, under the directions of Dr. Sleath. The area of the crypt is nearly 17 feet square. The roof, of vaulted stone, is supported by four spirally-wreathed columns, with plain square capitals, and by eight fluted responds against the walls. The ribs are square in section, and there are no diagonal groins. The height of the piers and responds is 5 feet 6 inches. (Plate XIX.) At the east end, in the centre, are traces of the position of the stone altar, but interfered with by the comparatively modern window. In the western angles are two passages communicating by flights of steps with the church above. In the centre of the west wall is a small triangular opening, supposed by Mr. Ashpitel to be a "holy hole" for the reception of relics; but this would be exactly the wrong position for such an object. We take it to be a window or opening into the church above, which would give light through the chancel steps; the crypt having the effect of raising the high altar to an unusual level, in the same way as may now be noticed in Wimborne minster. There were also, no doubt, small windows in the outer walls. Modern windows have taken their place in the south and east sides, and an outer doorway, gained by steps in the north side. A holy water stoup, in the wall on the right hand as you enter by this doorway, shows that this mode of access to the crypt was used in pre-reformation days, though probably not earlier than the fifteenth century.

The masonry of the chancel above the crypt is also for the most part of Anglo-Saxon workmanship, though the roof has been

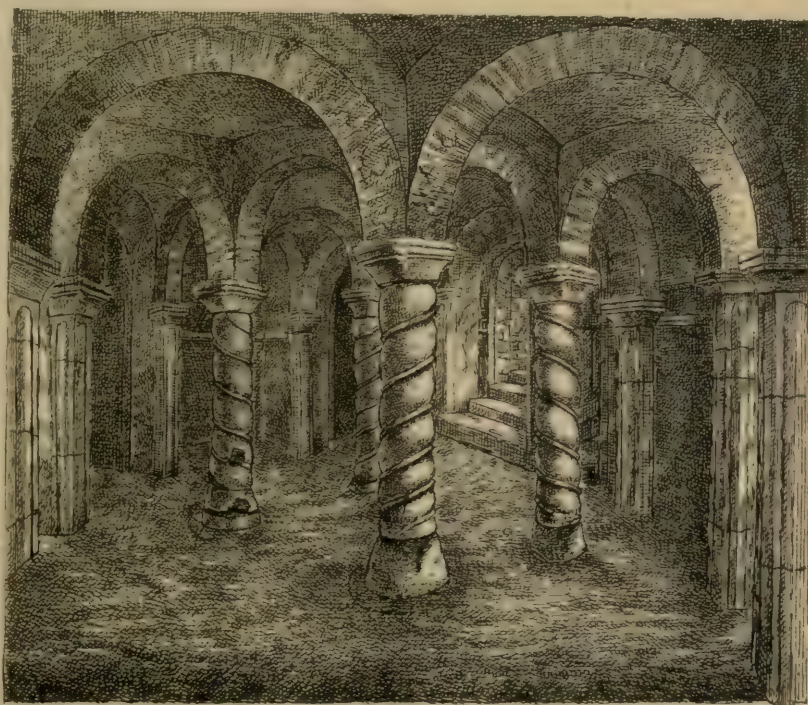
* Our readers must pardon the apparent abruptness of our conclusions on this somewhat knotty point. We have spent considerable time over it, and carefully collated all accessible authorities. To have given the whole of the long process, by which we have felt justified in reaching our conclusions, would occupy at least 50 pages.



Chancel



Aperture in W end of Crypt.



Crypt.

lowered and windows inserted at later dates. On the north and south walls of the chancel are two shallow pilasters, resting on a square-edged string course, about four inches broad, and some ten feet from the ground. These pilasters terminate in flat impost with wedge-shaped capitals above them, indicating, that they were originally connected by arches of rib-work, such as now appear at S. Peter's, Barton-on-Humber, the church at Wing, and other well accredited instances of Anglo-Saxon architecture. Portions of similar pilasters may be seen at the east end of the chancel, but the greater part of them have been removed to make way for the present window. In the interior of the church, the two arches on each side of the nave arcades nearest the east were of semi-circular shape, and the two responds, as well as the round pillars between these arches, had square-cut capitals of the same style, and doubtless of the same date as those in the crypt. By a gross and ignorant piece of vandalism, these ancient responds and pillars were taken down at as late a date as 1854, in order to secure uniformity in the arches! Fortunately, owing to a vigorous remonstrance made to the bishop, the pillars and capitals were not macadamised, but may now be seen in a dark and dirty lumber hole under the tower.*

The Anglo-Saxon church seems to have sufficed for the parochial requirements of Repton, until the beginning of the fourteenth century, when the whole of the church, with the exception of the chancel, seems to have been rebuilt, and even the chancel pierced with new windows. In the south wall is a pointed four-light window with intersecting mullions, of simple Decorated design; there is another of the same number of lights and style in the east wall of the chancel, and two others of three lights each at the east end of the aisles. The other aisle windows are of the same date and style, except a square-headed one of four lights, with quatrefoil tracery in the upper part, which is in the south wall of the chapel or chantry at the east end of the south aisle. That part of the church is several feet wider than the rest of the aisle, so as to form a sort of transept. This window, a good one of its sort (to be compared with the south windows of Breadsall, and of Tideswell chancel), is also of the Decorated period, but later, *circa* 1350, whilst the rest of the church seems to be 1310-1320. There is a modern doorway into this transept with a debased window over it, and the west window of the north aisle

* We give a drawing of one of these pillars on Plate XIX.

has also lately been restored.* The nave is now separated from the aisles by six lofty pointed arches, supported on hexagon columns, which are of Decorated date, except those nearest the east end, which were erected in 1854. To this period, too, belongs the high-pitched porch, with its niche for S. Wystan over the doorway; though two trumpery bits of Perpendicular tracery have been put into the two south windows that now give light to the room over the porch. This room is used as the clergyman's vestry; and in order to give easy access to it, a wide stone staircase has been built on to its north-west angle, thus blocking up half of one of the aisle windows, interfering with one of the two slit-lights which formerly gave light to the sides of the parvise, and effectually destroying the character of this fine porch. At the west end of the nave is a handsome fourteenth century tower, surmounted by a lofty spire of peculiar grace and elegance. (Plate XVIII.) From the vane to the ground is a height of 210 feet.† The tower and spire were completed in the year 1340, as was formerly to be seen recorded on "a scroll of lead" attached to the building, where it was noted by Bassano in 1710. The first stage of the tower has a finely groined roof of stone, having a central aperture 54 inches in diameter, to admit of the raising or lowering of the bells.

In the Perpendicular period of the fifteenth century, the high-pitch roof of the nave (of which the outline remains on the east face of the tower), was taken down, the walls above the nave arcades were raised several feet, a nearly flat roof placed thereon, and seven two-light clerestory windows inserted on each side. This roof is supported by eight large tie beams, between which and the rafters there has been open tracery, but most of it is now lost. Though much dilapidated, this roof is a remarkably fine example of Perpendicular wood work; the bosses on the beams and at the intersection of the timbers, are carved with much freedom and effect. When the time comes for putting the church into decent condition, we trust that this roof will receive the most careful treatment.

In 1792 the church was repewed and otherwise "beautified," when the whole of the old oak pews, which were specially rich in

* The outer masonry at the west end of this aisle shows traces of earlier work. The north doorway, "restored" about 25 years ago, is said to have been of Early English style.

† From the Churchwardens' Accounts, it appears that the spire was re-pointed in 1609, when the mortar was mixed with a large quantity of white of eggs, collected by a poor widow of the parish. In 1784 it was struck by lightning, and the upper part rebuilt at a cost of £60.

carving, were swept away, many monuments mutilated and destroyed, and the fragments of stained glass that then remained entirely discarded. Traces of the stairway to the rood loft across the chancel-arch can still be seen in the north-east angle of the south aisle, and it is probable that it was at this time removed. The east end of that aisle had pertained to the Findernes, lay lords of Repton manor, and the same part of the north aisle to the lords of Foremark, who had no right of sepulture at their own chapel. These were doubtless at one time separated from the rest of the church by carved screens of wood; but, at a later date, dead walls had been run up between the arches at the east end of the nave, which effectually shut off these quires from the nave. These dead walls were taken down in 1792—the only part of the work with which we are not disposed to quarrel—and “Sleepy Quire,” and “Thacker’s Quire,” as they were then termed, thrown open to the rest of the church. Mr. Stebbing Shaw, a year or two before this period, noted on the woodwork the arms of the Earl of Chester, the Earl of Gloucester, Hastings, Porte, Thacker, and a chevron between three garbs, probably for Sheffield. The best part of this carving still remains in the parish, having subsequently fallen into the hands of Mr. C. H. Crewe, who utilised it as panelling for the dining-room of his residence at Repton, which is now the property of Mr. Prince.*

Wyrley noted in the windows of this church, in 1596, the arms of the Earls of Chester and Gloucester, of Philip Legh, two quartered coats imperfect, and *gules*, fretty, *ermine*.†

Lysons gives an engraving of a curiously marked Anglo-Saxon stone discovered near the church by the Rev. R. Rawlins, in 1801, of which it is said:—“The most ancient sepulchral monument which occurs in this county, is one recently discovered on the west side of Repton churchyard. It much resembles in form and the style of its rude ornaments, the two stones in Penrith churchyard in Cumberland, forming part of the ancient monument, called ‘the Giant’s Grave’; and is no doubt to be referred to the period

* Other portions of the carved woodwork found their way to Mr. Matthews, of Loscoe, and “may yet be seen appropriated as a wainscot to a summer-house.”—Bigsby’s *Repton*, p. 392.

† Harl. MSS., 6,592, f. 74. He says of Repton that it “hath lytle left to glory on worth remembrance, onely it famouse is by reason of a free scole founded by Sir John Port, knight. In the tyme of the Rayne of the Saxones, which called it Hrebandun, it was a towne of great account and was the Buriall place to the good King Ethelbald and of Buthred the last of the Kinges of Mercia. Sythene the conquest [as I take it] about the tyme of Richard the fyrst kinge of England by the countesse of Chester was founded a pryorie at whos subversion by Henrie the 8 Thacker of Darbie bought it, and so is it in the possession of Gilbert Thacker gent.”

when the Saxon monastery existed at Repton." * This stone was placed within the church, under the tower, and was often visited by antiquaries. It will scarcely be credited that a late incumbent of Repton (Rev. John Pattinson) had it taken away, and cut and dressed to form a door-step for the parsonage dairy!

In 1749, an ancient gravestone, with a marginal inscription, apparently of the twelfth century, was found on the site of the conventual church. Dr. Pegge read the first part of the inscription—*Rudolphum quatum lapis iste tegit humatum*; and the latter part apparently mentions the name of an abbot, S. Badeges.† But this interesting stone has also disappeared.

At the east end of the north aisle stood an altar tomb of alabaster, carved with several shields, on which rested the recumbent effigy of a knight. In 1792 the tomb was broken up, and the effigy placed on some bricks in the gloom and damp of the crypt. The knight is represented in plate armour, with his feet resting on a dog, and his head on a helmet. From the helmet the crest has been broken off, but the claws of a bird's feet remain. From the style of the armour and the close cropped hair, we believe this effigy to pertain to the reign of Henry IV., or to the end of Richard II.

The family of Frances bore a falcon rising for a crest, and we feel confident that this is the monument of Sir Robert Frances, second son of John Frances, of Tickenhall, by the heiress of Beaufoy. He was the first of the family who settled at Foremark. This was one of the two knights who came to the rescue of the bishop at the time of the Repton riot described above. Surely we may claim for his effigy a more worthy resting place.

Against the south wall of the south aisle is now placed a large incised slab, with a man and wife represented in the centre; at the feet of the former a lion, and at the feet of the latter two boys, with the initials G. T. and R. T. Round the margin is:—

"Here lieth buried the body of Gilbert Thacker Esqyer the sone of Thomas Thacker Esqyer who died the three and twentieth daye of Februarie Anno dni 1563 Anno regni Elizabeth regine quinto."

This slab was on a raised tomb in the Thacker Quire, when Bassano was here in 1710. A mural monument, with a marble bust, against the east wall of the north aisle, is to Francis Thacker, who died in 1710. Against the north wall is an epitaph on black marble to Elizabeth, wife of Gilbert Thacker, who died in 1684.

* Lysons' *Derbyshire*, p. cccxiii. There is also an engraving of this remarkable stone in Cutts' *Manual of Sepulchral Slabs*, pl. XXXIII.

† See a plate of this stone—Pilkington's *Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 93.

Her raised tomb used to stand below "within rails of iron" (Bassano), but was removed into the churchyard in 1792. It now stands in an enclosure to the east of the porch, together with another raised tomb to her daughter Mary, who died in 1728.

There are several more modern monuments to eminent masters of Repton school and others, but the only other memorial that we can here notice, is one placed in so absurdly high a position to the south of the chancel arch, that it cannot be read from the pavement. It consists of two figures kneeling face to face, with a desk between them; but was stripped of many of its accessories and otherwise maltreated in 1854. The inscription says:—

"In this middle aisle lieth George Waklin of Brethby gent. & Ellen his wife, who had issue one son. W^{ch} Ell^e died the 23 of March 1614, & the said Geor. the 22 of Sept^r 1617."

The font is a modern thing of *wood*. In the room over the porch is a fine old parish chest, 7 feet 4 inches long, by 19 inches broad.

The tower contains a ring of six bells.*

I. "Francis Thacker of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., 1721." Bell mark of Abraham Rudhall.

II. "I sweetly toling men do call

To taste on meats that feeds the soule.

Godfrey Thacker, Jane Thacker, 1622."

III. "Thos. Gilbert and Jno. Tetley, Churchwardens, 1774. Pack and Chapman of London, fecit."

IV. "Melodie nomen teneo Magdalena." Bell mark of Richard Brasyer, a celebrated Norwich bell-founder, who died in 1513.

V. "Vox dni ihu xpi vox exultacione." Bell mark of Richard Brasyer.

VI. "Hec campana sacra fiat Trinitate beata."

A local couplet, comparing these bells with their neighbours, says:—

"Barrow's big boulders, Repton's merry bells,
Foremark's cracked pancheons, and Newton's egg shells."

An interesting volume of Churchwardens' Accounts begins with the year 1583. The following are a few of the entries:—

1583. It' payd to the bellfounder, xxxiij*s*. iiij*d*.

1590. A Note of the armour of Repton receaved into the handes of Rycharde Weatte, beyinge Counstable. In primis ij corsletts wth all that belongeth unto them—ij swordes and iij daigers and ij gyrdells—ij calevers wth flask

* For illustrations of the lettering and stamps on these bells, see *Reliquary*, vol. xiii., pp. 228-230.

and trige boxe—ij pyckes and ij halberds—for the Tr'bande Souldiar
and a shiffe of arrowes and a quiver and a beawe.

1596. It' given to my lorde of Conterberry his apparitor xij*d*.

1601. It' given to the Ringers uppon crownenation Daye iijs. iii*d*.

1602. It' given to Gypsies. y^e xxx daye of Januarye, to avoyde y^e town xxd.

1614. It' given uppon Candellmas Daye to one that made a Sermone ijs.

1617. It' paid towards the Colledge in Geneva, xvii*d*.

1620. A Notte of y^e Towne Armour—viz. towe Corslets, wth towe pickes, one muskett, wth Banddebrowes, wth a Rolle & a Scowerer, towe Calivers, one Flask & Trig boxe, six Head-pees, three of them wth Cappes, a for y^e Mouldes were delivered to Gilb^t Browne, 4 Sowrdes, three Sowrdes wth Girdles & Hanggers the Sowldiers have in keepinge, & y^e fourthe Sowrde in y^e Constables keepinge, wth towe Daggers.*

The registers begin in 1580. The earlier portions are in very bad condition. There is a blank between 1623 and 1630.

The interesting discovery of an ancient tile-kiln, within the old priory wall, which was brought to light in the autumn of 1866, has been fully described and illustrated in the *Reliquary*.†

* * * *

We now proceed to consider the seven chapelries of Repton—Bretby, Foremark, Ingleby, Measham, Newton Solney, Sniithsby, and Tickenhall. The three first were merely chapels of ease, but the four latter were, from an early date, parochial chapels, with the right of burial attached to them. An eighth, viz., Milton, is mentioned in the bishop's confirmation charter of 1271, but we have not been able to learn anything further respecting it.

* Bigsby's *Repton*, p. 147.

† *Reliquary*, vol. iii., pp. 129-140.

The Chapelry of Bretby.



HE chapel of Bretby is mentioned in charters of the years 1271 and 1279, already quoted in our description of the mother church. We have not found it again named until 1552, when the chapel was visited by the Church Goods Commissioners :—

“Bratbye, Oct. 4. 6 Edw. VI. Thos. Prater Curatt. ij vestments, j reidd sylke the other black olstydd—ij smale bells & j handbell—ij aulter clothes—corpor’ with a case—j chailes of sylver with a paten—ij towells.”

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650, say :—

“Bretby is a chappell an appertinence to Repton, the Earle of Chesterfield is impropiator receives the profitts and he and his predecessors have antiently procured the cure supplied. It is twoe myles distant from Repton butt noe place neare to w^{ch} it may now conveniently be united than to Repton of w^{ch} it is a member, the place unsupplied since the said Earles sequestrason.”

In 1585, the manor of Bretby, including the impropriated tithes formerly belonging to Repton, was purchased of the Berkeley family by Sir Thomas Stanhope, grandfather of Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield. The living, which is a donative, is now in the gift of the Countess of Chesterfield.

The old chapel was pulled down about a twelvemonth ago, and its successor is now (November, 1877) nearly completed. We did not see the old building, but, from views* of both sides,* we are able to state that both the north and south walls were lighted by two square-headed two-light windows of the Perpendicular period, just below the roof, that had evidently been inserted when the walls were raised about the fifteenth century. There was also a debased window on each side of the nave, and a lancet window on each side of the nave. On the south side was a pointed doorway,

* A south-east sketch by Mr. Rawlins, taken in 1821, and a north-east sketch taken by Mrs. Deuton, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in 1849, and kindly shown us by that lady.

as well as a square-headed modern priest's door to the chancel. The three-light east window was of a debased style. A square wooden bell turret, containing two bells, was over the west gable. Rawlins gives the area as—nave, 40 feet 5 inches, by 15 feet 8 inches, and chancel, 19 feet 9 inches, by 11 feet 3 inches. Judging from the views, and from the west wall supported by two buttresses (the only part of the old building incorporated with the new), the old chapel was erected in the thirteenth century. Its successor is built on the same foundations, except that there is an addition of an aisle and a vestry on the north side.

The chapel possesses the same most interesting dedication as the mother church—S. Wystan.*

* * * *

The magnificent old mansion of Bretby, designed by Inigo Jones, with gardens and waterworks rivalling those of Chatsworth, was pulled down by a most unfortunate and somewhat mysterious decision of the then Earl of Chesterfield. At right angles to the east wing was a large chapel, said to have been most graceful and costly of its style. It was built after the Ionic order, and finished in 1696. The roof was lofty, and richly ornamented with plaster work; the walls lined with cedar; a gallery at the west end contained a large organ; and over the altar was a beautiful reredos of various coloured Italian marbles. The east end was separated from the body of the chapel by a screen of wrought iron work, painted light blue and relieved with gilding. The floor was of black and white marble.† It was in this gorgeous chapel, that John Hieron, the eminent Derbyshire Nonconformist, used to preach a weekly lecture on Fridays for Catharine, Countess of Chesterfield.

* Rawlins' MSS.

† Add. MSS., 9,423, f. 191; *Topographer*, vol. ii., p. 162. The chapel is plainly shown in the bird's eye view of "Bredby in Darbyshire," engraved by I. Kyp, in the *Novum Theatre de la Grande Bretagne*.

The Chapelries of Foremark and Ingleby.



FOREMARK and Ingleby are both mentioned as chapels of Repton in the confirmation charters of 1271 and 1279.

The Church Goods Commissioners say:—

“Fornemarke, Oct. 5. 6 Edw. VI. Ser Jo Debanke curate. j vestment of sylke color white and blew—j lynyn albe—ij aulter clothes—j towall—j corporax clothe—ij belles in y^e stepell.

“Inglebye, Oct. 5. Sir Jo. Debanke curate. j challace of sylver parcell gylt—ij bells in y^e steple—ij vestments j of fustyon grene y^e other chamblet blew & red—ij albes—ij aulter clothes—j towell—j sacryng bell.”

The following is the report of the Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650:—

“Formarke is a chappell heretofore a member of Repton. Ingleby likewyse formerly a member of Repton of late united and fitt to continue soe and Milton added and Formarke made the parish church, the chappell att Ingleby may be disused. S^r Francis Burdett is Impropiator and receives the profitts w^{ch} are worth seaventye pounds per annum and procures the cure supplied. Mr. Baker is curate.”

The rectorial tithes of these two chapelries were granted, after the dissolution of Repton priory, to the family of Frances, who had been lords of the manor since the time of Henry IV.* The heiress of Francis married Thomas Burdett, of Bramcote, Warwickshire, who was created a baronet in 1618.

On the feast of S. Matthew, 1662, a new church was consecrated at Foremark by Bishop Hacket. The whole of the details of this consecration, together with the service then used, are set forth at length in the episcopal registers.† In the preliminary

* So that the quotation previously given from Spelman, as to Thacker being the impropiator of Repton and these two chapelries, is wrong in another respect.

† Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. xvii., ff. 17-29. The Office here detailed corresponds very closely to the form generally used at the present time in the Church of England, except that the Bishop proceeded to the fount, altar, reading-desk, and pulpit, to recite at each the prayers specially pertaining thereto, instead of using them all at one place. This latter method (surely not the more excellent way) seems to be quite a modern innovation. It was not used by Bishop Barlow in 1610, by

recital Henry Archbold, diocesan registrar, addressed the Bishop to the following effect, in the name of Sir Francis Burdett and the principal inhabitants of Foremark and Ingleby:—that they had anciently had in each place a chapel of ease, owing to the distance from the mother church, to which they resorted for the Sacrament; that at present the chapel of Ingleby is so ruinous and decayed that it is utterly unfit for use, and the inhabitants so poor that they are unable to repair it; that the chapel of Foremark was so utterly ruined and demolished that they were destitute of a place to assemble in for divine service; that there was no endowment, and what was done was effected by “such meane and unable stipendary clerkes as did rather redound to the dishonor of Almighty God and the contempt of His holy worship;” that neither chapel was possessed of the right of burial; and that it is now proposed to support a minister by a stipend of £20, and by further securing to him the impropriate tithes of Milton.

The presentation to the Bishop, of the incumbent-nominate of the united and augmented benefice, took place in the church at the time of the consecration. This is a clear proof that Foremark is a presentative benefice, and not a donative, as is usually contended.

To the various official papers relative to the consecration, is appended a document—*Pro demolienda Capella de Ingoldsby*, whereby it is enjoined (after a most excellent fashion which we wish could be imitated in similar cases of the present day), that the whole of the stones and wood from Ingleby chapel shall be taken down and used only for other sacred purposes, to wit in the

Bishop Andrews in 1620, by Bishop Montaigne in 1622, nor by Archbishop Laud (when Bishop of London) in the different forms adopted by him in the consecration of Hammersmith Chapel and S. Katharine Creed Church in 1631, and Stanmore Magna Church in 1632 (Oughton's *Ordo Judiciorum*, vol. ii, pp. 249–277, Stow's *Annals*, p. 997–9, etc., etc.) So far as we have been able to learn, the use now prevailing was not adopted till 1712, when a form of consecrating churches and churchyards was agreed upon by Convocation, though it never obtained synodical authority (Cardwell's *Synodalia*, vol. ii., p. 819). In this form one of the rubrics says:—“Let the Bishop, *continuing where he is*, say the following prayers”—i.e., the prayers relative to the font, altar, reading-desk, etc. This form was revised in 1715, and, though the rubric just quoted was not repeated, the intention is obviously the same, viz., that the prayers should all be said from the altar. The form in the Lichfield Registers (differing, we believe, in some respects from all others, and not hitherto known) is of the more importance, as we cannot learn that any other original post-Reformation form of so early a date exists, excepting Laud's forms in the London Episcopal Registers. The omission from the Service Books of the Church of England of an Office for the consecration of churches and churchyards happened, we suppose, together with other omissions, partly through accident and partly through design, owing to the confusion consequent on the struggle of parties at the time so unfortunately selected for the translation and revision of the ancient Offices. It may not be superfluous to point out to churchmen, that if there were the slightest coherency or consistency in the newly-born *dictum* of a Civil Court that “omission is prohibition,” not a single church or churchyard could have been consecrated in the Church of England for the last three centuries!

building of the bell-tower and churchyard wall of Foremark. The demolition of the chapel of Ingleby is justified therein, inasmuch as its ruins could not be utilised for any sacred or civil purpose, but would only serve, if suffered to remain, as *trophæum temporis et opprobrium negligentis incuriosi ævi*.

The church, dedicated to S. Saviour, is a small plain building, consisting of nave, chancel, and a low west tower, and is of a debased Perpendicular style.

There is no structural difference between the chancel and nave, but the former is separated from the rest of the church by a substantial high oak screen of singular design. Four sheets of glass are let into as many large openings therein. Round the altar are wrought iron rails of excellent workmanship. The altar itself is a large slab of grey marble, 61 in. by 41 in., supported on a wooden table, and is undoubtedly the same that was consecrated by Bishop Hacket. The font we believe to be of Early English date, and consequently taken from the older chapels of either Foremark or Ingleby. It consists of a bowl on a pillar-shaped base, and is 24 in. in diameter, and 39 in. in height. It is interesting to note that a cover and means for locking it, were supplied in 1662. So careful were our church builders of even those days in all that pertained to the Sacraments. The font is now occupied by a dirty kitchen porringer. On the floor are several memorial stones to the Burdett family.

The church has an area of 64 ft. 2 in. by 22 ft. The side walls and east end are lighted by four five-light windows of similar design. A gallery was erected at the west end in 1819. Over the chancel window, on the exterior, is an eighteen quartered coat of Burdett, having on the left a figure of Hope, with the words *Cleave Fast*, and on the right Faith, with the words *Justus fide vivens florebit*. Against the south-east angle of the tower, where there is a modern brick vestry, is a sundial with the date 1650, removed we suppose from the older chapel. On the south side are two other mural sundials coeval with the building.

In the tower are four bells, all having the bell-mark of George Oldfield, and thus inscribed:—

I. "Let God arise and his enemies bee scattered. 1668."

II. "Saint Savior. 1668."

III. "All glory bee to God on high. Saint Saviours."

IV. "God save his Church. 1660."

The registers begin in the year 1662.

The Chapelry of Measham.

MEASHAM is mentioned as a chapel of S. Wystan, at Repton, in the confirmation charters of that church to Repton priory, granted by the Bishop and Archbishop in 1271 and 1279. Between these two dates there had been a dispute as to the church or chapel of Measham, for in the year 1276, Roger de Monte Alto presented to the then vacant benefice, but on the certificate of the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield (dated 5th kalends of August, 1276) to the King, that Measham pertained to the prior of Repton, as a chapel of Repton parish church, judgment was given against the lay patron.*

There was a further dispute in 1278 between the prior of Repton and the inhabitants of Repton, regarding the repairs of the chancel of Measham chapel. It was eventually agreed that the priory should in future find a priest to perform Divine service there, that the inhabitants should have rights of sepulture and other liberties conceded to them, and that in return they should new-build the chancel, on condition of the priory ever after keeping it in repair. There are a large number of signatures to this agreement, the first being Adam de Monte Alto, lord of Measham.†

The Church Goods Commissioners say:—

“Measham, Oct. 4. 6 Edward VI. Jo. Mares, Curatt. too whole chests of vestments & ij tunycks—too coopes & j vestmente—too autler clothes—too chaleces with patenes—iij corpes (corporas) with cases—iij bells & j litle bell—j crosse of tyn.”

The following is the report of the Parliamentary Commission of 1650:—

* Chapter House Records, Divers Dioceses, Cov. & Lich., No. 4 (P.R.O.) This is a beautifully executed little deed, about 9 inches by 3, with remains of the episcopal seal (a full length bishop) in green wax still attached.

† *Topographer*, vol. ii., p. 270.

"Measham is a parsonage impropriate worth about foure score and three pounds per annum. Mr. Wollastone of Shenton in the countye of Leycester receives the profitts and payes fiteene pounds sallarye to the curate Mr. Houghton, who is an able preacher and of good conversason."

The rectorial tithes came to the crown on the dissolution of Repton priory. Elizabeth granted them to the Earl of Huntingdon, from whom they were subsequently purchased by the Wollastons. The manor and impropriate rectory, including the advowson of the cure, was subsequently purchased of the Wollastons by Joseph Wilkes, and after Mr. Wilkes' death, by the Rev. Thomas Fisher. The next purchaser was the Marquis of Hastings, and the manor and impropriate tithes are now held by C. F. Abney Hastings, who is also the patron of the vicarage. The living was a donative curacy up to the year 1813, when it was brought under episcopal jurisdiction.

On the 27th of April, 1733, the tower of the church, bearing a lofty and beautiful spire, fell down, and did considerable damage to the body of the church.* The estimated charges for the rebuilding of the tower, together with the necessary repairs to the church, amounted to £1,059. A brief was granted to obtain the necessary funds.† It is said that at the time of the accident a large number of workmen were engaged in under-pinning the tower, but that they were fortunately away for their dinner hour, when it fell.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Laurence, consists of nave, side aisles, south porch, and tower. The nave is 72 ft. long by 22 ft. 5 in. broad; the aisles are the same length, but 13 ft. in breadth. The church was evidently rebuilt throughout, when the Decorated style prevailed, *circa* 1300. The large five-light east window, and the various windows of the aisles, no two of the same design, are good examples of the boldness and fertility of the architects of that period. The remarkable stone ribs of the porch roof, and the circular west window of the north aisle (a most exceptional shape save in much larger examples) are shown on Plate XX. Below this window is a doorway, now blocked up. The nave is separated from the aisles by five lofty arches on each side, supported by pillars formed of four clustered columns.

In the Perpendicular period of the fifteenth century, a new roof was given to the nave, the walls over the arcades being raised, and five three-light clerestory windows inserted on each side.

* Pegge's MS. Collections, vol. vii., f. 90.

† The original of this brief is in the British Museum.

Of the tower it is unnecessary to speak, as anyone can easily imagine how incongruous would be the workmanship of the last century. The west door of the tower must, however, have come from the older tower or from some other building, for it bears the date 1675, with the initials F. W. I. T. I. E. S. F. The church was renovated and reseated about forty years ago. An archway roughly built up against the north wall of the church, which is in the parsonage garden, is of stones that were then removed from the south entrance. A good deal of plaster was then introduced into the church, and a poor moulding of that material was most unnecessarily run round the arcades of the nave. The carved corbel stones (seven on each side) supporting the roof are, however, old; the one at the west end on the south side, consisting of a figure playing the bagpipes, should be noticed.

At the same time, a good deal of modern glass, of the most glaringly vivid colours, was inserted in mosaic work in the east window and in the upper tracery of several of the side windows. That which was left of the old painted glass was unfortunately worked up with it.

Wyrley, who was here in 1596, says:—

“Mesham, or the hamlet upon Meesse, is placed at the southermost part of Darbieshier, a village belonging to the Lord Sheild in which are many cole mines, little else worthie the remembrance, in the church is one escocion of the Beauchampe earle of Warwicke under trycked.”*

This coat is not now visible, but in the large east window are the arms of Grancourt (*sab.*, a semee of fleurs-de-lis, *or*), quartered with a coat now blank, in old glass. There are also several other armorial shields, but too much altered to be now identified, as well as a large number of pieces of old yellow-stain glass, and two good figures in yellow and white.

At the west end of the church is the old octagon font, 30 in. in diameter and 40 in. high. The panels are carved with quatrefoils.

Mr. Meynell, who was here about 1817, noted an arched recess in the south wall, probably for the founder, which was then nearly built up and hidden. It cannot now be traced. He also noted the date 1634 on a beam of the roof.

The four bells in the tower are thus inscribed:—

I. “Be yt knowne to all that doth me see

That Newcombe of Leicester made me. 1606.”

* Harl. MSS., 6,592, f. 72b. The coat is *gu.*, a fesse between six cross-crosslets, *or*, quartering chequy, *or* and *az.*, a chevron, *erm.*

II. "Ihs Nazarenus Rex Fili Dei miserere mei, 1618." The bell-founder's mark is that of Richard Braysier, of Norwich. At this date he had been dead upwards of a century, and it seems probable that his stamps had passed into the hands of the Newcombes, of Leicester.

III. "Abraham Spencer James Tumlinson C.W. 1714." Below are the initials D. H., *i.e.* Daniel Hedderly.

IV. "Ihesus Nazarenus Rex Judeorum Fili Dei miserere mi." In Lombardic capitals; no founder's mark.

The registers begin in 1681. The following is one of the very few interpolations:—

"Katherine Brooks that she might be touched for the King's Evil had her certificate. March 2d., 1683."

The Chapelry of Newton Solney.

BEYOND the bare mention of Newton Solney as one of the chapels of Repton in 1271 and 1279, we have not been able to glean anything further respecting it until 1552, when it was visited by the Church Goods Commissioners:—

“Newton, Oct. 6. 6 Edw. VI. Nich. Sambull curat. iij vestments—iij albs amysses with stolles & fannys to ye same—iij alter clothes—iiij towells—j cowpe of sent Thomas houlstyd (of worsted)—ij corporyssys clothes with theyre casys of peynted lynnyn clothe—ij candylstyks of brasse—ij cruytts—i chailes of sylver—iij bells in ye stepell—j hande bell in ye church.”

The following is the report of the Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650:—

“Newton Sooney is a parsonage impropriate worth three score and fifteene pounds per annum the heirs of S^r Symon Euery recueive the profitts and they and their predecessors possessors of the said Tythes have procured the cure supplied att such Rates as they could agree. One Mr. Bryan is Curate a man disaffected.

“Winsell is a hamblett in the parish of Burton butt remote and may conveniently be vnited to Newton Sooneye.”

Newton Solney was held in the reign of Henry III. by Sir Norman de Solney, under Robert de Ferrers,* and by his son Alured, under Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.† The succession of heirs was Sir Norman, Sir Alured, Sir William, and Sir Alured. Sir Alured de Solney, who died about the beginning of the reign of Richard II., left a son, Sir John, who died without issue, and two daughters. Of these co-heiresses, Margery became the wife of Sir Nicholas Longford, and Alice of (1) Sir Robert Pipe (2) Sir Thomas Stafford and (3) Sir William Spernore.‡ About the reign

* Testa de Nevill, ff. 19, 39. Lysons and others are in error in saying that it was held under the Earls of Chester. That family were at one time lords of Kings Newton, but not of Newton Solney.

† Inq. post Mort., 25 Edw. I., No. 51.

‡ Harl. MSS., 1,537, f. 5b; Egerton MSS., 996, f. 71; Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. iv., p. 577. For the connection of the Solneys with Pinxton and South Norman-ton, see *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 283, where mention is made of Adam Torald as chaplain of Newton Solney, *temp.* Rich. II.

of Henry VIII., this manor was purchased of the Longfords by the Leighs. The heiress of Leigh brought it by marriage, in the reign of James I., to Sir Simon Every. The impropriate tithes seem to have gone with the manor after the dissolution of Repton priory. The manor and the appropriation, together with the patronage of the benefice, which is said to be a donative, have been recently purchased by Mr. Ratcliff.

The church, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of nave and side aisles, chancel with north chapel, and tower surmounted by a spire at the west end. The dimensions given by Mr. Rawlins (1816) are, nave 34 feet 8 inches by 22 feet 9 inches, south aisle 33 feet 2 inches by 10 feet 4 inches, north aisle 29 feet 3 inches by 6 feet 11 inches, and chancel 28 feet 4 inches by 18 feet 4 inches. The chapel to the north of the chancel, which is a continuation of the north aisle, and divided from the chancel by two pointed arches supported by a slender hexagonal pillar, was then walled off so as to form a vestry.

This picturesque little church contains an admixture of almost every style of architecture, the work of succeeding centuries being plainly written on its face. The blocked-up doorway to the north aisle is of plain Norman character, of the twelfth century; in the east wall of the chancel may be noticed a moulded stone, ornamented with a double chevron pattern, that must have formed part of the chancel arch of the church of that date; and built into the north wall is a very small sepulchral stone, about eighteen inches long, incised with a cross having its head formed of segments of circles, and also pertaining to the same century.* The west end of the north aisle is lighted by an Early English lancet window of the beginning of the thirteenth century; and in the north wall of the same aisle is a remarkable double-lancet window with a head carved above the intersecting shaft both on the exterior and interior. The greater part of the present church pertains, however, to the Decorated period of the fourteenth century; to wit, the three low pointed arches, supported by octagonal columns, that separate the nave on each side from the aisles—the tower archway, now blocked up by a west gallery—the square-headed three-light window (like the south transept window of Repton)—and the two-light pointed window in the south side of the chancel—the general features, such as buttresses and wall-

* Possibly the plain round-headed priest's doorway in the chancel may be also of this date.

plates of the chancel—the east window and other details of the south aisle—and the tower and octagonal spire, the former remarkable for the absence of buttresses, and having only narrow loop-hole lights to the belfry. In the fifteenth century, when the Perpendicular period prevailed, the walls of the nave were raised, clerestory windows inserted, and a flat roof substituted for the one of high pitch, the outline of which can still be seen against the west wall of the tower. The roof of the nave was renewed in the seventeenth century, one of the beams bearing the date 1637, and the initials W. H.* W. D. E. I. To the same date probably belong the fine massive oak benches in the north aisle. On the centre of the tie-beam, at the west end, is fastened a carved oak conventional flower, that was doubtless part of the older Perpendicular roof, and is enough to show that it possessed the same characteristics as the interesting roof of Repton. The work of last century is fittingly represented by a red brick south porch. The east window of the chancel was put in in 1862; the tracery is a poor imitation of Perpendicular work.

The old octagonal font, standing 41 inches high, and having a diameter of 28 inches, seems to pertain to the fourteenth century. There is a small piscina niche of the same date in the south wall of the chancel.

There is now no chancel arch, but traces of its position remain in the side walls; it was probably removed in the Perpendicular period.

The church contains three ancient monuments of much interest.

Wyrley, who was here in 1596, thus writes of them:—

"In Newton Sooney (seated on the south bancke of Trent) towe old monimentes of freestone, one of the fashion of the Crosledged monimentes of the oldest making, the other of the nexte age on whos shield may be seene a quarter which I take to be one of the Lathburies somtymes Lordes of this and many other Townes in thes cuntries.

"Thear is alsoe an Alblaster tombe which very fayre hath bene imbossed, but this our decayng world, for want of good and sufficient coveringe to the Curche, through the rayne and evell keeping utterly defaced."†

The oldest of these, now in an erect position against the wall of the south aisle, close to the entrance, is the mutilated freestone effigy of a knight clad in mail, a shield on the left arm, and both hands on a sword suspended in front of him by a cross-belt. The lower part of the legs has gone. We take the date of this monument to be about 1250.

* William Hepworth then held the benefice.

† Harl. MSS., 6,592, f. 73b.

The next one is now raised on a pedestal of bricks at the west end of the north aisle. It consists of a knightly effigy lying on a tapering slab—the whole of freestone. The head has gone; and the feet are supported by foliated brackets of Early English workmanship. The figure is clad in a surcoat girded by the sword-belt, and the only part of the armour visible is the hauberk and chausses of *banded mail*.* The shield is slung across the left shoulder. This effigy cannot be later than 1275.

The third, which used to stand under one of the arches on the north side of the chancel, but is now in the south-east angle of the chancel, consists of an alabaster effigy recumbent on a plain altar tomb of the same material. On the sides are eleven small shields, all now uncharged. The effigy, which is more highly finished than any other in the county,† represents a knight in plate armour, with the under shirt of mail showing below the surcoat and under the arm. Chain mail is also visible at the inside of the knees and at the instep. Every detail of the armour can be here studied with the greatest precision. The hip-belt is richly ornamented. The feet rest on a lion, and the head, wearing a bassinet with the camail tied down by points to the shoulders,‡ is supported by two angels in red copes and with their hair gilded. There are no other remains of colour on the tomb, and the inscription has wholly disappeared. The date of this monument is of the last quarter of the fourteenth century.

That these three monuments represent different members of the Solney family there can be no reasonable doubt. The earliest is to one whose name is not known to the genealogists; the second probably to Sir Norman, the first recorded member of the family at Newton; and the third to Sir John de Solney, the last representative.§ Judging from the former position of this tomb, and

* The difference between banded and chain mail is a point much disputed by archaeologists. Mr. Hewitt has treated this subject at length in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. vii., pp. 359–369, where he gives an interesting account of the Newton Solney effigies. The three other instances of banded mail noticed in England, in addition to this Solney effigy, are at Tewkesbury, Dodford, and Tollard Royal.

† It is highly probable that this monument was the production of the celebrated workers in alabaster of Burton-on-Trent. Leland, *temp.* Henry VIII., says, "At Burton are many marblers working in alabaster," and they were still numerous there in Camden's time. Leland's *Itinerary*, vol. vii., p. 24; Gough's *Camden*, vol. ii., p. 377.

‡ Mr. Hewitt says this is the only instance of the camail being tied down that has been observed in England.

§ The suggestion of Mr. Hewitt that the oldest effigy is intended for Sir Norman, and the next for his son, Sir Alured, cannot be sustained in accordance with the time they lived, and the style of the monuments. Sir Norman was living about the end of the reign of Henry III., and Sir Alured in 1296. Mr. Hewitt is also in error in saying that the oldest of these monuments was not in the church in the time of Lysons, for in his MS. Church Notes he mentions all three as being then in the church (Add. MSS., 9,433. f. 48); they were all here, as we have already seen, in 1596.

from the style of architecture, we think it likely that the north chapel of the chancel was erected in the fourteenth century by Sir John, to provide a chantry altar for the family, and for the future reception of his tomb.


In the north-east angle of the chancel is a large marble monument to Sir Henry Every, who died September 1st, 1709, represented in toga and sandals—a striking contrast to that of Sir John de Solney, in every way to the advantage of the latter. On the floor is a stone to Thomas Gayfere, a celebrated architect of his day, who restored Henry III.'s chapel and the Hall at Westminster, as is recited on the epitaph. He died October 20th, 1827, aged 72.

In the tower are three bells:—

- I. "God save our church, 1615." The mark of Henry Oldfield.
- II. "Sancte Maria ora p. nobis." A fifteenth century bell, with the inscription in Lombardic capitals.
- III. "God save the Church, 1638."

The earliest register book begins in 1663. There is a volume of Churchwardens' Accounts from the year 1746. From the earlier entries it seems that the parish owned a boat, which was frequently in use. Possibly the officiating clergyman held another cure and was brought over the Trent.

The Chapelry of Smithsby.

 MITHSBY was, as we have already seen, a chapel of the mother church of Repton; but at an early date, certainly as early as the thirteenth century, it possessed rights of baptism and sepulture, and was regarded as a parochial chapelry. The following Church Goods were found here by the Commissioners of 1552:—

“Smythesbye, Oct. 2. 6 Edw. VI. Wm Reddycche, Curate. iij vestments, j tawney sylke, the ij blacke holsted, the iij redde sey, with albes and stoles—iij alter clothes—ij corporas with cases—j chalece of sylver parcell gylt—iij bells in ye steple—j cope of tawney sylke.”

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say:—

“Smisby is a donative reallye worth thirty pounds per annum. Mr. Richard Mawson performs the cure and receives the profits to his owne use or one Mr. Lees, both of them insufficient and scandalous.”

The living, by recent legislation, has become a vicarage, of which C. F. Abney Hastings, Esq., the lay impropiator, is patron.

This small church, which is dedicated to S. James, consists of nave, south aisle, chancel, and tower at the west end. The area of the nave and chancel is 56 ft. 5 in. by 13 ft. 11 in., and the south aisle, 33 ft. 3 in. by 13 ft. 7 in.

At the east end of the south aisle is a good Early English lancet window, though much spoilt by a stone pipe. The buttress at the south-east angle of this aisle is also of the thirteenth century, but the arms of Hastings (a maunch) at the top of it are much later, and the other windows are of a debased churchwarden character. The three-light east window of the chancel is a good example of Decorated work, *circa* 1350, but the centre light is now filled up with masonry. On the north side is an odious brick lean-to, that serves for a vestry. This side of the church is lighted by three square-headed windows of late date, high up in

the wall, and by the upper part of a blocked-up doorway, which has been converted into a window. The tower is of the Perpendicular style, about the close of the fifteenth century. It has an embattled parapet, and four pinnacles of modern design.

The nave is separated from the aisle by three low pointed arches of the fourteenth century. The plain octagonal font we believe to be of the same date. It is without a base, 28 in. in diameter, and 24 in. in height.

The flat roof of the nave is supported by seven moulded tie-beams of dark oak. The chancel walls, as well as those of the base of the tower (which is open to the church), are panelled with oak carved in the linen-fold pattern, and apparently of sixteenth century date. This wood was brought here from Moira Baths about forty years ago, having been previously taken to Moira from Ashby Castle, when it was dismantled.

When Wyrley, the Staffordshire antiquary, was here in 1596, he noted in the windows of this church these arms, to which we add the names:—*Arg.*, three garbs, *gu.* (Comyn)—*az.*, six martlets, *or.* (Appleby)—*az.*, a cross, *or.*, fretty, *gu.* (Shepey)—*arg.*, a chevron between three mullets, *sab.* (Birch† ?)—a quartered coat of Reresby and Darley, impaling Dethick—*gu.*, a fesse chequy, *or* and *az.*, between three eagles displayed of the second (Kendall), quartering *arg.*, a fesse, *gu.*, between in chief a fleur-de-lis between two cross-crosslets fitchy, *sab.*, and in base three ermine spots (Fitzherbert of Twycross ?)—the same quartered coat as the last impaling quarterly [1] Shepey, [2] on a cross five fleurs-de-lis (Walcot), [3] Comyn, [4] a lion rampant (Walleis). In 1710 four of these coats remained, but in 1792 there were only the coats of Comyn and Shepey;‡ there are now none left.

The manor of Smithsby, at the Domesday Survey, pertained to Nigel de Stafford. Shortly afterwards it was held by the family of Comyn. William Shepey, *circa* 1300, married Joan, heiress of Comyn. Their son, William Shepey, of Smithsby, married Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Walcot, by the heiress of Walleis. The issue of this marriage was a son, John Shepey, whose son Edmund died without issue, and his sister Margaret became sole heiress. Margaret Shepey became the wife of Bartholomew (or, according to some pedigrees, William) Kendall, of

* Harl. MSS., 6,592, f. 72.

† This coat was also borne by several other families; see Papworth's *Armorial*, p. 484.

‡ Bassano's MS. notes, and *Topographer*, vol. ii., p. 159.

Twycross, *circa* 1480. Thomas Kendall, of Shepshed, grandfather of Bartholomew, had married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Fitzherbert, of Twycross; and we suppose the coat quartered above came to Kendall through this match.*

Wyrley also gives an imperfect copy of the following inscription, which was on an alabaster stone on the floor of the chancel:—

“Hic jacent corpora Willielmi Kendall armigeri, et Annæ uxoris ejus qui quidem Willielmus obiit vii die mensis Junii Anno Domini mcccc.”

The effigies of a man in armour, with a dog at his feet, and his wife were incised on the stone.† William Kendall, the son of Bartholomew by the heiress of Shepey, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Adlestry (*alias* Austrey). Their son William (of the monument just described) married Anne, daughter of Redishe, of Redishe, co. Lancaster. Their son George married the daughter and heiress of John Jennings, of Westminster; and Henry, the issue of that marriage, married the daughter of Henry Sacheverell, of Ratcliffe-on-Soar. To his son Henry there is a monument now extant against the north wall of the chancel, on which he is represented kneeling facing his wife, with nine sons (two in shrouds) below him, and seven daughters (one in a shroud) below their mother. The inscription is as follows:—

“Here lieth the bodie of Henry Kendall Esq^r Who married Elizabeth daughter to Gabriell Armstrong of Remson in the countie of Nottingham Esq^r by whom he had issue 9 sonns and 7 daughters Henry Gabriell William George Thomas Stephen John Thomas & John, Elizabeth Margaret Jane Dorothey Elianor Hanna & Abigale, which Henry died the 18th of April 1627.”

At the top of the monument (which is sadly out of repair) are the arms of Kendall impaling Armstrong (*gu.*, three dexter arms vambraced, *arg.*, hands proper).

Henry, the eldest of the sons, sold the Smithsby manor estate in 1660, to the ancestors of Sir John Crewe, in whose hands they now remain. Smithsby Hall, for so many generations the seat of the Kendalls, adjoins the churchyard on the west side. It has now been long used as a farm-house.

Against the west wall of the aisle is a large alabaster monument, which, though much mutilated, is of exceptional design and interest. It had long been hid beneath the pews, and was only

* Egerton MSS., 996, ff. 70b, 80b; Harl. MSS., 1,093, f. 102; 1,537, f. 71; 6,104, f. 36.

† This inscription is given in Bassano's notes (1710), in Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. iv., p. 985, also in the *Topographer*, and in Mr. Meynell's MS. notes taken about 1817, but we looked in vain for this stone, which seems to have quite disappeared. Bassano gives the date of the death as 27th of May, 1500, and mentions that there were the small effigies of a boy and two girls at the bottom of the slab.

brought to light of late years. It consists of a slab 6 ft. 9 in. long, and 28 in. broad, and has originally stood on an altar or raised tomb. Round the margin has been an inscription in Norman-French, of which some parts are still legible. In the centre is the figure of a lady sculptured in slight relief; the head and face are a good deal worn, but she wears a head-dress with falling lappets, has a long mantle over her shoulders, her hands clasped on her breast, and two small dogs at her feet. On each side of her head is a shield; the dexter one is worn away, but the sinister shield has the three garbs of Comyn. To our great satisfaction we have been able, after no small pains, to identify this interesting monument. Wyrley gives the following inscription as then (1596) extant at Smithsby:— *de Bakepuz fuit Jadis (?) dame de Smithesbie morute 1350 Le tiers Jour de march.* That part which can now be read is the christian name, *Johan*, a portion of the date, *mil' troicents quarant dis*, and the usual supplication with which these inscriptions ended, *set prie seignos p̄ lui qe dieu de sa alme mercy amen.* Joan, daughter and heiress of Comyn, of Smithsby, as mentioned above, married for her first husband William de Shepey, and after his death she married Sir William Bakepuze. It is said that she died in 1347, but if we have rightly read the above much defaced inscription, it would seem that the date is 1350.

The tower contains two bells; on one is "God save the King, 1617," and the founder's mark of Richard Braysier, of Norwich; on the second is "God save King Charles the Second, 1662."

It is stated in the *Topographer* (1792) that the registers begin in 1679; but between then and the Parliamentary Returns of 1833 the earliest book must have been lost, as the first date there given is 1720.

The Chapelry of Tickenhall.

TYSONS is in error in saying that the *manor* of Tickenhall was given by Wulfrie Spott to Burton Abbey. The wording of Wulfrie's will, dated 1002, is to the effect that the monastery should have "the little land which I own at Tickenhall,"* and this small estate remained with the abbey up to its dissolution. At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) different parts of Tickenhall were held by the King, Nigel de Stafford, and the abbot of Burton. The manor was subsequently granted by Henry I., together with Repton, to Ralph, third Earl of Chester. Four bovates of land at Tickenhall were granted to Repton Priory by Hugh, fifth Earl of Chester, and his son Ralph gave the canons permission to draw a cartload of wood daily, for purposes of fuel, from his woods at Tickenhall. The prior also obtained from Edward I. the right of free warren over his lands at Tickenhall, as we have already stated. The lands pertaining to the priory on this manor were valued at £3 2s. 6d. in the year 1291, and in the time of Henry VIII. at £6 12s. 4d.† Nevertheless the Earls of Chester retained no little property here, which they did not alienate to the priory. Clementia, Countess of Chester, held the town of Tickenhall (*tota villa*) towards the end of the reign of Henry III.,‡ and the family of Frances subsequently held under them. Other portions of the manor pertained at one time to the Segreaves, and to the Knights Hospitallers; but we must pause, as this is not a manorial history.

The earliest mention that we have found of the chapel of Tickenhall is an incidental allusion, *circa* 1200. In a charter of Ralph, sixth Earl of Chester, confirming a grant of his mother Bertha, relative to an exchange of lands near Hartshorne, he ex-

* *Diplomatarium Angl. Ævi Saxonici*, p. 546.

† Between these two dates, viz., in 1312, the possessions of the priory were increased by the gift from Edmund, Earl of Arundel (who inherited part of the estates of the earldom of Chester), of all his waste lands at Tickenhall. For this and other particulars above quoted, see the charters quoted in the second vol. of the *Topographer*, *passim*.

‡ *Testa de Nevill*, f. 5.

cepts, in favour of the canons of Repton, the courtyard and enclosure of the chapel of S. Thomas.* The chapel of Tickenhall, dedicated to S. Thomas à Becket, must be the one here mentioned. The chapel was confirmed to Repton priory, as pertaining to the parish church of S. Wystan, in 1271, and again in 1279, as we have already stated under Repton.

The following is the report of the Church Goods Commissioners :—

"Tykenall, Oct. 4. 6 Edw. VI. Jo Warde, Curatt. ij vestments, j of blue sey, & the other of grene sey, with ye stolls to the same -ij autre clothes—ij corpor' with the casis -j chalis with the paten parcyll gylt—iij bells in ye steple."

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650, say :—

"Ticknall formerly a chapell and a member of Repton of late distinct of itself.

"South-Woods and Broade-stone also members of Repton two myles distant and neare unto Ticknall may be vnited and Ticknall made a parish church. S^r John Harper is impropiator and he and his predecessors possessors of the said Impropriacon have procured the cure supplied and vpon his late Composison hath settled fortye pounds per annum for maintenance of a minister there. Mr. Cranwell supplies the cure, a man able and of a good life."

After the dissolution of Repton Priory, the rectorial tithes passed from the Crown to Edward Abell, who was also seized of the manor on his death in 1596. The manor and impropriate tithes were purchased of his son, Ralph Abell, in 1625, by Sir John Harpur. His immediate descendant, Sir John Crewe, still retains them, as well as the patronage of the benefice, which has been converted by recent legislation into a vicarage.

The present church, which is dedicated to S. George, consists of nave, side aisles, chancel, north vestry, and tower surmounted by a spire. It stands some fifty yards to the north of its predecessor. The old church being much out of repair, it was unfortunately decided at a vestry meeting held June 3rd, 1841, to build a new church. The contractor, to whom the old material was sold, found the walls, and especially the tower, so much more substantial than was anticipated, that he had to actually blow up the church with gunpowder. Two fragments of the old fabric still stand in the churchyard, where they form picturesque ivy-clad ruins. One is the east end of the north aisle, and the other the south-east angle of the tower; they are both of fourteenth century date. The new church, which was on a sufficiently large scale to provide 367 additional sittings, was designed by Mr. Stevens, of Derby. It is after the Perpendicular style, and is a better speci-

* *Topographer*, vol. ii., p. 253.

men of architecture than we should have expected to find in the provinces at that date.

In 1692 the church of Tickenhall was "presented" for being considerably out of repair. From an old book of Churchwardens' Accounts, beginning in 1720, we find that the church underwent considerable repairs in 1755, when the three aisles were new roofed and leaded at a cost of £128 7s. 8d., and a new porch built for £5 9s. 4d. To this outlay Sir Henry Harpur contributed oak to the value of £38 5s. 8d., and Lady Caroline Burdett ten guineas. In 1820 the church was repewed throughout.

From a south-east sketch of the old church or chapel of S. Thomas à Becket, in the vicarage, and from a north-west painting of the same, belonging to Mr. Hickinbotham, of Tickenhall, as well as from the drawings and descriptions of Messrs. Meynell and Rawlins, we are able to form a clear idea of its size, character, and comparative antiquity. The area of the nave was 39 ft. by 14 ft. 8 in.; of the south aisle 38 ft. 2 in. by 10 ft. 5 in.; of the chancel 24 ft. 5 in. by 13 ft. 4 in.; and of the north aisle, which extended the whole length of the fabric, 65 ft. by 9 ft. 4 in. In the north wall was an Early English lancet window, and also a buttress and other features of the thirteenth century; but the church had evidently been entirely rebuilt in the beginning of the fourteenth century in the Decorated style. To this period, too, belonged the embattled tower and the octagonal spire. In the Perpendicular period of the fifteenth century the walls of the nave were raised, and three clerestory windows inserted on each side.

In the vicarage garden is a four-clustered pillar, with the capital carved in foliage. It is a good sample of early Decorated work, 1275-1300. It formerly supported the centre of the arcade between the nave and north aisle.

In the same place there is also a curious stone with three faces carved thereon, which was found in the masonry of the old north wall. We believe it to have formed part of the capital of a pillar of the first Norman chapel here erected. In Mr. Hickinbotham's garden are some other fragments of moulded stone, as well as the large stone dial of the old clock.

When Bassano was here in 1710, he noticed, at the east end of the north aisle, a large flat alabaster stone, on which were incised the effigies of three men in armour. Above their heads were incised two shields, one bearing a chevron between three

eagles displayed (Frances), impaling a fesse between three holly leaves, and the other a lion rampant impaling the two former. At their feet were the figures of six boys and several girls. Round the margin was the following inscription:—

“Hic jacent corpora Thome Frances, Richard frats, et Willi frats, armiger' qui quidem Thomas obiit xxiii die mensis Junii anno dni mcccccxvii anno dni mcccccxviii, et Will's obiit die xxx animabus ppicietur Deus amen.”

Near by was another slab, on which were incised the effigies of two men, and a woman between them. On a shield were the arms of Frances impaling Sacheverell quartered with Fitz-Ercald.* The following was the inscription:—

“Hic jacent corpora Radi Frances de Ticknall armiger' et Elizabetha filia Henrici Sacheverell milit' que uxor' predict' Radi et postea uxor' Rici Neuton gen' qui quidem Radus obiit undecimo die Martii anno dni mcccc tricesimo tertio et predict' Elizabetha obiit vicessimo quinto die Maii anno dni mcccc quorum animabus ppicietur Deus amen. Et predicti Radus et Elizabetha habuerunt Will Frances inter eos legitime gerunt.”

Ralph Frances, of this monument, was the son of William Frances, by Margaret, daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam. He was one of the three brothers (sons of Richard Frances, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Lucas Winter) commemorated on the previously described stone. William Frances, daughter of Ralph and Elizabeth, married Elizabeth, daughter of George Cotton.†

These slabs, though much defaced, remained in the church until it was repewed in 1820, when they were wantonly ejected and broken up.‡ But at the same time another earlier memorial of the same family was found under some pews in the middle of the nave in good condition. This was fixed against the north wall of the church, and was removed to the same position in the new one. It consists of a slab of white marble, on which is boldly incised the effigy of a knight in plate armour. On his head is a pointed helmet with a pendant camail of mail. The sword is worn straight down at the left side, the low hip belt is formed of a series of square medallions, and his feet rest on a dog. Round the margin is this inscription:—

“Hic jacet corp' Johis Fraunceys . . . qui die conversionis sancti Pauli apli anno dni cuj' aie piciet' Deus ame'.”

* John Sacheverell, in the reign of Richard I., married the daughter and co-heiress of Ralph Fitz-Ercald. The arms of Fitz-Ercald were—*arg.*, three hares playing bagpipes. *gu.*

† Harl. MSS., 6,160, f. 24.

‡ There are some fragments of alabaster slabs, with an odd word or two of marginal inscriptions, built into a grotto in the vicarage garden, which are doubtless the relics of these Frances monuments.

The date of this monument, unfortunately missing from the inscription, is *circa* 1360.*

We have little doubt that this is John Frances, of Osmaston and Tickenhall, who, in the reign of Edward III., married Matilda, daughter and heiress of Thomas Salome. His younger brother, Sir Robert Frances, was the first of that family who resided at Foremark, having purchased the manor from the Verdens. Their grandfather, William de Frances, of Osmaston (where the family had held land for several previous generations), married, in the reign of Edward I., Agnes, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Ralph de Tickenhall, through whom the Tickenhall property came to the family.† There were six generations between John Frances of this tomb, and the three brothers commemorated on the one slab.

In the south wall of the new church, carefully removed from the same position in the old building, is an arched recess, the mouldings of which show it to be of early fourteenth century date. Beneath is the stone effigy of a man in a civilian's dress, his feet resting on a dog, and his head in a close-fitting hood. He holds a heart between his hands. This must represent the founder, or rather re-founder, of the old church, when it was rebuilt *circa* 1325. This benefactor may possibly (nay probably) have been William, the first of the Frances family who settled here. The old manor-house, so long their residence, was close to the church, on the south-west side; the last remains of it were pulled down about 1840 to make way for the new vicarage.

Against the south chancel wall is a monument to Rachel, daughter of Gilbert Ward, and wife of John Hanson, who died in 1636. This monument occupied a similar position in the old church.

There were formerly three bells in use, as we gather from the numerous entries relative to the purchase of three bell-ropes, but we are told that there was a fourth that had been for a long time cracked.

The present tower contains a ring of six.

I. "J. Taylor fecit, A.D. 1846." ‡

II. "Serva fidelium beatum. John Taylor and Son founders
Lobro A.D. 1846."

III. "Inscriptum erit tinnabulis sanctitas Jehoue. John Taylor

* Rawlins supplies the date in the inscription "MCMII.," but this is obviously a misreading.

† *The Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. i., p. 361.

‡ The first bell has also a Latin legend, but the letters are fused, and the only word quite legible is *tollit*. The Latin legends on the other bells are in elaborate floriated capitals, and the workmen seem to have been careless in the use of this alphabet.

and Son, founders Loughbor^o late of Oxford St Neots and Buckl^d Brewer Devon, 1846 ”

IV. “*Serva populum tun.* John Taylor of Lob^{ro} fecit Oct^r 1846.”

V. “*Gloria in excelsis Deo.* J. Taylor and Son founders Loughbor^o late of Oxford 1846.”

VI. “*Raised by subscription: Richardson Cox vicar. J. Hutch-ardson, H. Sheffield C: wardens. J. Taylor and Son founders Loughborough 1846.*”

The earliest register book now extant begins in 1626, and seems to be pretty regular up to 1646. There are three entries in 1649, one in 1651, one in 1555, and then it begins again with regularity in 1637. In the second volume, which commences in 1623, is an entry relative to an older register now lost. It says:—“*Ticknall old Register booke began 1589.*” There are the following entries relative to ministers:—

Tho. Wilson, minister, March 25 Anno Dom. 1660.

Francis Ward, minister, December 23d 1663; buried 14 June 1667.

Robert Norman, minister, September 29th 1669, on which day of the month and in which year I began to officiate at Ticknall by the Presentation of St John Harpur of Swarkston.

The Churchwardens' and Poors' Accounts date from 1728, and the Constables' Accounts from 1708.

	£	s.	d.
1710. Paid for ribbons for the watch att the wakes*.....	2	8	
1711. Paid for carrying a Hue and Cry to Melborne.....		2	
For goeing a justiceing with Seth Gilbert's man	3	0	
Carrying of him to be whipt through ye town	1	4	
1721. Gaven to 3 Turkey slaves		3	
1729. Pd for ringing Curfert.....	6	6	
1736. Spent at Joseph Williams with ye Revd Mr. Harpur on ye account of ye disturbance on ye Loft	3	0	
1745. Dec. 6. Paid for ale for the Watchmen for Watchen 3 nights when the Rebels was att Darby.....	8	10	
1750. Pd for binding the Church Bible.....	14	0	
1752. Pd Nicholas Beech for clearing y ^e church of Ive, Elder, and other uncleanness		8	
1759. To a man that had loss by the sea breaking out on him.....	1	0	
.... Setting out the Watch, and cleaning Watch Bills.....	1	6	
1766. Paid Tho Smith for Crying it thro' the Town for all persons to go to stop the mob†		4	
1768. Pd Rob ^t Ward for the new stocks	1	10	0
1771. Pd for levelling the Church y ^d and about the Gates for Carriages to come to Church... ..	2	0	
1799. Pd at the different Inns when the Inn keepers signed the Bond for keeping good order in their Houses on Sundays	2	5	

* Yearly entries relative to colours or ribbons for the watchmen at the Wakes continue with regularity nearly to the end of the century.

† This entry appears yearly for a long period; sometimes it is called the “eight o'clock bell;” under the year 1755 it is spelt “Curve feu.”

‡ In this year Repton “Common Fields” were enclosed; possibly this entry refers to one of the numerous riots occasioned by the unrighteous policy of the Inclosure Acts.

Stanton-by-Bridge.

Stanton-by-Bridge.



VERY little can be learnt of the early history of the manor of this small parish. At the time of the Domesday Survey it was a royal manor, held by Ernin, one of the King's thanes, and it was subsequently (together with the advowson of the church), held for several generations by a family who took their name from the manor—De Stanton.* In the reign of Edward III., John Frances, of Tickenhall, (whose uncle, Robert, was the first of that family at Foremark), married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John de Stanton.† For a time the manor and church were exclusively in the hands of the Frances family, but in the fifteenth century one moiety of the manor, including the advowson, was held by the family of Frances, and the other by the Findernes. The former has since passed by marriage to the Burdetts, and the latter to the Harpurs, who have taken the name of Crewe.

There is no mention of this church in the taxation roll of 1291, so we may conclude that it was at that time exempt by some special dispensation from the papal imposts. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) gives the clear annual value of the rectory at £6 12s. 8d.

The Church Goods Commissioners of 1552 report:—

"Stanton next Swerston, Oct. 5. 6 Edw. VI. Rob. Ryvet clarke. Wm Mallam preste curat. ij smale bells—j chales—ij vestments & ij albys—ij aulter clothes—j cope—j corporas cloth—ij towells."

In 1650 the Parliamentary Commissioners report:—

"Stanton juxt. Pont. is a parsonage really worth foure score pounds per annum noe chappell apperteyning. Mr. Theophilus Hawford is Incumbent."

* Robert de Stanton was seized of this manor and church, on the death of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.—Inq. post Mort., 25 Edw. I., No. 51.

† Harl MSS., 6,160, f. 24.

The following is the most perfect list that we have been able to compile of the rectors and patrons, from the Episcopal Registers, and the returns of the Augmentation Office. Possibly one or two may have been overlooked or mistaken for other Stantonons, as the distinguishing cognomens of the numerous Stantonons in the diocese differed from time to time, or were occasionally dropped altogether in the most capricious manner :—

. **Geoffrey de Stanton.**

1314. **Thomas de Stanton**, acolyte; patron, Sir Robert de Stanton. On the death of G. de S.

1323. **Richard de Inguarby**; patron, Sir Robert de Stanton. Instituted for the Bishop by Walter de Askeby, vicar-general.

. **John Tonge.**

1486. **John Harrison**; patron, Ralph Frances de Foremark. On the death of J. T. (1535.) **Ralph Frances.** *Valor Ecclesiasticus.*

1545, June 20th. **John Scoles**; patron, Ralph Laye, through Ralph Frances, of Tickenhall. On the death of R. F.

Do. August 20th. **Robert Ryvett**; patron, the King, during the minority of William Frances. On the death of J. S.

1638, Jan. 18th. **Theophilus Hawford**; patron, W. Ward.

(1682.) **Augustine Jackson.**

1702, July 14th. **Allen Hammond**; patron, Sir John Harpur.

1723. **John Harpur.** *Parish Account Book.*

1744, Nov. 24th. **John Rolleston**; patron, Sir Robert Burdett.

1770, Sept. 24th. **George Greaves**; patron, Sir Henry Harpur. On the death of J. R.

1823, March 24th. **H. Robert Crewe**; patron, Sir George Crewe. On the death of G. G.

1830, April 27th. **Thomas Wright Whitaker**; patron, Sir George Crewe. On the resignation of H. R. C.

1863, Oct. 20th. **Edward Wright Whitaker**; patron, Sir J. H. Crewe. On the death of T. W. W.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Michael, consists of nave, north aisle, south porch, and chancel, with a bell turret on the west gable. The area of the nave is 38 ft. 8 in., by 19 ft. 10 in.; of the aisle, 38 ft., by 11 ft. 7 in.; and of the chancel, 22 ft. 9 in., by 17 ft. 2 in. The building underwent a general restoration, and was resealed in 1865.

The archway between the nave and chancel is of plain semi-circular shape, in fact so plain and simple that we are strongly inclined to take it for Saxon work of the beginning of the eleventh or of the tenth century. The mouldings of the imposts, and of the wall-plate at the base of the jambs tell us nothing, as they are quite new work. High up in the west wall is a small circular headed light, which is widely splayed in the interior (Plate XX.) The characteristics of this window, taken in conjunction with the



Stanton by Bridge.



Measham.

masonry immediately around it, incline us to think that much of the west wall is also of pre-Norman date. The round headed south doorway is of the Norman period, though rather late in the style, and probably of the reign of Stephen. It is ornamented with the double chevron and alternate billet mouldings.*

The chancel must have been rebuilt *circa* 1275, just when the Early English style was beginning to give way to the Decorated. The priests' doorway, and an excellent two-light window of considerable beauty† (Plate XX.) are of this date. The body of the church seems to have been rebuilt at rather a later period, viz. in the Decorated style of the beginning of the fourteenth century. The three pointed arches that separate the nave from the north aisle, and the windows of the north aisle, are of this period. The south windows of the nave are also of Decorated pattern, but they pertain to the recent restoration.

At the east end of the aisle is a pointed piscina niche. The octagon font, at the west end of the church, is of small dimensions, being 41 in. high, and 22 in. in diameter. We believe that it is of fourteenth century work.

Over the east window of the chancel, in the outer wall, is a shield with the initials A. I. and the date 1682. From Bassano's Church Notes (1710), we learn that this inscription used to be on the south chancel wall "drawn with a pensell":—

"When thro ffanaticall profhanesses y^e part of y^e house of God was inhabited by Oroles and Spiders, it was thus rebuilt and beautifyed for y^e use of Christians by Augustine Jackson rector of y^e church."‡

Several fragments of incised sepulchral slabs, that had been utilised by the fourteenth century masons, were exposed by the recent restoration. Several of these may be noticed in the west wall of the aisle. Of the most remarkable one we have given a drawing (Plate XX.); it is the only instance that we have seen in which an animal is represented by the side of the stem of the cross. It possibly denotes the Nimrod propensities of the person whose sepulture it originally commemorated. These incised stones we believe to be of the twelfth century.§ A small cross of the same

* In this we see an additional reason for supposing the chancel arch to be Saxon. It would be entirely contrary to the spirit and practice of Norman architects to lavish ornament on the entrance, and at the same time to leave the chancel arch quite bare.

† The poorneess and shallow conception of much modern work is strikingly illustrated on the north side of the chancel, where this window professes to have been copied.

‡ Bassano adds—"And a pretty Chancell (seemingly all new) it is." But, fortunately, Rector Jackson left us the old priest's door and south window.

§ See *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 293.

date, probably the consecration cross of the Nerman church, was found hidden below the old porch; it is now built into the church wall over the south door and within the new porch. In the churchyard, on the south side, is a coped tombstone with a cross in relief. It was found in 1865 at the west end of the church, and is a century later in date than the incised slabs.

In the north wall of the aisle, beneath a plain pointed archway, is the stone effigy of an ecclesiastic. This used to be within the altar rails on the north side, even in Bassano's time, but it has now been restored to what was its original position. It represents the founder or rather rebuilder of the church, who was most likely either Geoffrey or Thomas de Stanton, consecutive rectors of Stanton at the beginning of the fourteenth century.

Against the south wall of the chancel is an alabaster slab, on which are incised the figures of a man in plate armour and a lady. The man's head rests on a tilting helmet, the crest of which is a goat, with a crescent for difference, and his feet on a dog. By the side of the lady's pillow is a small quadruped, no doubt intended for a wolf passant, the crest of the Lowes. Round the margin is this inscription:—

"Hic jacent corpora Wilhelmi Sacheverell armigeri et Maria uxoris ejus filia et heredis Clementi Lowe de Denby qui quidem Wilhelms obiit quinto die mensis Septembris anno dni m^od^olviii^o quorum animabus propicietur Deus Amen."

This is the upper slab of what used to be an altar tomb that stood in the nave against the south wall. The front stone of this tomb is fixed against the chancel wall over the upper slab. On it are seven boys and seven girls, kneeling, and also three uncharged shields, two of which are surmounted by crests, that seem to be intended respectively for a raven and a wolf.

This William Sacheverell was the second son of Sir Henry Sacheverell, by his first wife Isabel, daughter of Sir John Montgomery, of Cubley. Clement Lowe, the eldest son of Humphrey Lowe, of Denby, married Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of John Strelley, and their only issue was a daughter Mary. His younger brother, Vincent Lowe, succeeded to the estates. The eldest son and heir of William Sacheverell by his wife Mary, was Ralph, who married Emma, daughter of William Dethick, of Newhall. To Henry Sacheverell, grandson of Ralph, the Morley estate eventually came by bequest.*

Another alabaster monument reared against the south chancel

* Fox's *History of the Church of Morley*; Glover's *Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 367.

wall, and which used to be on the floor within the altar rails, bears the incised effigies of a man in civilian costume, and his wife by his side, with six boys and seven girls at their feet. The inscription is now almost entirely illegible, but from the descriptions of Bassano and Rawlins we are able to supply it:—

"Hic jacet Katharina Francis uxor quondam Ric. Francis armiger, que Katharina obiit vicessimo octavo die mensis augustii anno dni mccccxxx cujus aie picietur d'amen."

There was a wooden bell turret on the west gable, containing two bells, up to the recent restoration, when one of stone was substituted, in which are hung three new bells, cast by Taylor, of Loughborough.

The registers begin with the year 1664, but have no interpolations of interest. There is an old book of parish accounts, commencing in the year 1690, kept by successive rectors, from Augustine Jackson downwards, in which are summaries of the churchwardens' expenses, and details of the letting of the parish meadows. It also contains two terriers of the rectory, of the years 1698 and 1766, as well as a list of collections by Brief from 1690 to 1727. The latter includes collections for the church of Ilkeston, in 1723, and of Wirksworth, in 1724.

* * * *

The celebrated bridge over the Trent, though called Swarkeston Bridge, is almost entirely in the parish of Stanton. On this bridge there was formerly a chantry chapel. From an inquisition held at Newark, October 26th, 1503, we learn that a parcel of meadow land lying between the bridge and Ingleby, had been given in early days to the priory of Repton, on the tenure of supplying a priest to sing mass in the chapel on Swarkeston Bridge, but that there was then no such priest, nor had one been appointed for the space of twenty years.*

The Church Goods Commissioners of 1552, say, under Stanton :

"We have a chappell edified and buylded uppon Trent in ye mydest of the greate streme anexed to Swerston bregge, the whiche had certayne stuffe belonging to it, ij desks to knele in, a table of wode, and certayne barres of yron and glasse in the wyndos, whiche Mr. Edward Beamont of Arleston hath taken away to his owne use, and we saye that if the Chapell dekeye the brydge wyll not Stonde."

* Add. MSS., 6,705, f. 65. We reserve certain general remarks on bridge chapels and their objects until we treat of S. Mary's chapel in Derby.

* * * * *

About a mile to the south of Stanton church, on the confines of the parish, is a farmhouse called S. Bride's. In the substantial walls of this house are several pieces of Norman moulding, including the capitals of two shafts that have formerly been in the jambs of a doorway. There is also an interesting small Norman tympanum, on which is a rudely carved nondescript quadruped. This stone, which is only thirty inches long, has undoubtedly been the upper stone of a small doorway, probably the priests' door of the chapel. In the yard we noticed a hollowed stone, about fifteen inches square, and cut in an octagon shape below, which must have originally served as a holy water stoup. Several stone coffins and human remains have been found in the garden, immediately to the south of the house, within the recollection of those now living.


If there had been a parochial or chantry chapel, with rights of sepulture attached, on this site, we should most certainly have met with some documentary evidence of its existence. In the absence of all such evidence, it may safely be concluded that there was here a grange or monastic farm, with a chapel attached to it, dedicated to the earliest British founder of conventual establishments—S. Bridget, otherwise termed S. Bride.* Nor was it at all an unusual thing for the monks and lay brethren who lived on the granges to find sepulture there at their death. As Burton Abbey was the only monastery that, to our knowledge, held lands in the parish of Stanton-by-Bridge, it is reasonable to suppose that S. Bride's was therewith connected.

* On the subject of monastic granges and the chapels thereto attached, see *Churches of Derbyshire*. vol. ii., pp. 242, 309, 344.

Stapenhill.

Galdwell.

Stapenhill.

 HE town and church of Stapenhill were given to Burton Abbey by Briteric, second abbot of that monastery, 1026—1150.* At the time of the Domesday Survey, the abbey owned the greater part of the manor, valued at 60s. per annum, but Nigel de Stafford also held a moiety valued at 10s. In 1185 the grant of the town and church of Stapenhill, with its appurtenances, was confirmed to the monks by Pope Lucius III.; the appurtenances consisting of the chapels and tithes of Drake-low,† Heathcote, and Newhall, and the tithes of Stanton. These three chapels have long ago passed away; indeed none of them seem to have been extant in the sixteenth century.

About the year 1255 a vicarage was formally ordained at Stapenhill, and the great tithes appropriated to the abbey, an arrangement which was confirmed by Bishop Longespée in 1268. It was then decided that the abbot was to have the tithe of corn throughout the parish and its chapelries; that the abbot was to be exempt from payment of small tithes on his own demesne lands; that the monastery was to be responsible for the repair of the chancel; that the vicar was to have all the lesser tithes and oblations, and the tithes of hay (excepting the abbey demesne lands), together with three acres of arable land in the field of Stapenhill, a virgate of land in the field of Stanton, a messuage and house in the town of Stapenhill, two virgates of land with a meadow and two houses in the town of Drakelow, and two virgates of land in the field of Stanton; and that the vicar was to serve the church and the different chapels either personally or by his chaplains. It

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 272.

† Drakelow has now for several centuries been considered as part of Church Gresley parish.

was further noted at the same time that the last four mentioned virgates of land were only worth 20s. per annum, but that the parishioners of Drakelow, Caldwell, and Newhall, required two chaplains in return for the said land.*

According to the *Annals of Burton*, the Bishop of Norwich taxed the tithes of the kingdom for Henry III. in 1254, when the church of Stapenhill paid one mark to the royal treasury. In the following year an assessment was made of the property of Burton Abbey, when the tithes of corn and hay of Stapenhill were valued at 25s. 9d. per annum, and the church itself at twenty marks.†

The Taxation Roll of 1291 gives the annual value of the church of Stapenhill at £15 13s. 4d. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) estimates the clear annual value of the vicarage at £5 6s. 1d., of which £3 6s. 8d. came in the shape of a pension from William Dethick.

On November 14th, 1539, the abbey of Burton was dissolved by Henry VIII., but in 1541 he re-founded on the site a collegiate church, with dean and canons. This second establishment only lasted two or three years, when the king dissolved it also, and granted the manors of Stapenhill and Caldwell *inter alia*, together with the impropriate tithes, to Sir William Paget; the former of which still belongs to his descendant, the Marquis of Anglesea.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say:—

"Stapnell is a vicaridge and hath a chappell at Caldwell apperteyning really worth eight and fortye pounds six shillings and eight pence per annum (vizt) Stapnell itselfe three and fortye pounds six shillings and eight pence Caldwell five pounds Mr. Lucas is vicar and able and of good conversason. Mr. Thomas Salt is curate att Caldwell a frequenter of ale houses and a swearer.

"Stanton and Brisingcoate and that part of Stapnell touneship that lyes in the parish of Burton are fitt to be vnited to Stapnell.

"Caldwall is distant two myles is fitt to be made a parish church wth the adicon of some other villages neare adioyning and hereafter mentoned."

* Add. MSS., 6,674, f. 248, etc., where various particulars are given respecting the ecclesiastical history of Stapenhill and Caldwell, in connection with a lawsuit that took place in 1813, between Henry de Voeux, vicar of Stapenhill, plaintiff, and Thomas Whittingham and Charles Burton, defendants, respecting the lesser tithes of Newhall and Stanton. The details relative to the ordination of the vicarage are from a transcript that had been in the hands of the vicar of Stapenhill since 1711, but it was not known from whence it was taken; though no doubt it was from some ancient documents pertaining to the abbey. The Chartulary or Register Book of Burton Abbey was produced at the trial, but no exact endowment of the vicarage was found therein; only a confirmation by Bishop Alexander Stavenby, dated 1230, of the church of Stapenhill to the abbey, wherein it is mentioned that a vicarage was "to be ordained by us or our successors according to the faculties of the church." The chartulary was then in the possession of Lord Paget, and it is stated in Nichols' *Col-lectanea* to be at Beadesert. But its whereabouts is not now known, and a search in the muniment room at Beadesert has failed to bring it to light, though there are certain detached fragments there of what may have been a chartulary.

† *Annals of Burton*, Cott. MSS., Vesp. E. III., ff. 57, 58. These annals were published by the Rolls Commissioners in 1864.—Shaw's *Staffordshire*, vol. i., p. 5.

The following list of vicars is compiled from the Diocesan Registers, and the returns of the Augmentation Office. The names of the pre-Reformation patrons are not given, as they were invariably the abbots of Burton:—

- 1304. Richard de Novo Castro.
- 1312. Thomas de Pakinton.
- 1316. Ralph de Bromley; on the death of T. de P.
- 1349. John le Parker.
- 1350. Richard de Wilyngton; on the resignation of J. le P.
- William "in the lowe;" on the resignation of R. de W.
- Adam Blount; on the resignation of W. "en le l."
- 1361. William, priest of Burton.
- 1395. Richard Pollesworth.
- 1439. John Enot; on the death of R. P.
- 1446. John Bowne.
- 1453. Lawrence Broxhop.
- William Aston.
- 1513. William Smythe; on the death of W. A.
- 1547. John Dethick; patron, Sir William Paget. On the death of W. S.
- 1550. Robert Parslowe; patron, Sir William Paget. On the death of J. D.
- 1553. Edward Woodward; patron, Sir William Paget.
- 1578. Christopher Hill; patron, Thomas Paget.
- 1617, May 6th. Nicholas Beete; patron, William, Lord Paget.
- 1647, Oct. 20th. John Lucas; patron, Walter Knight.
- 1676, March 2nd. Oneseophimus Lucas; patron, Richard Paget.
- 1693, June 17th. Robert Shipton; patron, William, Lord Paget.
- 1703, April 7th. Abraham Swaine; patron, William, Lord Paget.
- 1732, May 26th. John Dawson; patron, Earl of Uxbridge.
- 1736, Aug. 19th. Humphrey Jackson; Ibid.
- 1758, Feb. 25th. T. H. Ashurst; Ibid.
- 1768, Dec. 7th. Owen Lloyd; Ibid.
- 1813, April 17th. Henry des Voeux; Ibid.
- 1837, March 3rd. John Clay; patron, Marquis of Anglesea.
- 1875, Oct. 27th. Edmund Warbreck; patron, Henry Wardle.

The Church Goods Commissioners, of 1552. report:—

"Stapenhull, Oct. 5. Rob. Parslowe, vicar. ij bells whereof j beeng broken is sold w^{ch} werth C. & di. every pownde be fownd—j chalesse of silver & j paten—v chesebles & vestments—iiij albes—j cope of redde saye braunchyd—j surplesse—ij table clothes—iiij towells—j hande bell—j pin of brasse—j cruett of pewter."

The church of Stapenhill, which is dedicated to S. Peter, now consists of a spacious nave, south porch with organ chamber on it, and small square tower at the west end. It was completely re-built in 1837, except the chancel. In 1861, the chancel was removed, a wide east end substituted, and the church otherwise enlarged. Of the style, or rather lack of style of architecture, the less said the better; anything in worse taste than the last alterations it would be difficult to conceive. The old church is said to have possessed many Saxon features—a tradition which is very

probably correct.* In 1780, the inhabitants obtained a Brief for the entire taking down and re-building of their church, for which Edward Halford, "an able and experienced architect," prepared an estimate of £1,133 1s. 6d. It is stated in the petition that it was "a very ancient structure and greatly decayed, that the north and south walls and pillars, which supported the church, were considerably out of perpendicular, the walls bulged, and in danger of falling, and the timbers of the roof thoroughly rotten."† From what we can learn, it does not seem that the church was then altogether pulled down, but that the old church was left standing; and in this idea we are confirmed by a drawing of the church, taken by Mr. Rawlins in 1822, wherein the chancel, with a round-headed priests' doorway, and steep-pitched lead-covered roof, looks old, but the rest of the church has a debased modern look, and the west gable is surmounted by an octagon bell turret of a thoroughly *parvenu* appearance. Mr. Rawlins gives the area of the nave as 35 ft. 10. in. by 27 ft. 10 in., and the chancel 20 ft. 2 in. by 16 ft. 11 in. From these dimensions, coupled with the mention of pillars in the brief, we have little doubt that the older church had a single aisle as well as a nave, and that in 1780, a new nave was constructed, covering the same ground, but having a roof of a single span. Mr. Rawlins also makes mention of a circular font, and that there was a round-headed arch between the nave and the chancel. A modern font, of a size and design that can be imagined, has taken the place of this old Norman, or possibly Saxon font. We cannot learn what has become of this ancient font, wherein some of the earliest of Derbyshire Christians were admitted to the Church—possibly it may be now used as a cattle trough, or worse. It was of rude workmanship, and specially large proportions; one informant, who remembers it, telling us that "you could have dipped six babies in it at once!" On the floor of the porch, covered with the parish bier, sexton's implements, and other rubbish certain to injure it, is a large incised slab, on which are the rudely-cut effigies of a man in plate armour, his wife by his side, and at their feet the small figures of six sons and two daughters. The man's head rests on a tilting helmet, having a nag's head for crest, and his feet are on a dog. The following is the inscription round the margin :—

* We were recently assured by the worthy parish clerk, that when Stapenhill church was built there were only three others in all England! A general feeling seems current in the district that it was by far the oldest church in the neighbourhood.

† The original of this Brief is in the British Museum.

"Hic jacent Willm' Dethicke armig' et Margareta uxor ej' qui quidem Willm' obiit j die mensis Aprilis a^{no} dⁿⁱ m^occcc^oLxxxxvii^o et Dicta Margareta obiit a^o dⁿⁱ m^occcc q^{ru} aabus p^{pi}cietur deus."

The monument was obviously constructed during the lifetime of the wife, but the sculptor, by neglecting to leave a space for the date of her death to be filled in, has made it read that she died 97 years before her husband !

This stone was the upper slab of an altar tomb which used to be within the altar rails of the old chancel.* During the enlargement of the church in 1861, it lay exposed in the churchyard, and thereby suffered materially.†

Ralph de Meynell, of Meynell-Langley, Hartshorn, and Newhall, whose great-grandfather had obtained Newhall, Stanton, and Heathcote, in this parish, by marriage with the heiress of De la Ward in the reign of Edward III.,‡ died in 1389. He left four daughters and co-heiresses, two of whom, Margaret and Thomasine, married Roger and Reginald, second and third sons of Geoffrey Dethick, of Dethick.§ Reginald had no male issue, but the descendants of Roger continued at Newhall for six generations. The William Dethick of the Stapenhill monument, was the third in descent from Roger. He married Margaret, daughter of Humphrey Hoyley. His eldest son was William Dethick, who married Anne, daughter of Humphrey Bradbourne, whose son Thomas was the father of Humphrey Dethick of the monument already described in Hartshorne Church.||

In the porch there is also another monument, removed from the chancel, with the following inscription :—

"Here lieth the body of Anne Milward eldest daughter of Thomas Milward gent. and Anne his wife who was one of the daughters and coheirs of Edward Darcey late of Newhall in the county of Derby Esqr she departed this life for a better the 30th day of May 1701 in the 29th yeare of her age."

Below are two eulogistic lines, and a quartered coat in a lozenge, but both too much defaced to be read. The heiress of Humphrey Dethick, above-mentioned, married Reddish ; the elder co-heiress of

* Lysons' MS. Church Notes, Add. MSS., 9,463, f. 62. It was afterwards dismounted and let into the floor of the chancel, where Mr. Rawlins saw it in 1822, and could not read all the inscription as the altar rails were over it. This unfortunate monument goes from bad to worse with a steady progression ; in its present position it cannot remain legible for many years.

† The Rev. J. M. Gresley made an accurate drawing of this slab when it was in the churchyard. See *Anastatic Drawing Society's* volume for 1861, plate XXX.

‡ See the previous account of Hartshorn.

§ *The Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. i., p. 358. Some pedigrees give the name of the husband of Margaret as John, but Roger is correct ; see Harl. MSS., 6,128.

|| Harl. MSS., 1,093, f. 40, etc., etc. In some copies of the Visitation the name of the husband of Margaret Hoyley is erroneously given as Thomas.

Reddish married Sir Robert Darcy; and the heiress of Darcy brought the manors of Newhall, Stanton, and Heathcote (together with the advowson of Hartshorn rectory, as previously detailed), to Phillips, Rokesby, Barnes, and Milward.

On the floor of the church, when Mr. Rawlins was here, there was an alabaster slab to one of the Collingwoods of Caldwell, but that has altogether disappeared.

In the tower is a single bell, on which is inscribed:—

“ W^m Smedley Churchwarden. Edw^d Arnold Leicester fecit. 1796.”

According to the Parliamentary Returns of 1833, the parish registers begin in the year 1680.

The Chapelry of Caldwell.



WHEN Abbot Briteric gave the church of Stapenhill to the abbey of Burton, the gift included all the appurtenances of the church, of which the chapel of Caldwell was undoubtedly one. William Rufus subsequently bestowed also the manor of Caldwell on the monks, and it was confirmed to them by Pope Lucius III.

The Church Goods Commissioners reported of Caldwell chapel, on October 5th, 1552, that it possessed—

“j chalyce parcell gylte with a cover, ij vestments with the albes, j autler clothe, j towell, j surpyce, and ij bells in the steeple.”

The report of the Parliamentary Commissioners, of 1650, has been already given under Stapenhill.

Caldwell manor and the impropriate tithes were granted by the Crown to Sir William Paget, in 1545. In the year 1550, Henry, Lord Paget, had license to alienate the manor, etc., to Peter Collingwood. On the death of Peter Collingwood, in 1588, he left his two nieces, Ellen, who married John Stone, clerk, and Margaret, who married Thomas Saunders, of Little Ireton. A few years later the moiety of the elder sister was transferred to the younger, so that Thomas Saunders was seized of the whole manor. It remained in the Saunders family till the second half of last century, when it passed by marriage to the Mortimers. In the present century, the manor and impropriate tithes have changed hands by purchase on several occasions. A *modus* of £6 per annum for tithe—hay and other small tithes for Caldwell—was paid to the vicar of Stapenhill up to 1773, when the vicar claimed tithe in kind in the Court of Exchequer, and had a decision in his favour. Mr. Mortimer, the principal defendant, appealed to the House of Lords, but it was there confirmed in February, 1777. The tithes are now said to be commuted for £152 14s. 0d.

The small chapel, which is dedicated to S. Giles, is of great antiquity, but only a few of its ancient features have survived the "thorough renovation" of 1843, and the "restoration" of 1865. Mr. Rawlins gives its area in 1835, as nave 30 ft. 5 in. by 17 ft. 5 in., and chancel 18 ft. 1 in. by 14 ft. 4 in. He makes mention of an old circular font, and a circular arch between the nave and chancel, both of which have disappeared. From the sketch that he gives, it seems that there were several fourteenth century windows on the south side, and a square wooden bell turret on the west gable. The roof of both nave and chancel were of a high pitch. The new features of the church, as it now stands, are after the Decorated period, but care was taken in 1865 not to obliterate all the old work. There are two very small lights, with circular heads, and of rude workmanship, in the nave, one on each side, and also another in the north wall of the chancel. These are, undoubtedly, of pre-Norman work, and must have been here when Abbot Briteric gave the church of Stapenhill and its appurtenances to Burton monastery. The same may probably be said of the now blocked-up north doorway of the nave.

On the floor of the chancel are four alabaster slabs; one of these is altogether illegible, except the words *memento mori*; the others bear the following inscriptions:—

"Here lies expecting the second coming of Jesus Christ the body of Elizabeth Sleigh sole daughter and heire of Edmond Sleigh of Derby Merchant, wife to Callingwood Saunders the w^t had issue by him dyed you . . . sone, Margaret . . . 2d Thomas, y^e fourth Edmond, y^e fifth John, y^e sixth Daniell, y^e seventh Daniell, the 8th Elizabeth, y^e 9th Samuell, the 10th Joseph, the 11th Alice, the 12th Henry. She was born February 1588 dyed the fifth of August 1652."

"Here lieth y^e body of Major Henry Sanders of London, Silkman, long Captain of Cripplegate Company, younger sonne of Mr Thomas Sanders of Lullington, borne May 1, 1582, died Jan. 3, 1616, had issue [by his wife Susanna, daughter of Christopher Alleston] Thomas, factor for the East India Company, dyed at Bantam, and Daniell, Silkman, dyed at Stokerston, and others w^{ch} dyed w^{thout} issue. He hath surviveing Henry, a Silkman in London, George and Christopher in Newe England, and Susanna, married to Mr Robert Mellor, 2ndly to Mr Sim. Ash, 3dly to Thomas Woodcocke."

"Here lies expecting the second coming of Jesus Christ the body of Collingewood Sanders lord of Caldwell and Ireton in Derbyshire. Hee was eldest sone of Thomas Sanders of Lullington gentleman who had 5 sonnes and 4 daughters, and was borne the 28th of August 1578 departed this life the 6th of May 1653, was married to Elizabeth sole daughter and heire of Edmond Sleigh of Derby Merchant, had issue by her nine sones and three daughters."

In the turret on the west gable are two bells, bearing the name of Taylor, bell-founder, of Loughborough, and the date 1865.

Strepton-en-le-Fild.

Stretton-en-le-Field.

THE manor of Stretton was held under Henry de Ferrers, at the time of the Domesday Survey, by one Roger. He was probably the ancestor of the family who took their name from the manor and possessed it for so many generations.

In the reign of Henry III., *circa* 1240, the manor of Stretton was held by Walter de Stretton, and his brother William was rector. We also find in the time of Edward II. that another Walter de Stretton was lord of the manor, and in the last year of his reign that another William de Stretton was also rector.*

Walter de Stretton, who died before 1316, left two sons, Osbert, who died without issue in 1323, and John, who succeeded his brother as lord of Stretton and of the advowson of the church. Walter also left four daughters, Lettice, Agnes, Idonea, and Elizabeth, the last of whom died a spinster. John de Stretton left a daughter, Margaret, his heiress, who was a child at the time of his death. About 1360 she conveyed her rights in the manor and rectory by marriage to Adomar Taverner de Lichfield. Adomar was sheriff of the counties of Leicester and Warwick in the years 1390 and 1399. He was also one of the founders of the Guild of the Blessed Virgin at Lichfield.† He died in the year 1400, having presented no less than seven consecutive rectors to the church of Stretton. In 1412 his relict, Margaret, released all her title in the manor and advowson to John, son of John Fin-

* Rydware Chartulary, as quoted in Nichols' *Leicestershire*, where there is a long account of the manor. It was still held under De Ferrers in the reign of Henry III. — *Testa de Nevill*, ff. 19, 39.

† Harwood's *Lichfield*, p. 399. The Taverners were a branch of the Swynfen family. — Shaw's *Staffordshire*, vol. ii. p. 30.

dern, of Findern. John Findern soon parted with the advowsons, or at least two turns in the presentation, for John Bothe presented to the living in 1424, and again in 1437. We believe this John Bothe to have been the son of Henry Bothe, by Isabella, daughter of John Findern, the elder, and therefore nephew to the owner of Stretton.

Meanwhile Margaret, relict of Adomar Taverner, had died, and an attempt was made to oust John Findern. The descendants of her three married aunts were declared her co-heirs. There was prolonged litigation, for another claimant appeared in the person of Walter de Stretton, descended from a younger branch. He seems to have made good his claim for a time, for he died seized of the manor and advowson in 1441, and his son (of the same name) in 1457. The judgment of a superior court must, however, have brought it back to the Finderns, for in 1465, Nicholas, son and heir of John Findern, sold the manor and advowson to Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy, who died seized of the same ten years later.* We have not been able to learn the precise time at which this property was sold by the Blounts, but it was apparently purchased (judging from the list of patrons of the rectory), in the beginning of the sixteenth century by one William Shorote. About 1550 both the manor and advowson were in the hands of the family of Browne, with whom they have remained up to the present day.

The following list of rectors and patrons is chiefly from the Diocesan Registers and the returns of the Augmentation Office :—

(1240.) **William de Stretton.**

1316. **Nicholas de Morton;** patron, Isabel, relict of Walter de Stretton.

(1326.) **William de Stretton.**

. **Henry de Stretton.**

1351. **Nicholas de Lichfield;** patrons, William de Herford, rector of Appleby, Richard de Tadesoure, rector of Nixbury (?), and John de Stene, rector of Schoteswell, for this turn. On the resignation of H. de S. These patrons were no doubt trustees of Margaret de Stretton in her minority.

1361. **Thomas de Lichfield;** patron, Adomar Taverner de Lichfield, lord of Stretton.

* See the account in Nichols; also Inq. post. Mort., 20 Henry VI., No. 11; 35 Hen. VI., No. 17; 14 Edw. IV., No. 24; etc., etc. We do not profess to have cleared up the difficulties of the precise descent of this manor; all that we have aimed to do is to give an explanation sufficient to account for the change of patrons of the rectory, that will be noticed in the subsequent list. We have met with no proof of Nicholas Findern having married an heiress of Stretton, as stated by Lysons and others, which we believe to be a conjecture of those who were not aware that his father held Stretton before him. Nicholas could not have sold the entirety of the Stretton estate to the Blounts, for we find his third son, Richard, seized, with others, of thirteen messuages and twelve virgates of land, being a parcel of the manor of Stretton.—Inq. post Mort., Hen. VI., Roll B, No. 17.

. Thomas Taverner.*

1382. Thomas de Tymmore; patron, Adomar Taverner de Lichfield, lord of Stretton. On the death of T. T.

1385. William de Coton.* patron, Adomar de Lichfield, lord of Stretton. On the death of T. de T.

1392. Thomas Aylemond; patron, Adomar de Lichfield, lord of Stretton.

. W. Down.

1397. John Maunsfield; patron, Adomar de Lichfield. On the resignation of W. D.

1400. Thomas Aylemond; patrons, John Audeby, Nicholas Derbeie, and William de la Lee de Stotfield, trustees for Margaret, relict of Adomar de Lichfield. On the death of J. M.

1424. Hugo Broun; patrons, John Bothe and Joan his wife. On the death of T. A.

1437. Richard Hasard; patron, John Bothe. On the resignation of H. B.

1479. John Fenney (or Fyneaux); patron, Sir James Blount. On the death of R. H.

1485. Walter Savage; patron, Sir James Blount. On the resignation of J. F.

1513. Robert Carre; collated by the Bishop through lapse of time.

. William Atkynson.

1537. Robert Emenson (late rector of Somersall); patron, William Shorote. On the death of W. A. Spelt Yananson by the Church Goods Commissioners.

1558. William Mote S.T.B.; patron, John Browne.

. George Greene.

1566. Thomas Tabney (? Abney); patron, John Browne. On the deprivation of G. G.

* *

1637. April 28th. Henry Aberley; patron, John Browne. Buried Feb. 4th, 1642. —*Parish Registers.*

1643. Aug. 3rd. Matthew Trigge; patron, John Browne. Buried Oct. 17th, 1676. —*Parish Registers.*

1676, Nov. 19th. John Beresford; patron, Henry Beresford. Buried April 18th, 1704.—*Parish Registers.*

1705, April 9th. George Gretton; patrons, Richard Moore, and Margaret Priest, widow, for this turn.

1750, June 8th. William Brown Allsopp; patron, Wrightson Mundy.

1773, Aug. 9th. James Chambers; patron, John Cave Browne.

1790, June 30th. Thomas Gresley; patron, John Cave Browne.

1792, July 2nd. John Cave-Browne; patron, John Cave Browne.

1843, Sept. 25th. William Astley Cave-Browne-Cave; patron, Sir J. R. Cave-Browne-Cave. On the death of J. C. B.†

1860, Aug. 4th. Ambrose Sneyd Cave-Browne-Cave; patron, Sir Mylles Cave-Browne-Cave. On the resignation of W. A. C. B. C.

This church is not mentioned in the Taxation Roll of 1291. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) gives the clear annual value of the rectory at £9 10s. 4d. The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say that it is "really worth three score pounds."

The Church Goods Commissioners of 1552 report:—

* Both these rectors were brothers of the Lichfield Guild of the Blessed Virgin.

† A Deed of Covenant was deposited at Lichfield on Sept. 12, 1843, between William Astley Cave-Browne-Cave and Sir J. R. Cave-Browne-Cave, by which the former undertook on a penalty to resign the rectory of Stretton, whenever Sir J. R. might desire to present either of his sons, Verney or Ambrose Sneyd, being of proper age and in orders.—*Lichfield Registers*, vol xxx., p. 235.

"Stratton in le feild, Oct. 5. Ser Robert Yananson parson. j chalyce of sylver parcell gylte with a cover—j coope of blewo silk—iiij vestments, j of whyte sylke, ij^d of grene sylke, and iiij^d of whyte Fustyan, & the iiijth of dornax—ij albes of flaxen clothe—iiij alter clothes of flaxen—ij towells of flaxen—ij surplesies of flaxen—j senser of brasse—j crosse of brasse—iiij bells in ye steple—j lytyll bell—j veyle of canvas—ij small candestycks of brasse—ij cruets of pewter."

At the beginning of the seventeenth century there were considerable remains of painted glass in this church, including the arms of Lathbury, Archer, Quincy, Falconer, Stanley, Stanley and Stafford quartered, Findern, Stapleton, Appleby, and the Abbey of Burton; also in a north window effigies in glass, with the names of Osbertus de Stretton and Edredus de Stretton below them.* Not a trace of this glass now remains.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Michael, consists of nave, north aisle, chancel, and tower and spire at the west end. The area of the nave is 50 ft. 9 in. by 19 ft. 2 in.; of the north aisle, 46 ft. 5 in. by 10 ft. 10 in.; and of the chancel, 20 ft. by 14 ft. 8 in. About the present church there is nothing older than the fourteenth century. To the first half of that century, when the Decorated style prevailed, we ascribe the building of the nave, aisle, and chancel, though the church has been so shamefully tinkered in the "churchwarden" era, that the leading features have been almost entirely obliterated. The flat oak roof of the nave, which has some good bosses and well moulded timbers, though patched up after an ungainly fashion, is of the Perpendicular period, as well as the five-light east window of the chancel, probably of the reign of Henry VII. The chancel arch has disappeared. The north wall of the nave was raised in the fifteenth century to support the flat roof, and has three square-headed upper windows. The three pointed windows below them, that were once filled with Decorated tracery, have now a single straight mullion running up to the apex of the arch. The same may be said of the south chancel window. Another south chancel window and the priest's door have been blocked up. The same fate has befallen a doorway of the north aisle, and also its east and west windows, whilst the two north windows are of a shape and construction that one would be sorry to see in a decent farm-house. The chancel has a flat plaster ceiling, cutting off the top of the east window, which was put up about 1840, and the north aisle has a lean-to roof corresponding to its windows. The aisle is separated from the nave by three pointed arches, supported by square

* Burton MSS., 1622-40, quoted in Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. iii., p. 1025.

pillars (with no capitals) placed diamond wise. Their date is of the fourteenth century.

There is a fine lofty archway into the tower. The basement of the tower is lighted by a two-light pointed west window, and the bell-chamber by four single lights. The octagon spire, springing from an embattled parapet, is of good proportions. It has two tiers of four windows. The tower and spire we believe to be rather later than the rest of the church, *circa* 1400. The ground-floor of the tower, at the time of our visit, was nearly choked up with two great heaps, one of coal to supply the stove, and the other of ashes and refuse from the stove—and yet the same place was supposed to be used as a vestry!

At the west end of the aisle is an octagon font,* which, judging from the mouldings, we take to be of 1662 date, when so many churches were refurnished with fonts that had been destroyed by the Puritans.

In the north wall of the aisle is a recess for the founder's tomb, the upper part of which has been cut away to make room for a modern window. The slab of this tomb is of the unusual length of seven feet, and on it in slight relief is a plain Latin cross with a forked base. This tomb is undoubtedly of the first half of the fourteenth century, and we feel confident that it is the resting place of Osbert de Stretton, lord of the manor, and patron of the rectory, who rebuilt the church with the exception of the tower and spire.

In the same aisle is an alabaster slab, on which is incised the figure of a priest in eucharistic vestments, with a chalice on one side of his head, and a missal on the other. Round the margin is inscribed:—

"Hic jacet dns Walterus Savage quondā Rector istius ecclesie de Stretton qui obiit xxiiii die Maii anno dni millimo ccccxxiii cuj' aie ppicietur de' amen."

There are several modern monuments to rectors in the chancel, and to the Browne family at the west end of the aisle.

The earliest register book, which has been recently bound, but in a most careless fashion, several of the leaves being wrongly placed, begins with the year 1637. There are several blanks, there being no entries between 1639 and 1642, 1642 and 1653, and 1656 and 1659. There is a list of collections by Brief from 1706 to 1722.

* When Nichols visited this church, he noted—"instead of a font is a bason like a porringer in a drawer in the reading desk."

In the tower are two bells:—

I. "*Cum sono si non vis venire*


Nunquam ad preces cupies ire, 1623." It has the bell mark of Richard Braysier, which was used after his death by Newcombe of Leicester.

II. "S C E L A I." In Lombardic capitals, about six inches apart.

For damp, dirt, and general air of melancholy neglect, we should hope this church is without a rival.

Swarkeston.

Swarkeston.

T the time of the Domesday Survey, a part of Swarkeston pertained to the manor of Melbourn, and was in the hands of the king; the remainder was held under Henry de Ferrers. In the reign of Edward I., the manor was held by John Beck, Lord of Eresby, under Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, on the tenure of half a knight's fee.* He was elder brother of Anthony Beck, the celebrated Bishop of Durham, and of Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David's.† John Beck died in the thirty-first year of Edward I.,‡ and his wife Joanna died, seized of this manor, nearly twenty years later.§ Swarkeston, together with a large portion of the manor of Hilton, in the parish of Marston-on-Dove, formed the dowry of John Beck's wife, and was not inherited by either of his surviving daughters. What became of the manor on the death of Joanna Beck, we have not been able to ascertain, but we suppose that it was purchased by Cook, as the patronage of the rectory was in the hands of that family in the middle of the fourteenth century.

Meanwhile, a portion of Swarkeston still remained attached to Melbourn, and was granted with it by the Crown to Robert de Holland in 1307.||

A patron, who took his name from the manor, presented to the rectory in 1357, and it seems probable that from Thomas de Swerkston, the manor and advowson were purchased by the Rollestons. The first Rolleston who was lord of Swarkeston, was

* Inq. post. Mort., 25 Edw. I., No. 51.

† The connection of Anthony and John Beck with the manor of Pleasley, Derbyshire, and various particulars relative to that family, are given in *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. i., pp. 311, 312. The daughters and coheiresses of John Beck married Harcourt and Willoughby.

‡ Nichols' *Collectanea*, vol. iv., p. 344.

§ Inq. post. Mort., 15 Edw. II., No. 20.

|| Rot. Chart., 1 Edw. II., No. 19.

Richard, second son of John Rolleston, of Rolleston, Staffordshire, where that family had been settled for many generations. The manor and advowson descended successively to his son William, to his grandson John, and to his great-grandson Henry. On the death of Henry Rolleston, *circa* 1490, without issue, the property passed to Roger, son of his brother, John Rolleston. From Roger it passed to his son John, to Henry, the son of John, and to Roger, the son of Henry.*

Roger Rolleston presented to the rectory in 1539, and very shortly afterwards we find the manor in the hands of George Findern, of Findern, by whom we conclude it was purchased either from Roger or his executors. George Findern, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Porte, had issue Thomas and Jane. On the death of Thomas, in 1558, Jane was left sole heiress of their large estates, including the manor of Swarkeston, Findern, Stenson, and Twyford.† These she conveyed by marriage to Richard Harpur, who built himself a mansion at Swarkeston. Since that time the manor and advowson have remained uninterruptedly in the hands of the senior representative of the Harpurs, who changed their name to Crewe, in 1808.

The taxation roll of 1391, as well as the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII., value this rectory at £5 per annum.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650, say :—

“Swarkestone is a parsonage really worth fiftye pounds per annum. Mr. Samuel Bold Incumbent, disaffected formerly.”

The following list of rectors and patrons is compiled from the Diocesan Registers and returns of the Augmentation Office :—

. Henry.

1349. Robert de Chelaston; patron, Thomas Cook. On the death of H., the late rector.

1352. Roger de Cranow; patron, Thomas Cook. On the resignation of R. de C.

1357. Walter de Stoke; patron, Thomas de Swerkston. On the resignation of R. de C.

1388. Robert de Poule; patron, Richard de Rolleston.

. Thomas Somerton.

1424. Henry Alveley; patron, William de Rolleston. On the death of T. S.

. William Newbrygge.

1486. William Baglet, canon of Repton; patron, John Rolleston, of Swarkeston. On the death of W. N.

. Robert Spoundale.

1439. John Smythe; patron, John Rolleston. On the resignation of R. S.

* Harl. MSS., 1,439, f. 8b; Add. MSS., 28,113, f. 22; and Lichfield Episcopal Registers.

† For an account of this family see the chapter on Findern Church in our fourth volume.

1440. **Nicholas Grene.**
 1441. **John Kyrton**; patron, John Rolleston. On the resignation of N. G.
 Do. **Ralph Mancell**; patron, John Rolleston. On the resignation of J. K.
 1445. **John Tonge**; patron, John Rolleston.
 . **Thomas Clefe.**
 1463. **Roger Newport**; patron, John Rolleston. On the resignation of T. C.
 . **James Wybursley.**
 1486. **Thomas Cliffe**; patron, Henry Rolleston. On the death of J. W.
 1487. **Thomas Fyddeler**; patron, Henry Rolleston. On the resignation of T. C.
 1496. **Thomas Banes**; patron, Thomas Babington, of Lea, as guardian of Roger Rolleston, nephew and heir of Henry Rolleston, of Swarkeston. On the death of T. F.*
 . **Henry Eton.**
 1526. **Richard Ryley**; patron, Roger Rolleston. On the resignation of H. E.
 1539. **William Babington**; patron, Roger Rolleston. On the death of R. R.
 * * *
- (1604.) **John Boold.** *Parish Registers.*
 1630.) **Samuel Bold**, senr. *Parish Registers.*
 1667, Sept. 30th. **Samuel Bold**, junr.; patron, Sir John Harpur. On the resignation of S. B., senr.
 1677, Nov. 19th. **Thomas Jackson**; patron, Sir John Harpur.
 1720, Aug. 10th. **Thomas Bate**; patron, Sir John Harpur.
 1728, March 30th. **Anthony Johnson**; patron, Sir John Harpur.
 1732, Aug. 3rd. **George Bettinson**; patron, Sir John Harpur.
 1773, Feb. 11th. **Walter Fletcher**; patron, Sir Henry Harpur.
 1795, Oct. 5th. **George Greaves**; patron, Sir Henry Harpur.
 1828, March 4th. **H. Robert Crewe**; patron, Sir George Crewe.
 1830, April 22nd. **Thomas Wright Whitaker**; patron, Sir George Crewe.
 1868, Oct. 20th. **Edward Wright Whitaker**; patron, Sir J. H. Crewe.

The church, which is dedicated to S. James, was "restored" in 1876. The restoration involved an entire rebuilding of the church, with the exception of the tower and Harpur chapel. It now consists of nave, north aisle, chancel with side chapels, and west tower. This rebuilding was a necessity, as the body of the church had been completely spoilt in 1828, by the removal of the chancel arch, and by the widening of the nave on the north side, which was effected, after a most clumsy fashion, without the intervention of any supporting arcade. Previous to this enlargement, Mr. Rawlins gives the area of the church as—nave 42 ft. 3 in. by 15 ft. 8 in., chancel 23 ft by 12 ft. 10 in., and south chapel 17 ft. 2 in. by 13 ft. The chancel was separated from the nave by a semi-circular Norman arch, ornamented with the chevron moulding. The south doorway (which was afterwards blocked up and an entrance made in the west wall of the tower) had an interesting and well-carved Norman tympanum. The lower part was carved with arcade work of nine arches, and the upper

* Thomas Babington afterwards married his ward, Roger Rolleston, to his daughter Dorothy.

part had two monstrous quadrupeds, trampling on a serpent, and biting the trunk of a foliated tree which rose between them.*

Several stones were found during the recent rebuilding, which must have pertained to the twelfth century church on this site. Some of them are boldly carved with the chevron moulding, and have, doubtless, formed part of the old chancel arch; and another is the capital of a pilaster, also of Norman work, which was probably one of the jambs of the south entrance. These pieces of sculptured stone are now built into the north and south walls of the interior of the church.

Most of the characteristics of the small embattled and pinnaced west tower point to a debased and late style of Perpendicular. But probably it was much altered, both in the battlements and bell-chamber windows in 1828, so that it may very possibly be of fifteenth century work. It is ascended to by a stone staircase in the south-west angle, which has the disfiguring effect of thrusting to one side the bell-chamber window of the west front. The three bells in this tower have the following inscriptions:—

I. "John Taylor and Sons, Founders, Loughborough, late of Oxford, 1847."

II. "God save his Church. R. S. . D. P. Wardens, 1688."

III. "John Taylor and Co., Founders, Loughborough, A.D. 1860."

There were the like number of bells in this tower in the time of Edward VI., when the following inventory was taken by the Church Goods Commissioners:—

"Swarkaston, Oct. 5. 6 Edw. VI. Syr Wyll. Stheyvyn curat. ij vestments, j of blew satten, ye other of whytt fustian—j cowpe of grene saten of burges—ij aulter cloths—ij towells—j chales of silver parcell gilt—iij bells in the steeple."

Under the tower is the old lead-lined font. The upper part is circular and of red gritstone, probably of Norman design, but the base is of a lighter coloured stone and of a later date.

When Bassano was here about 1710, he noted some flat alabaster gravestones, but the inscriptions on them were worn away. Half of one of these stones may now be seen against the east wall of the churchyard, but neither inscription nor effigy can be discerned. Bassano describes the burying-place of the Rollestons as being under two arches on the north side of the chancel, and

* There is a pencil sketch of this tympanum in Lysons' MS. Church Notes, Add. MSS., 9,463, f. 65. See also Rawlins and Meynell MSS., and Bateman's *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, p. 231.

having an area of about fifteen feet by twelve. The present plan of the church has a vestry chapel at the east end of the north aisle, communicating by an archway with the chancel, and the large Rolleston monument is placed beneath an arched sepulchral canopy immediately to the north of the altar. It is a pity that this recess has been made so small, for it thereby conceals the west end of the monument, on which are carved angels in relief holding shields, and which was evidently intended to be visible. It is not in any way the style of tomb that harmonises with a recess of that description. The front of this raised tomb is divided into four compartments; in the two centre ones are the grouped figures in relief of seven sons and seven daughters, whilst the outer ones have shield-bearing angels. The large alabaster slab which forms the top of this tomb, is incised with a male and female effigy. The man is in plate armour of the style prevalent at the end of the fifteenth century; his feet rest on a dog, and his head on a helmet, surmounted by the crest of a bird with wings expanded. The woman is represented in a close-fitting dress with long girdle, and each foot resting on a small dog. Round the margin of the slab is this inscription:—

"John Rolston Esquer sūtyme lord of Swarkeston dyscysyd the iii day of Decber ye year of our lord MCCCCLXXXII, and Susane (?) hys wyffe dyscysyd the xxvi day of Decber the yere of our lord MCCCCLX and iv on whose sowlys God have mey."

This was John Rolleston, the third lord of Swarkeston of that family. None of the pedigrees that we have seen give the family name of his wife. His eldest son was Henry, who married Alice, daughter of John Frances, and his second son was John, whose posterity succeeded to the estates.

In the wall at the feet of the effigies is a small canopied niche, with a projecting bracket, that has once supported the figure of a saint, or, perhaps more probably, a lamp.

On the opposite side of the chancel is the Harpur mortuary chapel. It is a low building, lighted by a debased square-headed four-light window in the south wall, and by smaller ones of the same character in the east and west walls. In it are two large raised tombs, each supporting a pair of recumbent effigies. It was doubtless erected on the decease of Richard Harpur; he died on the 29th of January, 1573. The tomb of Richard and his wife occupies the south-west corner of the chapel. The man is represented in the flat cap and long gown that pertained to a judge;

round his neck, that is encircled by a ruff, is the collar of SS ; between the clasped hands is a ribbon, with the motto, *Cogita mori* ; and on the fingers of the left hand are two rings, and one on the right hand, on which is engraved the letter T, surmounted by an ox-yoke. The ox-yoke was the crest of the Finderns, and the T would stand for Thomas, whose sole heiress was his sister, Jane Findern, the wife of Richard Harpur. Hence he is represented with the ring of the last male representative of the ancient and important family of Findern, which ring it was, doubtless, his habit to wear in his life time. The lady wears a French cap, with the lappet of the hood beneath her head ; a gown open in the front, with numerous unfastened bows on each side ; ruffs round the neck and wrists ; a chain that passes three times round the neck, with a heart attached ; and a girdle with a long chain dependent, to which is attached a pomander box. In the clasped hands is a small book, and at each side of the feet is a small figure of a child kneeling. Round the alabaster slab on which the figures rest, is the following inscription, in raised letters :—

"Here under were buried the bodies of Richard Harpur one of the justices of the Comen Benche at Westminster and Jane the wife sister and heyer of and unto Thomas Fynderne of Fynderne Esquier. *Cogita mori.*"

Immediately below, on the rim of the altar tomb itself, is let in a brass ribbon, bearing precisely the same inscription, with the omission of the motto, and, as the ribbon has been torn away from the foot of the monument, this also was probably originally included. Between the words of this metallic inscription are engraved figures of hounds, stags, dragons, boars, lions, an elephant, an unicorn, a fish, a mermaid, a dog carrying a duck, a harp (in reference, perhaps, to the name), and several leaves of foliage. On the pillows that support the heads of the figures, are the impaled coats of Harpur and Findern—*arg.*, a lion rampant, within a bordure engrailed, *sab.* ; and *arg.*, a chevron between three crosses formée fitchée, *sab.* On the south and north side of the tomb is a brass shield, bearing—Per bend sinister, *arg.* and *sab.*, a lion rampant countercharged, within a bordure gobonated, *or.*, and *gu.** The shield at the head of the tomb has gone ; that at

* "Sir W. Dethick, Garter, by Patent 3 Jan. 1562, did blazon unto Richard Harpur of Swarkeston his ancient arms—*arg.* a lion rampant, etc. Others would have his Armes to be thus viz. partie per bend sinister, etc."—Harl. MSS., 1,486, f. 8b. The Harpur coat is also given after the first-mentioned blazon in Harl. MSS., 5,809, f. 10b, and 1,093, f. 76, but with the bend sinister in Harl. MSS., 1,457, f. 289, where it is tricked by Saunders.

the foot bears Richard Harpur's coat impaling Findern, but with the chevron engrailed, which seems to have been the more usual rendering of the Findern coat.

Richard Harpur, Serjeant-at-Law, and Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, was the son of Henry Harpur, third son of Sir John Harpur, of Rushall, Staffordshire, by Eleanor, daughter and heiress of William de Grobere. To Chief-Justice Harpur, by his wife Jane, were born two sons, Sir John Harpur, of Swarkeston, and Sir Richard Harpur, of Littleover.

The other large tomb in this chapel, also of alabaster, is to the memory of Sir John Harpur and his first wife. The recumbent effigies are carved with remarkable care and delicacy, and are evidently faithful likenesses of the originals. The knight has a slight beard and moustache, and so closely has the sculptor given his features, that a large wart is represented on the left cheek. He wears the plate armour of the period, and his head rests on his helmet. His sword is buckled to his left side, but the hilt has been broken off, as well as the hands of the effigy.* The lady wears a close-fitting French cap, a ruff, a dress open down the front so as to show the rich arabesque embroidery of the petticoat. At the west end of the tomb is the quartered coat of Harpur, Findern, Hanbury (*az.*, a chevron, *or*, in chief a lion passant, of the second), and Willington (*gu.*, a saltire vaire, *arg.* and *az.*)—impaling Pierpoint (*arg.*, Semée of cinquefoils, *gu.*, a lion rampant, *sab.*), Langthorne (*arg.*, six annulets, 2, 2, 2, *sab.*), Bacon (*az.*, three boars passant, *or.*), and Pierpoint. Above it is the Harpur crest, a boar passant, *or*, ducally gorged and crined, *gu.*

With respect to this crest there is a tale current in the village, which was gravely told to us when we last visited the church, to the effect that the Harpurs obtained Swarkeston of the king at a very early date through killing a pestilent wild boar that infested the marshes. Another legend says, that the former owner of Swarkeston lost the estate through the foreclosing of a mortgage by a Harpur, owing to a great flood preventing his approach to the place appointed for the payment of the money.

In front of the tomb is a double prayer-desk, with open books upon it, on one side of which kneel the figures in relief of the seven sons, and on the other of the five daughters. Above the

* The damaged parts of the effigy are now being restored.

heads of each are their names painted, together with their arms. The three married sons are represented in cloaks and trunk hose, the remainder in boyish dress with a sort of kilt. The daughters wear tight bodices with long waists, small ruffs round the neck, and wide sleeves to which are affixed pendent ones. The hair is combed back in a roll over the forehead, and on the head is the French cap or hood.*

Sir Richard Harpur, the eldest son, died in 1619, in his father's lifetime. He married, firstly Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresley, of Drakelow; secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Gresley, of Longnor, brother to Sir Thomas. On his shield is Harpur, with a label for difference, impaling Gresley (*vaire, erm. and gu.*) John, the second son, married Dorothy, daughter and heiress of John Dethick, of Breadsall, and died in 1613. On his shield is Harpur, with a crescent for difference, impaling Dethick (*arg. a fess vaire, gu. and or. between three water-bougets, sab.*). Sir Henry Harpur, of Calke, the third son, married Barbara, daughter of Anthony Faunt, of Foston, Leicestershire, and widow of Sir Henry Beaumont.† His grandson eventually inherited the Swarkeston estate, owing to the failure of heirs male to his elder brother's sons. Sir Henry was created baronet in 1626, and died in 1648; his shield is Harpur, with a mullet for difference, impaling Faunt (*arg. crusilly fitchée, a lion rampant, gu.*) The other sons, George, William, Francis, and Thomas, all died unmarried.

The eldest daughter, Winifrett, died unmarried. The second, Jane, became the wife of Patrick Lowe, of Denby; arms, Lowe (*az., a stag trippant, arg.*), impaling Harpur. The third, Dorothe, married John White, of Tuxford, Notts.; arms, White (*gu., a chevron vair, between three lions rampant, or*), impaling Harpur. The fourth, Isabell, married Sir Philip Sherard, of Stapleford, Notts.; arms, Sherard (*arg., a chevron, gu., between three torteaux*), impaling Harpur. The youngest daughter was also called Winifrett, she married John Browne, of Stretton-en-le-field;‡ arms, Browne (*arg., on a chevron, between three escallops, or, a mullet, gu.*), impaling Harpur.

Against the south wall, immediately over the tomb, is the follow-

* An engraving of one of the daughters on this tomb is given in Fairholt's *Costumes*, p. 241, as a specimen of female dress at the close of the reign of James I.

† "Sir Henry Harpur & Lady Barbara Beaumont maryed. . . of December, 1609."—*Parish Registers*.

‡ "John Browne et Wynefred Harpur gen' matrimonie conjuncti 26 die Junii, 1611."—*Parish Registers*.

ing inscription, on a tablet, in a border strangely garnished with branches of fruit, an hour glass, and a skull and cross bones :—

"In piam posteritatis memoriam et spem certam futuræ resurrectionis monumentum hoc struxit Johannes Harpur Miles filius Richardi Harpur armigeri justiciarii de Banco Regio. Cui uxorem ducenti Isabellam filiam Georgii Pierpont militis, Deus amplam et felicem dedit sobolem filias filiasque duodecim quorum nomina scutis infra præponuntur, Mortem obiit sept°. die Octobris Anno Domini 1627."

It is clear from this inscription that the monument was erected in the lifetime both of himself and his first wife, and that the date of his death was subsequently filled in. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Andrew Novel, of Dalby, Leicestershire, but by her he had no issue. Sir John Harpur was Sheriff of the county in 1605. He seems to have taken an active part in the affairs of the county, and was a staunch upholder of the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Lord Lieutenant, in his harrying of the papists. His name occurs several times in the Talbot papers as a correspondent of his lordship.

The only other monument in this chapel is a mural one against the east wall. It is to the memory of Frances, eldest daughter of Lord Willoughby, of Parham, who was thrice married, firstly to Sir John Harpur, of Breadsall and Swarkeston, son of John Harpur, of Breadsall, who died in 1677; secondly to Henry Kirkhowen, Earl of Bellamont; and thirdly to Henry Heveningham, of Heveningham, Suffolk, whom she survived, and died without any issue 25th May, 1714, in the 72nd year of her age.* She was the second wife of Sir John Harpur, his first wife having been Catharine, daughter and heiress of Henry Howard.

Some heraldic notes, taken in this church August 10th, 1611, mention a coat, then in a window, of Rolleston quartering Stafford impaling Babington. This would be for Roger Rolleston, who married Dorothy Babington, as already mentioned. Thomas Rolleston, grandfather of Richard, who first came to Swarkeston, married Regna, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Stafford. On John Rolleston's tomb were three coats, Rolleston, Stafford, and Stafford impaling *erm.*, on a bend, *az.*, two mullets, *or.* There was also then extant a monument to Thomas Rolleston, but no date is given. He was probably a son of John, whose monument still remains.†

To the south of the church, is the massive base stone of the

* "The Right Hon^{ble} the Countess of Bellomont was buried the 4th day of June, 1714."—*Parish Registers.*

† Harl. MSS., 1,093, f. 76b; 5,809, f. 11; and 1,486, f. 9.

old churchyard cross, standing on four square steps. In the socket rests a piece of the upper part of the old shaft, about two feet long, which was found under the pathway during the alterations in 1876.

The earliest register book begins in 1604 and ends in 1732, but is in a very fragmentary condition, and the leaves much injured. It is indorsed—"I received these shatter'd Remains of a Swarkton Register from the house of my lately deceased brother, February the 19th, 1824—Geo. Greaves."

The entries continue regularly up to 1630, when there is a gap, until the date of the following note:—

"Memorādu that Sam. Bold minister of Sworkston was upon ye 21st day of January last in ye yeare of or Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and three elected to be Registrar for ye parish of Swarkston and approved of and sworne by Mr. Tho: Yule the Mayor of Darby

"per me Tho Youle maior."*

The following entry is also worth transcribing:—

"July the 13th 1655 Memorandum that Sr John Harpur of Swarkeston in the County of Darby Knighte according to a late Proclamation set forth by the Lord Protector did depart from the citty of London before the tyme limited by the sayd Proclamation to witt upon Wednesday the 12th of July and at Swarkstone upon the aforse . . . of July and in his owne person have noti . . .

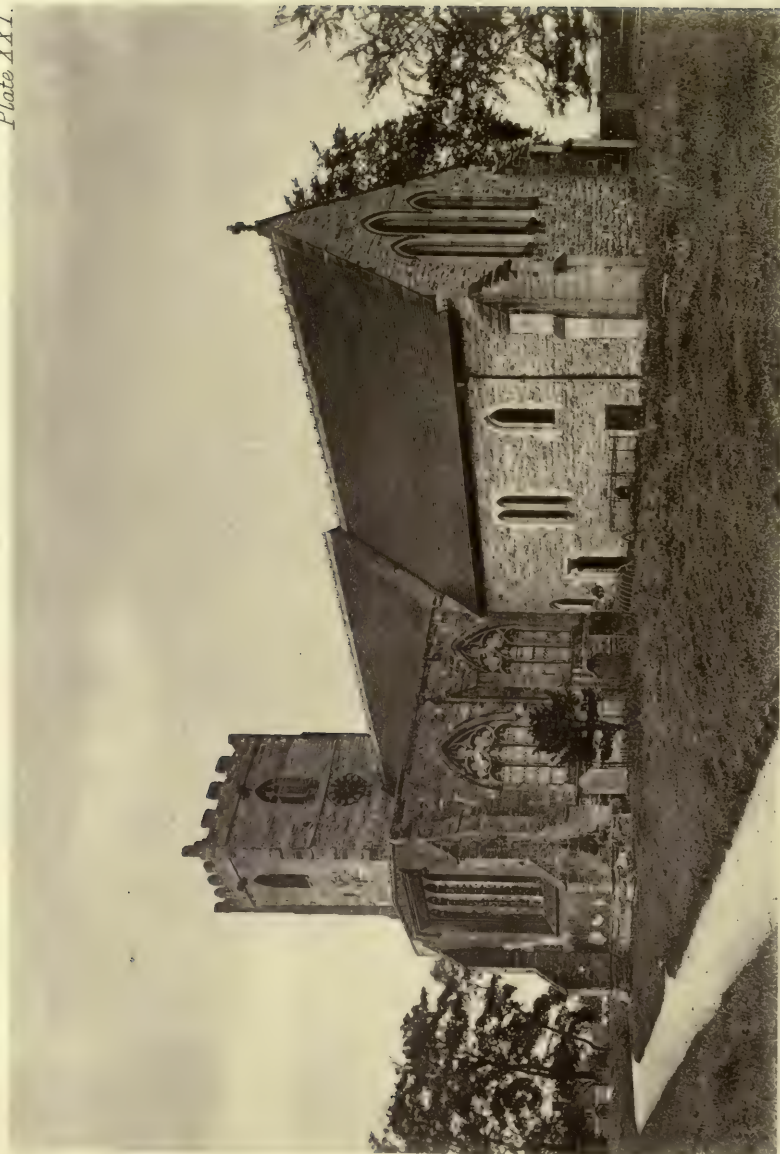
"Sa. Bold minister. Hamlet D. Smithe Constable."†

* This is the only instance we have met with in which a Commonwealth registrar was sworn before anyone but county justices.

† A Proclamation of 6 July, 1655, required all Royalists to leave London before the 12th of the month, to repair to their own dwellings, and to present themselves to the minister and constable of their parish, who were to enter their names in a book and certify the same to Quarter Sessions. The certificate in this instance, signed by the rector and constable, is still preserved with the county records at Derby. It is dated 17th July, 1655.

Walton-on-Trent.

Roslegton.



HELICTYPE

H. M. WRIGHT & CO.

WALTON, N.S.E.

Walton-on-Trent.



AT the time of the Domesday Survey, Walton was a royal manor. There is no mention of a church on the manor at that date, but one must have been shortly afterwards erected, probably by Hugh Lupus, sister's son to the Conqueror, and first Earl of Chester, to whom the manor was granted. It remained attached to the earldom of Chester till the end of Henry III.'s reign, when Clementia, relict of Ralph, sixth Earl of Chester, held it.* It then reverted to the crown, and was granted, together with the advowson of the rectory, to Robert de Monte Alto.† Emma, his widow, possessed it in 1130, when it was stated that the reversion belonged to Queen Isabella, and then to John, Earl of Cornwall, and in the event of his having no heirs, to the king.‡ Isabella died seized of this manor and rectory in 1157,§ when it reverted to Edward III., who presented to the rectory in 1169. In the latter year, the king granted the manor and appurtenances to Isabella, relict and executrix of Sir John Delves, which was then valued at £22 per annum.||

Sir John Delves, of Doddington, Cheshire, served with distinction in the wars against France, and was afterwards made one of the justices of the King's Bench. In 1163, the wardship of the Duchess of Bretagne was granted to him and his wife; but in the year following his decease, viz., 1170, his relict, Isabella, was ordered to deliver the said Duchess and all her retinue, vestments, jewels, and chattels to Sir Godfrey Foljambe, who was then residing on the manor of Walton as a sub-tenant.**

* Testa de Nevill.

† Hundred Rolls, 2 Edw. I.

‡ Quo Warranto Rolls.

§ Inq. post Mort., 32 Edward III., No. 43.

|| Rot. Orig., 43 Edw. III., rot. 38.

** Collins' *Baronetage*, vol. ii., pp. 295-6.

In 1376, the king granted the manor and advowson to Sir Thomas Arderne for ten years, at an annual rental of £22.* But this lease was speedily forfeited, for in the following year we find the king granting Walton, which is described as having been lately the residence of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, to Sir John de Surrey.†

On November 24th, 1384, Richard II. granted the advowson of this church to the Carthusian monastery of S. Anne, of Coventry;‡ but in 1389 he revoked this grant, and gave it with the manor to Henry de Coton, for life, with remainder to Henry Delves.§ Henry Delves, brother and heir of Sir John Delves, had, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of William Brereton, a son and heir, John. To this John Delves the manor and advowson of Walton were granted in 1392, the monastery of S. Anne being recompensed by the royal license to acquire the abbey of Aveneye, in Normandy, and the priory of Lymberg, in Herefordshire.||

John Delves died in 1394, and his father, Henry, in the following year, whereupon Walton was granted by the Crown to William de Ferrers, of Chartley, who is mentioned in an inquisition of 1401, as holding the manor and advowson described as formerly tenanted by Sir Godfrey Foljambe.** Repeated inquisitions,†† as well as the subjoined list of patrons, prove that the manor and advowson rested uninterruptedly with the family of Ferrers up to the eighteenth century.

A considerable portion of the Walton estate was purchased of the Ferrers early in the last century by William Taylor, through whose descendants it came to the family of Disbrowe in 1773; but the advowson passed, in 1715, to the Earl of Northampton by his marriage with Elizabeth, Baroness Ferrers, of Chartley, and remained with that family until recent years, when it has repeatedly changed hands, and is now vested in the present rector.

The Taxation Roll of 1291 gives the annual value of the church of Walton, *cum capella*, at £9 6s. 8d., and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (27 Henry VIII.) at £17 2s. 7d. The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650, say:—

* Rot. Orig., 50 Edw. III., rot. 7. Thomas Arderne was connected with the Delves; his sister Catharine was the wife of Henry Delves, brother of Sir John Delves.

† Ibid., 51 Edw. III., rot. 13.

‡ Patent Rolls, 3 Rich. II., pt. 1, m. 8.

§ Ibid., 13 Ric. II., pt. 3, m. 4.

|| Ibid., 16 Rich. II., pt. 3, m. 26. Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i., p. 965.

** Inq. ad quod damnum, 3 Hen. IV., No. 24.

†† Inq. ad quod damnum, 6 Hen. IV., No. 13; Inq. post Mort., 23 Hen. VI., No. 33; 37 Hen. VI., No. 34; 4 Hen. VIII., No. 1; etc.

"Walton is a parsonage and hath a chappell apperteyning att Roslastone really worth foure score pounds per annum (viz^t) Walton itself eight and fiftye pounds per annum. Mr. Bedford Incumbent an able preacher and honest man. Roslaston two and twenty pounds. Mr. Salt is curate a frequenter of Alehouses and scandalous. Roslaston is remote from Walton and near to Caldwell and may conveniently be united to Caldwell."

The following list of rectors and patrons is chiefly compiled from the Diocesan Registers and the returns of the Augmentation Office :—

1306. Richard, son of Hugo Waleys, de Walton; patron, Robert de Monte Alto.
 1365. William de Humbrestane; patron, the King, for this turn. On the death of R. W.
 . William de Humbrestane (junr.), rector of East Bradenham, Norfolk, exchanges benefices with W. de H. (senr.), rector of Walton.
 1369. John de Sonynton; patron, the King. On the resignation of W. de H.
 1390. Thomas Burlbey. Instituted by Thomas Stretton, dean of Lichfield, as commissary of the Bishop.
 1391. On the death of T. B. it seems that there was a dispute as to the presentation, which was claimed both by the Crown and by Henry Coton; but eventually William Boghay was instituted by the Bishop, after an inquisition had been held on the subject.*
 . John Thorneton.
 1447. Roger Fysshewyk; patron, Thomas de Ferrers, lord of Walton. On the resignation of J. T. John Thorneton resigned from debility, and the new rector bound himself to pay him eight and a half marks annual pension out of the fruits of the living. The See of Lichfield was then vacant, but the sanction of Thomas Chesterfield, canon residentiary of Lichfield, acting as vicar-general of the diocese, as well as the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury as metropolitan, and of Thomas de Ferrers as patron of the benefice, had to be obtained to legalise this arrangement.†
 1453. William Musselwike, of the Order of Friars Hermit of S. Augustine, D.D., by virtue of a dispensation; patron, Sir Thomas Ferrers.
 . Robert Morley.
 1492. Ralph Ferrers; patron, Sir Thomas Ferrers. On the death of R. M.
 1501. Cornelius Harpur; patron, Sir John Ferrers. On the resignation of R. F., to whom was assured an annual pension out of the rectory of £5.
 1517. William Yrpe; patron, Humphrey Ferrers. On the death of C. H.
 1536. John Bec; patron, Sir Humphrey Ferrers. On the death of W. Y.
 1557. Richard Edwards; patrons, Robert Banester and Thomas Edwards, through John Ferrers, of Tamworth. On the death of J. B.
 1586. Edmund Clayton. *Parish Registers.*
 1610, March. Thomas Clayton. *Parish Registers.*
 1645, Aug. 7th. William Bedford. *Parish Registers.*
 1662, Aug. 9th. Thomas Bearcroft;‡ patron, John Ferrers.

* Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. vi., f. 22.

† Ibid., vol. x., f. 2.

‡ "This twentieth of december one thousand six hundred and sixtie it is ordered by us whose names are heerunto subscribed, that Whereas Nicholas Brooke of Greaves in the County of Warwick gent. in the behalfe of Ezechiell Coachman of Greys thorock in the county of Essex. clarke, did this day appeare before us and demanded the possession of and restitution to the Rectorie of Walton in the county of Derby by vertue of an act for the confirming and restoring of ministers bearing date the five and twentieth of April 1660, in the twelveth yeere of the raigne of our gracious Sovereigne Lord Charles by the grace of god of England Scotland France and Ireland king defender of the faith etc And whereas Thomas Bearcroft Clarke the present incumbent of the said Rectorie of Walton did also appeare before us and alleadge a

- 1680, Oct. 15th. **Walter Horton**; patron, John Ferrers.
 1728, Oct. 29th. **John Frewen**; patron, Earl of Northampton.
 1735, March 17th. **Samuel Manifold**; Ibid.
 1737, Feb. 27th. **Shirley Cotes**; Ibid.
 1750, Aug. 8th. **Richard Browne**; Ibid.
 1768, Jan. 25th. **Samuel Pipe**; patron, George, Lord Viscount Townshend.
 1779, March 20th. **John Norbury**; Ibid.
 1785, Oct. 19th. **Francis Willington**; Ibid.
 1791, Nov. 28th. **James Rose**; patron, Marquis of Townshend.
 1800, Sept. 2nd. **Francis Blick**; Ibid.
 1842, April 29th. **Thomas Perrott**; Samuel Perrott, of Cork.
 1857, March 19th. **Thomas Walker**; patrons, Archibald Robert Hamilton and John Walker Perrott.
 . . . Aug. 26th. **Sampson Jervois**; on his own petition as patron.
 1860, Dec. 9th. **Frederic Colborne Fisher**; patron, Paul Hawkins Fisher.

In the year 1334, Richard Waleys, rector of Walton, founded a chantry in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, within the parish church of S. Laurence.* He dedicated the chantry to God and the ever blessed Virgin Mary His mother, and to the blessed saints, S. Mary Magdalen, S. Katharine, and S. Margaret, and endowed it with six messuages, one carucate of arable land, two acres of meadow, and 1½d. in rents, all situate in the town of Walton.† He gave the patronage of the chantry after his decease to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The chaplain was to say daily mass at the altar of Our Lady within the chapel of S. Mary, then *per eundem Ricardum de novo constructa* on the south side of the church, for the healthful state of the rector whilst he lived and for his soul after his death, and for the souls of his ancestors and all the faithful departed.

The following list of institutions to this chantry we have taken from the Episcopal Registers:—

Legall Tytle to the said Rectorie weh we find disputable in Law, that both the above-said parties Ezechiell Coachman and Thomas Barecroft be left to their Legall Tryall and that no advantage be taken by either of the said parties by vertue of the said Act.

"THOS: GRESLEY. EDD: COKE. FRA: AGARD. RICH: COKE.

"J. AVERY. GEORGE VERNON."

The above proceedings were taken pursuant to 12 Charles II., cap. 17—"An Act for Confirming and Restoring Ministers." The 12th section appoints justices dwelling next the living Commissaries to execute the Act. This document, kindly communicated to us by Mr. Colvile, is the sole one of its class in the County Records.

* The dedication given to this church in Bacon's *Liber Regis*, and usually adopted, is S. John Baptist; but as we have no reason to suppose that there was any re-consecration of this church since the time of Edward III., we must undoubtedly accept S. Laurence as the true patron.

† Inq. ad quod damnum, 8 Edward III., No. 17; Patent Rolls, 8 Edw. III., m. 4; Lichfield Episcopal Registers, vol. iii., f. 56a. The inquisition states that these lands were held of Queen Isabella, by the annual service of a rose on the feast of S. John the Baptist; by the queen, of John de Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, by the service of a sparrow-hawk on the same feast; and by John de Eltham of the king in chief, by military service. The tenements granted to the chantry were valued at 16s. 6d. per annum; and the jury found that Richard Waleys held a messuage at Walton worth 4s. per annum, and 100s. rents in the same town, over and above the property given to the chantry.

1334. **Robert de Pare**; patron, Richard Waleys, rector.
 1355. **William Albyn de Caldecote**; patron, Richard Waleys, rector. On the resignation of R. de P.
 1356. **John de Coton**; patron, R. W., rector. On the resignation of W. A.
 1357. **Henry Lercolor**; patron, R. W., rector. On the resignation of J. de C.
 1366. **Robert de Peeke**; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.
 1375. **William de Witton**. On the resignation of R. de P.
 1382. **John Aleyn**.
 . **Roger**, rector of Knofton, Lincoln, exchanges preferment with J. A., chantry priest of Walton.
 1384. **John Attewall**, chantry priest of the Bourn Chantry in S. Mary's Chapel, Lichfield, exchanges with Roger, chantry priest of Walton.*
 1390. **Roger Goodknave**, rector of Churchill, exchanges preferment with J. A., chantry priest of Walton.
 1421. **John Lyster**.
 1426. **John Appelby**.†

After this last appointment it became difficult to find any one to serve the chantry at Walton, owing to the smallness of the endowment, which only brought in an income of 46s. 8d. Therefore in 1451, the Bishop, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, and of the Archdeacon of Derby, consolidated this chantry with that of S. Catharine in the cathedral church of Lichfield. It was agreed that the chaplain should reside at Lichfield, but that he was to celebrate mass at the altar of the Blessed Virgin, within the church of Walton, on all her feasts, for the souls of the benefactors of that chantry.‡

The church consists of nave, south aisle, south transept or chantry, chancel, and tower at the west end of the nave. The area of the nave is 53 ft. 9 in. by 20 ft. 2 in.; of the aisle, 33 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in.; of the chantry, 25 ft. by 17 ft. 9 in.; and of the chancel, 37 ft. 9 in. by 20 ft. The building was sadly mutilated in 1827. In October of the previous year application was made to Quarter Sessions to obtain a Brief for the collection of moneys for the repair of Walton church. In their petition the inhabitants describe it as a very ancient structure, built more than 400 years ago, and now ruinous and requiring the expenditure of a large sum. One William Ward, "an able and experienced workman," estimated the cost at £830.§ The repairs involved the insertion of two large cast iron windows, with sham Perpendicular tracery, in the north wall, and some of the same character in the

* See Harwood's *Lichfield*, p. 542.

† Register of Capitular Acts, Lichfield. He was collated by the Chapter, August the 9th, 1426. After swearing him to observance of the chantry statutes, a mandate was issued to the rector of Walton to induct him.

‡ *Lichfield Episcopal Registers*, vol. x., f. 51b. The chantry of S. Catharine, at its dissolution, was valued at £5 18s. 4d. per annum.

§ The original of this Brief is in the British Museum.

chancel; the south wall of the chantry was repaired and the date, 1827, placed over the south window; the roofs were renewed in the plainest and most ungainly fashion; and plaster and stucco applied with lavish profusion. A drawing of the year 1818 shows that the four-light square-headed south window of the chantry, a piece of churchwarden work, was then in existence; so that it must not be regarded as a part of the 1827 barbarisms.

The only definite remains of the Norman church are to be found in the outer south wall of the nave, where, just above the foundations, may be noticed a wall-plate, ornamented with the saw-tooth moulding. This is the first instance we have seen of a Norman moulding in such a position, and we believe it to be almost unique. In the north wall is a round-headed doorway, now blocked up, and over which has been built a fifteenth century buttress, with an opening through it to the door; it seems to us to be also of Norman date. A base and a capital of a Norman door shaft now rest on the sill of one of the chantry windows.

The general characteristics of the chancel, as brought to light when it was effectually restored by the present rector in 1862, show that it was built in the Early English style of the first half of the thirteenth century. The two little lancet windows, one in each wall of the chancel, near to its junction with the nave, are original work of that period, and so is the small lancet in the north chancel wall, where the organ-chamber now projects.

The spacious chantry built by Rector Waleys in 1834, has two excellent Decorated windows in the east wall (Plate XXI.), and a two-light window of corresponding style in the west wall.

The south aisle is separated from the nave by three pointed arches, but the pillars and capitals are so smothered in stucco that their original designs can only be conjectured. There is an ogee-arched doorway out of the chantry, through the pier at the south-east angle of the chancel. There is now no chancel arch, and it is evident that its removal became a necessity in 1834, from the rather ill-judged plan on which the chantry was built.

The fine embattled tower, which has had four pinnacles at the angles, is of the commencement of the Perpendicular style, *circa* 1400. On the west front, over a three-light window, are three shields carved in the stone. Two of them bear the seven mascles of Ferrers, and the other the quartered coat of Wasteney and Gresley. It is evident, from this, that the tower was built by the Ferrers, almost immediately on their coming into the manor, as

successors of the Delves, and that they received assistance from the Gresleys, lords of the closely adjacent manor of Drakelow.

In the south wall of the chancel are three sedilia, and a piscina niche, with a trefoil head, beyond them; in the opposite wall are two plain pointed niches that have served for an almery. These were all brought to light in the restoration of 1862. The rood loft stairs still remain in the north wall; the steps are well worthy of note, as they are hollowed out underneath, so as to give that foothold which could not otherwise be gained, owing to their steepness. There are also three sedilia and a piscina in the south wall of the chantry. These sedilia are described by Mr. Rawlins as being separated by "clustered columns," but all the ancient mouldings of these details, as well as those round the founder's tomb and the windows, have been thickly coated with stucco, shaped, with wanton perversity, into mouldings of a totally different character. The treatment of this church, in 1827, is certainly a remarkable instance of mischievous ingenuity.

Under the tower, which has a fine archway, though lacking imposts, is the old octagonal font, 41 inches high, and 28 inches in diameter.

The oldest monument is below a founder's arch in the south wall of the chantry. It is a stone effigy of a priest in his vestments, but the head is missing, and it is otherwise sadly mutilated. The barbarians of 1827 actually chiselled out resting places in this effigy for the joists of a new floor. There can be no doubt that we have here the memorial of rector Waleys.

On the floor of the chancel is a slab of Purbeck marble, let into which is a fine brass of a priest, boldly designed.* He is clad in an albe and chasuble, but (which is very singular) wears neither stole nor maniple. He is represented in the act of blessing the chalice and wafer, an attitude of which there is only one other instance in sepulchral brasses. The stone has borne an epitaph below the figure, as well as a marginal inscription, with the emblems of the four evangelists at the angles. The epitaph was here up to 1827, but the riband inscription seems to have been for a long time lacking. Fortunately, we are able to give both the inscriptions from the notes of Wyrley, who visited this church in 1590.†

* The figure is treated in a way so unusual with brasses, and with the freedom that characterises incised slabs, that it is considered by good judges to be one of those few instances in which a brass was engraved by a worker in stone. See Haines' *Sepulchral Brasses*, vol. i., pp. 80, 78, 123.

† Harl. MSS., 6,592, f. 70.

"Hic ego qui jaceo Robertus Morleyque dictus
In cinerem redeo deponens carnis amictus
Rector eram quondam de Walton dum viguerunt
In me corporei sensus qui nunc abierunt.

"Orate pro anima Roberti Morley quondam rector ecclesie parochialis de Walton."

Robert Morley died, as we see from the list of rectors, in 1492.

In the pavement of the south-east angle of the chancel are two small alabaster slabs with figures of ladies incised on them—one to Anna, wife of Thomas Clayton (rector), 1617, the other to Julia Clayton, wife of Edmund Clayton (?), 1615. Another one is inscribed:—*Hic jacet corpus Claytonis hujus eccl . . .* There is also a slab below the sediliate, to William Bedford (rector), and to his wife Bridget, who died in 1673; and another below the almary in the north wall—*Thomas Bearcroft hujus ecclesie rectoris*, 1680. A mural monument to this last rector, with his bust, that used to be against the north wall of the chancel, is now over the priest's door.

There are also on the chancel floor, seventeenth century slabs to the memory of Penelope, wife of John Ferrers, and to a daughter of John Ferrers, but the date of the former, and the name of the latter, are worn off.

On the pavement against the south wall of the chantry, is a large alabaster slab, on which have been incised the figures of a man and woman and their children, but now almost worn off. All of the inscription that is legible is—*William Whitinge and anno domini, 1598.** A second slab has—*Heare lieth daughter and after ye wife of Roberte Boucher, wch Agnes, died the sixth of januarie, ano. dni., 1588.* On a third slab, also of alabaster, and with later lettering, can be read the name *Taylor*.

The Church Goods Commissioners of 1552, report:—

"Walton uppon Trentt, Oct. 5. Ser Jo Bee parson j chalis with a cover—pyxe of brasse—j boxe of every (ivory) baunden with sylver—j canapie—j crosse of brasse & a clothe—ij candylsticks of brasse—j lytyll candylstick off brasse—iij saunce bells—j hand bell—j pott of brass to beyr water—ij cruets of puter—j veyle—ij lytyll pilowes covered with velvett—iij corporasses with casys—iij vestments—ij albes—j canapee of saten of brugs—ij tynnacles of silke—iij auter clothes—vj towells—j crosse of red sylke—iij bells yn the stepull—j payr of sensars of brasse—j surples—j crysmatorie of leyd—j schyppe of brasse to putt and to bear frankynsence in. The parych owyth for castyng of the Greyte bell xxs. viiij."

William Wyrley, the Staffordshire antiquary, found much heraldis glass, of which there is not now a trace, in the windows of this church. He thus speaks of Walton:—

* "Gulielm' Whiting yeoman sepult' Martii vij, 1598."—*Parish Registers*.

"One mile below Catton is pleasantly placed Walton the possession of Sir Humfrey ferreys knight in which famelie it hath loung remayned, and by whos ancestors I take it the Steeple to be builded. The ryuer of Trent gently and finely watereth the banks of Walton deuiding Darbie and Staffordshyres a sunder. Walton is on the est banke. In y^e church these Armes.

"Ther is in a windowe curiously wrought the piture of the Duke of Lancaster, in the armes of England a labell of france, and on his in the helmet Beuchampe and Clar quartered, houlding the banner of his owne Armes in his hand. Meynell*—*az.*, six martlets 3, 2, 1, *or*—St. Pier†—Gresley—Solney—Meynell, with a label of three points, *gu.*—(2) Meynell, within a bordure engrailed, *gu.*—(4) Marchington—(4) *arg.*, fretty, *sab.*, at each crossing of the fret a bezant—(5) Ferrers (*gu.* seven mascles, *or*)—(3) Stafford—Basset—(2) Fitzwarren—(4) Meynell, with a label of three points, composing *or* and *gu.*—(4) Foliot—(4) *arg.*, a chevron between three mullets, *sab.*—John Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall—England—France—Edmund, Earl of Lancaster—(4) Arderne—(2) Barry of six, *arg.* and *gu.*, on a canton of the second a fleur-de-lis of the first—(2) *or*, a lion rampant, *gu.*, over all a label of three points, *az.*—*arg.*, a lion rampant, *az.*, charged on the shoulder with a trefoil of the field—(5) *az.*, a lion rampant, *or*—(7) *az.*, a lion rampant, *arg.*—(7) Segrave†—(7) Morley—(2) Mynors—(20) a cross patty fleury—(2) Borough—*or*, five lozenges in fesse, *az.*—on a fesse three roses."

In the tower are three bells, thus inscribed:—

I. "Samuel Whitinge, Randell Sutton, Wardens. 1682."

II. "Valeis (?) cognomen Maria det sibi lumen." In small Lombardic capitals.

III. "Taylor & Co. Founders Loughbro 1866."

The earliest register book begins in 1587, but it is not legible before 1592. There are no interpolations of any special interest. There is a list of moneys collected by Brief from 1661 to 1666.

* We have given the names where we have no reasonable doubt as to the identity of the coat. In the instances in which the arms are described, we have either not been able to identify them, or else the coat belongs to several different families. The numbers prefixed signify the number of times the coat was repeated in the windows.

† Urian de St. Pier, who died in 1311, was seized of a messuage and a virgate of land at Walton-on-Trent.—Inq. post Mort., 5 Edw. II., No. 59.

‡ The Segraves held the manor of Rosleston, in this parish, in the fourteenth century.

The Chapelry of Rosleston.



OSLESTON, rendered by recent legislation an independent vicarage, was from an early period a chapelry of Walton. It was undoubtedly the chapel referred to in the taxation roll of 1291. It has no special history of its own. The remarks of the Parliamentary Commissioners have already been given under Walton. The Church Goods Commissioners of 1552, say:—

“Roselastan Chapell, Oct. 5. Nich. Pratte curate. j cope of blewe rossell—j chalycs of sylver with a cover—ji bells in the steple—ij vestments with albes, one of them blew rossell, other is grene saten brugs—ij aulter clothes—ij towells—j coverlett—j syrplyce.”

In August, 1818, application was made to Quarter Sessions for a Brief for the repair of the chapel. The petitioners stated that the parochial church or chapel of Rosleston was an ancient structure with the walls out of the perpendicular, and, being only 35 ft. 8 in. long by 17 ft. 8 in. wide, was much too small, as well from the number of the inhabitants, as also from the establishment of a workhouse, to which thirty-five parishes sent their poor. It is also described as being without any chancel or place for a Communion table, one being obliged to be occasionally placed in the aisle, and that “the Holy Sacrament cannot be administered with that decency and order which are so desirable.” It was therefore deemed desirable to take the old building down and to rebuild it on an enlarged plan. Thomas Stretton, an able and experienced workman, “furnished an estimate at £702 11s. 0d.”

The Brief was obtained in the following year, and the new building was opened October 24th, 1819.

The present church is only 37 ft. 8 in. by 26 ft. 10 in.; so that for the sake of increased accommodation the destruction seems

to have been unnecessary. The chancel, if it may be so termed, is 8 ft. 5 in. by 5 ft. 8 in. A narrow gallery runs round the building. Both externally and internally the workmanship is of the meanest character, whilst dirt and neglect reign unmolested. Against the south wall is a mural monument to Barnabas Broune, 1764, and to his son, Rev. Richard Broune, "rector of Walton and this church," who died October 31st, 1767.

Happily the small west tower and octagonal spire,* which are of the first half of the fourteenth century, were not pulled down in 1819. Over the west window of the tower (now used as a doorway) is a niche with a trefoil head. There are four single lights to the bell-chamber. In the tower are three bells, thus inscribed:—

I. "To the glory of God I ring, & triumph to the King.

T. Pratt, Churchwarden. G. Hedderly fecit Nott^m 1778."

II. "Gloria in excelsis Deo. T. Pratt, Churchwarden. G. Hedderly fecit Nott^m 1788."

III. "The marriage joys I tell

And toll the deadmans knell.

The gift of Mr. Francis Hamp. T. Pratt, churchwarden, 1789. G. Hedderly Founder Nott^m."

In front of a cottage, as you approach the church from the high road, may be noticed a large portion of the bowl of the old font, reversed and utilised as a chopping block.

The church is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The earliest register book begins in 1596.

* The upper part of the spire was rebuilt in 1802; see the Brief of 1818, the original of which is in the British Museum.

Hillsleg.

Willesley.

IN the year 1002, Wulfric Spott bequeathed his lands at Willesley to the Abbey of Burton.* At the time of the Domesday Survey the manor pertained to Henry de Ferrers, but in the reign of Henry III. we find that half the town of Willesley was held by the abbey in chief of the king.† In fact the manor seems to have been in two parts, one of which, together with the greater tithes, remained with the Abbey of Burton till its dissolution, when it was primarily granted to the Sheffield family, and soon afterwards passed to the Abneys. The other moiety was held as long as the reign of Henry III., by the family of Ingwardby. William Ingwardby, who died in the reign of Henry IV., left two daughters and co-heiresses, one of whom was married to William Abney, and the other to Thomas de Stoke. The Willesley property thus came to the Abneys *circa* 1420. The elder branch of this family became extinct in 1791, by the death of Thomas Abney, whose heiress married Charles Hastings. The manor, impropriate tithes, and advowson of the benefice, are now in the hands of the Hastings.

The earliest notice of Willesley chapel occurs in a deed, *circa* 1270, between Alice, daughter of Michael Wivelisle, and Nicholas de Inguereby, and Cecilia his wife, in which mention is made of an acre of land formerly given to the chapel of Wivelisle.‡

The Church Goods Commissioners of 1552 give the following inventory of this chapel:—

“Wyllsley, Oct. 6. ij bells smale—j old cope of grene sylke—ij old vestements the one of changeable sylke and ij^d of fustyon—ij aulter clothes—ij small candyl-stycks of brasse—j chalez wyth patent parcell gylt—j payr of sensers brasse—j corprax with case—j surples.”

* Thorpe's *Dipl. Angl. Evi. Saxonici*, p. 547.

† Testa de Nevill, f. 5.

‡ Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. iii. Another deed, of about the same date, makes mention of a small endowment for keeping a light burning in the chapel.

In connection with this inventory, we may mention the interesting fact, that the ancient custom of having two candlesticks on the altar never died out in this church.

The Parliamentary Commissioners of 1650 say:—

“Wilslye is a church presentative, conceived (to be) a member of Stretton, really worth seaventeene pounds per annum and may conveniently be united to Mesham. Mr. Vaughan supplies the cure once a daye.”

It is not easy to ascertain to what parish the chapelry of Willesley originally pertained. Owing to its being suffered to be alienated to Burton Abbey, all recollection of the mother church seems to have died out. Most probably the suggestion of the Parliamentary Commissioners as to Stretton is the right one, and that painstaking antiquary, Nichols, was of the same opinion. A seventeenth century entry in the Measham registers claims Willesley as pertaining to Measham, but that is an obvious error. In the Stretton registers, Thomas Mould, who inducted a rector of Stretton in 1773, subscribes himself “*rector* of Willesley;” but this too is an error, as the great tithes have always been appropriated or impropriated. Since the Reformation it has had all parochial rights, but was only a perpetual curacy, until recent legislation transformed it into a vicarage.

This small church, which is dedicated to S. Thomas, consists of a nave and chancel in one, and a small tower at the west end, built in 1845. Its area is 53 ft. 4 in. by 15 ft. 8 in. There is no chancel arch, but a difference in the roofing shows the former division. When Mr. Rawlins was here in 1837, there was an oak screen between the nave and chancel, but this, and other old oak fittings, have entirely disappeared. On each side of the chancel is a pointed two-light Decorated window, of the first half of the fourteenth century. This is the general date of the building, though the walls of the nave had been raised, and debased square-headed windows inserted, at a later date. There is, however, a good single-light window, with a trefoil head in the north wall of the nave, near the west end, which is of fourteenth century work, or possibly earlier.

A north doorway has been blocked up, and a small modern stone font now stands in the recess thus made; the old rude octagonal font, mentioned by Mr. Rawlins, has been discarded, we suppose, in 1845. In the south wall of the chancel is a small piscina niche.

In the chancel windows are some fragments of old glass, as well as some modern heraldic glass pertaining to the Hastings in the

east window. In old glass, the coat of Ingwardby (*or*, on a chief, *gu.*, a demi-lion rampant, *arg.*), which was often assumed by Abney, is twice repeated; and there is also *arg.*, a lion rampant, *gu.*, and *per fesse*, *arg.* and *sab.*, a lion rampant countercharged—both of which coats might pertain to several families.

On the floor of the chancel are two alabaster slabs, the figures and inscriptions of which are much worn. On the oldest one is incised the figure of a man in plate armour, with his wife by his side, and at their feet three girls and three boys. The following is the inscription—that part of it in brackets is supplied from notes taken in August, 1662, by Elias Ashmole:—

(Hic jacet Johis Abney . . . et Maria) uxor ejus quiquidem Johes obiit primo die mensis Decembris anno dni millimo (D quinto).

On the other one are the figures of a man in civilian's dress, his wife in a French cap and brocaded petticoat, and nine children below them, apparently three boys and six girls. The following is the inscription:—

Here lieth the bodies of (George) Abney esquier and Ellene his (wife wth George) deceased the first day of Marche in the year of our Lord God 157 (8 and the said Ellene) deceased the iii day of Decembr in the year of our Lord God M^oV^{clxxi}.

John Abney, of the first of these monuments, was the eldest son and heir of William Abney, by the co-heiress of Ingwardby; George Abney, of the second monument, was the eldest son and heir of John.

On the floor of the nave is a third alabaster slab, on which is depicted a priest in his vestments, but the upper part is quite worn away. The only word of the inscription now legible is *Wylkins*; and from Rawlins' MSS. we learn that it is to the memory of Sir John Wylkins, a priest.

In the tower are two small bells, but they bear no inscription, stamp, or ornament.

The registers begin in the year 1677, but in the same volume is a list of moneys collected by Briefs in the "parish church of Willesley," from 1669 to 1707. The first entry is:—

"Madam Damaris Abney the daughter of Sir Edward Abney K^t and the Lady Damaris his wife was buried October y^e 30, 1677."†

The following sad Christmastide burial occurs in 1684:—

"Timothy Anderson of Ashby who was found starved to death (with cold) within this parish was here buried upon the twenty sixth day of December."

* Bodleian Library, Ashm. MSS., No. 854.

† At the beginning of the century there was a broken slate monument to this lady.—Nichols' *Leicestershire*.

ADDENDA.

BARTON BLOUNT, p. 9.—The presentation to this living in 1744 by the University of Cambridge arose from the real patron being a Roman Catholic. By 3 James I., cap. 5, sect. 13 (confirmed by later statutes of William and Mary, Anne, and George II.), the patronage of Roman Catholics is placed in the hands of Oxford University for one half of England and Wales, and of Cambridge University for the other half. Derbyshire falls to the share of Cambridge.

BRADLEY, p. 29.—The parish registers give the names of two additional rectors—*James Lightwood*, buried March 27th, 1638, and *George Mason*, who succeeded him.

p. 30.—The date on the cracked bell is 1722, and 1799. Of the two bells now in use, one has no inscription or mark, and the other simply "S. M. 1722."

p. 32.—There is a portion of an old register leaf, with entries of the years 1579 and 1580, but they only commence with regularity in 1591. The book is of paper, and in a tattered and fragmentary condition.

BREADSALL.—Since our account of Breadsall church was through the press, a most interesting piece of sculpture in alabaster was found beneath the flooring of the church at the west end. It consists of a "Pieta," or figure of the Blessed Virgin with the dead Christ on her knee. It is exquisitely carved and in good preservation, though the workman's pick unfortunately broke the Virgin's hand and part of her head-dress. The sculpture is 2 ft. 5 in. high, by 1 ft. 5 in. broad. A few traces of gilding and vermilion still remain on it. There can be no doubt that it was placed carefully in the earth with a view of concealment and possible future restoration, for if thrown carelessly aside, the delicacy of the carving would have been seriously injured. We have preferred to give Mr. Bailey's careful sketch of this peculiarly interesting relic, to any verbal description of our own. The lithograph, however, does not quite satisfy us in one respect, for the head-dress looks somewhat like a close fitting cap, instead of being a wimple coming far forward in loose folds over the face. As to the age of the sculpture, we have received greatly differing opinions from various connoisseurs of much experience. That veteran authority on costume, Mr. Planché, considers the dress to be of the twelfth century; but the date of the costume does not give of necessity the date of the workmanship, and excellent opinions have confirmed the one that we originally formed, viz. that it is not earlier than the fifteenth century, *temp.* Henry VI.

Our Lady of Pity, though never so common a subject with us as it was and is on the continent, was not unfrequently represented in the churches of mediæval England. In Repton priory church, as we have already seen, was "an image of our lady in our lady of petys chapel;" and in the highly interesting Churchwardens' Accounts of All Saints', Derby, under the year 1486, occurs "Item, v serges (tapers) before the mary of pety." So far as Breadsall church is concerned, the east end of the north aisle must have been the Lady chapel, perhaps specially dedicated to Our Lady of Pity, and the figure recently found would be either over the side altar, or perhaps against one of the pillars. At Breadsall there was formerly a priest, in



A PIETÀ.

DISCOVERED IN BREADSALL CHURCH, DURING THE
RESTORATION IN. 1877.

addition to the rector, whose particular duty it was to celebrate at the altar of Our Lady, and for whose support there was a special endowment. In 1572, a meadow, called S. Mary's meadow, and half an acre of arable land in Breadsall Field, called S. Nicholas' land, which had pertained to the priest in the church of Breadsall, "there serving by name of the priest of the Blessed Virgin Mary and called 'oure ladye priest,'" were granted by the crown to John Meashe and Francis Grencham (Patent Rolls, 14 Eliz., 4th pt., no. 20).

The further progress of the restoration of this church has brought to light many stones of Norman moulding, most of which appear to have pertained to a north door.

When this church was repaired in 1830, the flooring was filled up with refuse brought here from the Derby China works. There was always a difficulty about the disposal of this rubbish, for fear of the discovery of certain secrets as to the composition of the paste. When Messrs. Bloor deposited the refuse within a church, they had probably little idea that it would be disturbed, to the bewilderment of archaeologists, within half a century!

BREADSALL PRIORY, p. 70.—The following is the entry relative to this priory, when visited *temp.* Henry VIII., by Drs. Legh and Leyton:—

"Brisol parke. Prior non het conventum aut confrem unum.

Fundator Jōhes Dirik armiger. Redditus annuus xx marc'."

—*Compendium Compertorum*, etc. f. 2.

CUBLEY, p. 98.—An agreement between the executors of Henry Foljambe, and Henry Harpur and William Moorecock, of Burton-on-Trent, *temp.* Henry VIII., with respect to a monument to be erected in Chesterfield church, specifies that it shall be "as good as is the tomb of Sir Nicholas Montgomery at Cubley." Nichols' *Collectanea*, vol. i., p. 354. We may therefore fairly conclude that this tomb was by the same artificers of Burton.

EDLASTON, p. 158.—There are two bells; the oldest, which is cracked, has on it the inscription—"Ave Maria;" and the other—"God save this Church, 1682."

LONGFORD, p. 193.—The following is a verbatim copy of the inscription given by Bassano, which was on the now destroyed altar tomb of Sir Nicholas Longford:—

" D.	O.	M.
Nicolas Longford		Margareta Longforde
Equestris ordinis		Nicolai uxor Thomæ.
Post illustrem fidei confessio-		Cum uno vixit annos 16 genti cum
nem post vitam diu se innocenter		Customoriæ laude pauperis muni-
actam moritur prope octogenarius		fica in avita fide constans in D in
XI cal: octobris Anº Domi		pia vive ne defuit Anº Chris: M.D.C.XX.
M.D.C.X.		pridoe jadas janueris ætatis sue
	Anna Smith	Margarete Soror "

ALKMONTON, p. 197.—The font is of a plain cylindrical shape, and of Norman date. It is 34 inches in height and 28 inches in diameter.

NORBURY, p. 236.—With respect to the marriage of John Fitzherbert, of Etwall, the statement in the note, and not that in the text, is the correct one. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Babington, otherwise called Joan, and also Mary. Robert Babington, of Lower Kiddington and Asterley, Oxon, was the fourth son of Chief Justice Sir William Babington. See *The Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. i., p. 266.

p. 239, note 2.—With respect to the arms of the different branches of the Fitzherbert family, see an interesting letter in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1804, p. 1194.

SPONDON, p. 296, note.—Since writing the note on the dedication of Spondon church, we have been informed that the wakes are held on February 2nd, *i.e.* on the Purification of the B. V. M. This is, however, an additional proof, if any were

needed, of the real dedication of this church, for February 2nd is also the vigil of S. Werburgh, and we do not know of any church dedicated to S. Mary, the feast of which is held on the Purification.

SUDBURY, p. 316.—Zachary Babington, prebend of Lichfield, 1583, and precentor of the same cathedral, 1589, was also rector of Cossington in Leicestershire, and Sudbury in Derbyshire. Harwood's *Lichfield*, pp. 196, 223.

p. 317.—Samuel Sturges, rector of Sudbury, was appointed prebendary of Lichfield, May 7th, 1700. Harwood's *Lichfield*, p. 220.

p. 318.—The date of the institution of Frederick Anson should be 1836, and not 1834.

p. 319, line 2.—For *south* aisle, read *north* aisle. The archway into the Vernon chapel was rebuilt during the recent alterations; the windows of the south aisle were at the same time "restored," and are not altogether new work.

GRESLEY PRIORY, p. 370.—The date of the institution of John Okeley was not 1536, but sometime before 1528, in which latter year he is mentioned as a brother of the Guild of S. Mary at Lichfield. Harwood's *Lichfield*, p. 413. Prior John Smyth is also entered as a brother of the same Guild in 1487.

HARTSHORN, p. 382, note 3.—The following is Bassano's account of the Royle monuments then (1710) in the north aisle:—

"Upon another Alibaster stone in y^e same Ile—

'Hic jacent Hugonis Royley de Shorthas'les et
Janæ uxoris ejus filiæ Radul: Beuskin (?) qui
quidem Janam An: Dñi: 1602: Hugo vices:
qr: ffeb: 1622—Vivit post funera virtus.'

"Upon another stone near by—

'Here lyeth y^e body of Anne wife of James
Royle of Shorthazles eldest daughter of John
Hood of Bardon Parke who dyed, the eleventh
of August: 1630' "

REPTON, p. 436.—The following is the exact statement of Bassano with regard to the inscription on Repton tower; the statement "Prior's Church" is evidently a mistake for the parish church:—"An^o 1320. The Tower Steple belonging to the Priors Church of this Town was Finished and built up, as appears by a Scrole in Lead, having on it these words (vizt)—*Turris adaptatur qua traiectū decoratur, M c ter ax bis. Testu Palini Johis.*

WALTON, p. 506.—It is stated in Collins' *Peerage*, that Walton Hall was a chief seat of the Ferrers in 1273; and another account says that the manor was granted to Henry de Ferrers, second Lord Ferrers de Groby, 2nd Edward III. The statement in the text, as to the descent of the manor, is, however, strictly correct; and if the Ferrers held Walton at any period prior to the close of the fourteenth century, it could only have been as sub-tenants by a temporary grant.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

PATENT ROLL, 2 EDWARD III., PT. 2, M. 30.

Pro Magistro Thoma de Goldyngton.

REX omnibus ad quos &c salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali concessim' et licenciam dedim' pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est in Christo Priori de Parco de Bradeshale quod ipse unum mesuagium et viginti acras terre cum pertinentibus in Horseley et Hareston in Com. Derb. que idem Prior de nobis tenet Ita firma nobis annuatim reddenda ad firmam dimittere possit dilecto clerico et Surigito nostro magistro Thome de Goldyngton. Habendum et tenendum sibi heredibus et assignati suis a die confeccionis presencium usque ad finem quadraginta annorum per x sequencium completorum Reddendo inde nobis per annum tantum quantum idem Prior nobis pro eisdem annuatim reddere consuevit Et eidem Thome quod ipse predictum mesuagium et terram cum pertinentibus a prefato Priore sic ad firmam recipere possit et tenere sibi heredibus et assignatis suis predictis usque ad finem termini supra dicti sine occasione vel impedimento nostro vel heredium nostrorum justic' Esc' vicecomitum aut aliorum balliorum seu Ministrorum nostrorum quorum cumque similiter licenciam dedim' specialem. Reddendo nobis et heredibus nostris per annum firmam supra dictam sicut predictam est In cuj' &c. T. R. apud Notingham xxi die Julij.

No. II.

CHANC. INQ., 15 RIC. 2, P. 2, No. 134.

INQUISITIO capta apud Derbiam de hominibus ville predictae pro tenementis in eadem die Veneris proximo post festum Annunciacionis beate Marie Anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum quintodecimo coram Johanne de Bryggeforde Escaltore domini Regis in Comitatu [sic] virtute cuiusdam brevis dicti domini Regis eidem Escaltori directi et presentibus consuti per sacramentum Nicholai Fraunceys de Derbia Johannis Wemme de eadem Johannis Prenteys de eadem Rogeri de Asshe de eadem Johannis Spenser de eadem Johannis Leylond de eadem Petri de Criche de eadem Roberti Tabbe de eadem Petri Swerde de eadem Willielmi de Hultone de eadem Johannis de Crounforde et Roberti de Morley Juratorum Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum nec preiudicium dicti domini Regis nec aliorum si dictus dominus Rex concedat Henrico de Cotone clerico in predicto brevi nominato quod ipse dare possit et assignare Priori et Canonicis de Breidesale parke vnum mesuagium et vnam acram terre cum pertinencijs in Derbia et dicunt quod predictum mesuagium et terra simul cum alijs terris et tenementis infra villam predictam tenentur de domino Rege per feodi firmam et valent per annum vltra reprisas v. s. Item dicunt quod non est ad dampnum nec preiudicium dicti domini Regis nec aliorum

si dictus dominus Rex concedat Henrico Barbour de Derby et Edmundo Tounley quod ipsi dare possint et assignare prefatis Priori et canonicis duo mesuagia et duo cotagia cum pertinencijs in eadem villa et dicunt quod mesuagia et cotagia predicta tenentur de dicto domino Rege modo supradicto et valent per annum vltra reprisas dimidium Marcam Item dicunt quod non est ad dampnum nec preiudicium dicti domini Regis nec aliorum si dictus dominus Rex concedat Johanni Roselle de parva Eitone Henrico Cotone et Edmundo Tounley in predicto brevi nominatis quod ipsi concedere possint quod vnum Cotagium quod Agnes que fuit vxor Stephani Cotiler de Derby tenet ad totam vitam suam de prefatis Johanne Henrico et Edmundo et quod post mortem eiusdem Agnetis ad prefatos Johannem Henricum et Edmundum reuerti deberet post mortem eiusdem Agnetis remaneat prefatis Priori et Canonicis Habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis vna cum predictis terris et tenementis sic dandis et assignandis divina pro salubri statu ipsorum Henrici de Cotone Roberti de Ferrarijs Johannis Hardy Agnetis que fuit vxor Stephanie et Emme cum vixerint ac animabus Isabelle Brassyngtone Ricardi Cusselyng Johannis Tallour de Chaddesdene et Agnetis vxoris eius Oliveri de Bartone et Matilde atte Halle de Derby et animabus predictorum Henrici de Cotone Roberti de Ferrarijs Johannis Hardy Agnetis que fuit vxor Stephani et Emme cum ab hac luce migraverint et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum in ecclesia Prioratus predicti singulis diebus celebraturis imperpetuum et dicunt quod remanent prefatis Henrico Edmundo et Johanni terre et tenementa vltra donacionem et assignacionem predictas vt patet in quadam Inquisicione presentibus consuta et dicunt quod terre et tenementa prefatis Henrico etc. etc. vltra donacionem assignacionem et concessionem predictas remanencia sufficiunt ad consuetudines et seruicia tam de predictis mesuagijs cotagijs tvtis terra prato et pastura sic dandis assignandis et concedendis quam de alijs terris et tenementis sibi retentis debita facienda et ad omnia alia onera que sustinuerunt et sustinere consueverunt vt in sectis visibus franceplegij auxilijs tallagijs vigilijs finibus redempcionibus amerciamentis contribucionibus et alijs quibus cumque oneribus emergentibus sustinenda et dicunt quod ijdem Henricus Barbour etc., etc., ac heredes predictorum Henrici Cotone Thome Fraunceijs et Roberti de Knevetone in assisis Juratis et alijs recognicionibus quibuscumque poni possunt prout ijdem Henricus Barbour Edmundus Tounley Thomas Wombewell Willielmus Thomas Waterhous Thomas Wade Johannes Robertus de ferrarijs Johannes et Henricus Cooke ac antecessores predictorum Henrici de Cotone Thome ffranceijs et Roberti de Knevetone ante donacionem assignacionem et concessionem predictas poni consueverunt et dicunt quod patria per donacionem assignacionem et concessionem predictas in ipsorum Henrici Barbour Edmundi etc. etc. ac heredum predictorum Henrico de Cotone Thome ffranceys et Roberti de Knevetone magis solito non onerabitur in aliquo seu gravabitur In cuius rei testimonium Juratores predicti huic Inquisicioni sigilla sua apposuerunt Data loco die et anno supradictis.

Inquisicio capta apud Derbiam die Veneris proximo post festum auuacionis beate Marie anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum quinto decimo coram Johanne de Bryggeforde Escaetore domini Regis in comitatu Derbiensi virtute cuiusdam brevis dicti domini Regis eidem Escaetori directi et presentibus consuti per sacramentum Roberti Wycharde de Chaddesdene Henrici de Hultone de Horsley Simonis Cooke de Wyneley Henrici Pole de eadem Willielmi Beller de Turnedyche Nicholai Godkyn de Wyneley Willielmi Froddesham de Duffelde Stephani Waterhous de eadem Thome Knyghte de Breydesale Thome Stalwortheman de Spondone Ricardi Bailly de eadem et Simonis Wolsy de Haselwode Juratorum Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum nec preiudicium domini Regis nec aliorum si dictus dominus Rex concedat Thome ffranceijs clerico Henrico Cotone Thome Wombewelle et Willielmo Heynour in predicto brevi nominatis quod ipsi dare possint et assignare Priori et Canonicis de Breydesale parke x acras terre cum pertinencijs in Horestone que quidem

x acre terre sunt parcelle infra Manerium de Horestone quod est de antiquo dominico dicti domini Regis et tenentur de ipso Rege per servicium iiiijs. ijd. per annum et per duas apparencias ad duas magnas curias tenendas ad festa Pasche et sancti Michaelis et valent per annum vltra reprises x. d. Item dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum etc. prefatis Thome fraunceijs Henrico Cotone et Thome Wombewelle quod ipsi dare possint et assignare prefatis Priori et Canonicis et successoribus suis vnum Cotagium et octo acras terre cum pertinencijs in Chaddesdene et Spondone et dicunt quod tenentur de Johanne Duce Lancastrie vt de honore de Tutbury per servicium xviiijs. per annum et per duas apparencias ad duas magnas Curias de Spondone tenendas ibidem ad festa Pasche et sancti Michaelis pro omni servicio et valent per annum vltra reprises iiiijs. et dicunt quod dictus dominus Dux tenet vltra de domino Rege vt de corona Item dicunt quod non est ad dampnum nec preiudicium dicti domini Regis nec aliorum si dominus Rex concedat Roberto de Knevetone vicario ecclesie de Doubrigge Thome Wombewelle Thome Waterhous et Thome Wade in brevi predicto nominatis quod ipsi dare possint et assignare prefatis Priori et Canonicis vnum Cotagium cum pertinencijs in Duffelde quod tenetur de dicto duce Lancastrie vt de honore de Tutbury per duas apparencias ad duas magnas Curias de Duffelde tenendas ad festa Pasche et sancti Michaelis pro omni servicio et idem dominus Dux tenet vltra de domino Rege vt de corona et valet per annum vltra reprises ijs. Item dicunt quod non est ad dampnum etc. prefatis Roberto de Knevetone etc. etc. in predicto brevi nominatis quod ipsi dare possint et assignare prefatis Priori et Canonicis vnum toftum xx acras prati x acras pasture cum pertinencijs in Wyneley et dicunt quod tenentur de dicto Duce Lancastrie vt de honore de Tutbury per servicium vs. per annum et idem Dux tenet vltra de dicto domino Rege vt de corona et valent per annum vltra reprises xiijs. iiiijs. Item dicunt quod non est ad dampnum etc. prefatis Thome fraunceys Henrico Cotone Thome Wombewelle Willielmo Heynour et Johanni Roselle in predicto brevi nominatis quod ipsi dare possint et assignare prefatis Priori et Canonicis duas acras terre cum pertinencijs in Breydesale que tenentur de Willielmo filio Willielmi Dethyk militis et Cecilia vxore eius vt de iure ipsius Cecillie per servicium ljd. per annum pro omni servicio et ipsi tenent vltra de Johanne Holand Chivaler domino de Thorpe Waterville vt de Manerio suo de Dalbury et ipse tenet vltra de domino Duce vt de honore de Tutbury et idem Dux tenet vltra de domino Rege vt de corona et valent per annum vltra reprises iiiijs. Item dicunt quod non est ad dampnum etc. Johanni Hardy de Morley in predicto brevi nominato quod ipse vnum toftum et vnum bovatum terre cum pertinencijs in Morley dare possit et assignare prefatis Priori et Canonicis que tenentur de Goditha domina de Morley per servicium xijd. per annum et per duas apparencias ad duas magnas Curias Hundredi de Appeltre honoris de Tutbury tenendas ad festa Pasche et sancti Michaelis et eadem Goditha tenet vltra de domino Duce vt de honore predicto et idem Dux tenet vltra de domino Rege vt de corona et valent per annum vltra reprises iiiijs. Item dicunt quod non est ad dampnum etc. Roberto de ferrarijs de Charteley Chivaler quod ipse dare possit et assignare prefatis Priori et Canonicis vnum toftum cum pertinencijs in Breydesale quod tenetur de eodem Roberto per servicium vnus floris rose per annum pro omni servicio et idem tenet vltra de domino Duce vt de honore predicto et idem Dux tenet vltra de domino Rege vt de corona et valet per annum vltra reprises ijd. Item dicunt quod non est ad dampnum etc. Roberto de Knevetone Thome Wombewelle Thome Waterhous Thome Wade et Henrico Cooke de Haselwode in predicto brevi nominatis quod ipsi concedere possint quod vna acra et vna roda terre cum pertinencijs in Haselwode quas Emma le Shephirde tenet ad totam vitam suam reversione inde post mortem eiusdem Emme ad prefatos Robertum etc. etc. spectant remaneant prefatis Priori et Canonicis et dicunt quod tenentur de Johanne Duce Lancastrie secundum consuetudinem Manerij de Duffelde per servicium xvjd. per annum

et idem Dux tenet vltra de domino Rege vt de corona et valent per annum vltra reprisas *l*l**. Habendum et tenendum prefatis Priori et Canonicis sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum vna cum predictis terris et tenementis sic dandis et assignandis secundum formam et effectum cuiusdam brevis dicti domini Regis presentibus annexi et dicunt quod remanent Henrico Cotone clerico terre et tenementa cum pertinentiis in Derbia vltra donacionem et assignacionem predictas que valent per annum *x*s**. et tenentur de domino Rege per feodi firmam sicut residuum ville de Derbia tenetur et dicunt quod non remanent alique terre seu tenementa prefato Henrico Barbour vltra donacionem et assignacionem predictas et dicunt quod remanent Edmundo de Touneley terre et tenementa in Derbia vltra donacionem et assignacionem predictas que valent per annum *x*s**. et tenentur de domino Rege modo supradicto Item dicunt quod remanent Thome fraunceys clerico terre et tenementa in Derbia vltra donacionem et assignacionem predictas que valent per annum *x*s**. et tenentur de domino Rege vt supra et dicunt quod non remanent alique terre seu tenementa Thome Wombewelle infra Comitatum Derbiensem Item dicunt quod non remanent alique terre seu tenementa Willielmo Heynour et Johanni Hardy de Morley vltra donacionem et assignacionem predictas Item dicunt quod remanent Roberto de Knevetone vicario ecclesie de Doubrigge terre et tenementa in Doubrygge vltra donacionem et assignacionem predictas que valent per annum *x*s**. et tenentur de Priore de Tutbury per servicium *v*j*d.* per annum pro omni servicio et dicunt quod remanent Thome Waterhous terre et tenementa in Duffelde que valent per annum dimidiam marcam et tenentur de domino Duce per servicium *vii*j*d.* per annum et remanent Thome Wade terre et tenementa in Quarndone que valent per annum dimidiam marcam et tenentur de Johanne Sawcheverell per servicium vnius floris rose per annum pro omni servicio et dicunt quod remanent Roberto de fferrarijs de Chartley Chivaler terre et tenementa in Breidesale que valent per annum *x*li**. et tenentur de domino Rege per servicium militare et dicunt quod remanent Johanni Roselle de parva Eiton terre et tenementa in eadem villa que valent per annum *x*s**. et tenentur de Decano et Capitulo Lincolniensi per servicium *x*i*j*d**. per annum et dicunt quod non remanent alique terre seu tenementa Henrico Cooke de Haselwode vltra donacionem et assignacionem predictas et dicunt quod terre et tenementa prefatis Henrico etc. vltra donacionem assignacionem et concessionem predictas remanencia sufficiunt ad omnia onera prout patet in quadam in quadam Inquisicione presentibus consuta In cuius rei testimonium Juratores predicti huic Inquisicioni sigilla sua apposuerunt Data loco die et anno supradictis.

No. III.

INQ. AD Q. D., 3 HEN. 4, No. 2.

Inquisicio capta apud Derby die veneris in festo sancti Michaelis Archangeli Anno regni regis Henrici quarti tercio coram Roberto Twyforde Escaetore domini Regis in Comitatu Derbiensi virtute brevis domini Regis eidem Escaetori directi et huic Inquisicioni consuti per sacramentum Edwardi de Parke de Macworthe Willielmi Tochet de eadem Petri Bellour de Westone Rogeri Blount de eadem Willielmi Smythe de Mogyntone Ricardi Godsawe de Mircastone Henrici filij Johannis de Rodburne Hugonis Walker de Longley Johannis Kent de Mircastone Johannis filij Laurencij de Etwelle Johannis Braylisforde de eadem et Henrici de Adderley de Braylisforde Juratorum Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum neque ad preiudicium domini Regis nec aliorum si dominus Rex concedat Dilecto sibi in Christo Willielmo Dethek quod ipse vnam Rodam terre cum pertinentiis in Mogyntone et advocacionem medietatis ecclesie de Mogyntone dare potest et assignare dilectis sibi in Christo Priori et conventui de Braydesaleparke Habendum et tenendum eisdem Priori et conventui et successoribus

bus suis imperpetuum Et quod predictus Priour et Conventus medietatem ecclesie predictae appropriare et eam sic appropriatam in vsus proprios tenere possunt sibi et successoribus suis predictis imperpetuum Et quod predictae terra et advocacio tenentur de Duce Lancastrie in medietate per quod servicium ignorant Et quod predicta terra valet tres denarios per annum Et predicta medietas ecclesie predictae valet Centum solidos per annum in omnibus exitibus iuxta verum valorem eorundem et quod Dux Lancastrie est medius inter dominum Regem et predictum Willielmum et non plures medij de terra et medietate predictis Et dicunt quod remaneant terre et tenementa eidem Willielmo vltra donacionem et assignacionem predictas ad valenciam Centum marcarum in Comitatu Derbiensi que tenentur de diversis dominis per quod servicium igitur Et quod terre et tenementa que remaneant predicto Willielmo sufficiunt ad consuetudines et servicia tam de predictis terra et advocacione sic datis quam de alijs terris et tenementis sibi retentis debita facienda et ad omnia alia onera que sustinuit et sustinere consuevit ut sectis visibus franci plegij auxilijs tallagijs vigilijs finibus redempcionibus amerciamendis contribucionibus et alijs quibus cumque oneribus emergentibus sustinenda Et quod idem Willielmus in assisis iuratis et alijs recognicionibus quibus cumque poni possit prout ante donacionem et assignacionem predictas poni consuevit Ita quod patria per donacionem et assignacionem predictas in ipsius Willielmi defectum non onerabitur nec gravabitur In cuius rei testimonium Juratores predictae huic Inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt Data die Anno et loco supradictis.

No. I V.

PATENT ROLL, 11 HENRY 4, PT. 2, M 7.

Rx Omibz ad quos &c salm. Sciatis qd de jra nra spali t p viginti t quinqz marcis quas Robtus de Twyford dns de Longley Magr Johes Brewode psona Eccleie de Rodeburn Thomas Hunt de Lyndeby t Rog'us de Wyngurworth nob solverunt in hanapio nro concessimus t licenciam dedimus p nob t heredibz nris quantum in nob est eisdem Robto Johi Thome t Rog'o qd ipi unam rodam t're cum ptin in Mogynton t advocacoem medietatis eccleie ejusdem ville que de nob tenent' ut de ducatu Lancast' dare possint t assignare dilectis nob in Xpo Priori t Conventui de Braydesale park. Hend t tenend eisdem Priori t Conventui t successoribz suis in augmentacoem cultus divini ibidem ac ad exorand' p aiabz Willi de Dethek Militis t Alicie ux'is ejus infancium t antecessor' suor' t oim fidelium defunctor' imppm Et eisdem Priori t Conventui qd ipi deam rodam t're cum ptin t advocacoem p'dcam a p'fatis Robto Johe Thoma t Rog'o recipe t deam medietatem eccleie p'dce appropriare t eam sic appropriatam in p prios usus una cum p'dca roda t're cum ptin tenere possint sibi t successoribz suis imppm sicut p'dem est tenore p'sencium similis licenciam dedimus spalem. Statuto de t'ris t teu ad manu mortuam non ponend edito seu eo qd p'dce t'ra t advocacio de nob tenent' ut de Ducatu p'dco ut p'dem est non obstante Nolentes qd p'dci Robtus Johes Thomas t Rog'us vel heredes sui aut p'fati Prior t Conventus seu successores sui rone statuti p'dci seu alior' p'missor' p nos vel heredes nros Justic Escactores Vicecomites aut alios Ballivos seu Ministros nros quoscumqz inde occonent' molestent' etc. Salvis tamen nob t heredibz nris Ducibz Lancast' s'vicijs inde debitis t consuetis p viso etiam qd quedam competens summa argenti de fructibz t p' ficis dce medietatis eccleie p'dce p p'fatos Priorem t Conventum t successores suos paupibz parochianis ejusdem medietatis annuatim solvat' t distribuatur quqz vicarius de dca medietate eccleie p'dce scdm valorem ejusdem medietatis sufficienti dotet' juxta ordinacoem loci illius diocessani in hac parte faciend' ac formam statuti in parlamento dni R nup Regis Angl' sedi post conquestum anno regni sui quintodecimo inde editi t p'visi. In cujus &c. T. R. apud Westm x die Julij

No. V.

PATENT ROLL, 22 RICHARD. II., PART 1, M. 16.

Rx omibz ad quos &c. salm. Sciatis qđ de gra nra spali t p quaterviginti marcis quas dilei nob in Xpo Prior t Conventus Prioratus de Tuttebury Conventi t Lich dioc alienig nob solverunt concessimus t licenciam dedimus p nob t hereditibz nris quantum in nob est p'fatis Priori t Conventui qđ ipi eccliam de Kirkebroughton ejusdem dioc que est de pronatu Prioratus p'dci in manu nra occone guerre int' nos et illos de ffranc mote existentis appropriare t eccliam illam sic impedimento nri vel heredum nror' Justiciarior' Escaetor' Vicecomitum aut alior' Ballivor' seu Ministror' nror' vel heredum nror' quor'cumque. Statuto de t'ris t ten ad manum mortuam non ponend edito non obstante. Pviso semp qđ quedam competens suma argenti int' paupes pochianos Eccleie p'dci Annuatim juxta discrecoem loci illius diocesam distribuatur et qđ Vicarius ejusdem ecclie sufficient dotetur juxta formam statuti inde editi t p' visi. In cujus, &c. T. R. apud Westm xxij die Augusti.
p. brē de privato sigillo

No. VI.

ORDINATIS PENSIONIS DE KIRKBROUGHTON.

OMNIBUS Sancte matris Ecclesie filiis tenore presentium innotestatur quod cum Ecclesia parochialis de Kyrkbroughton Coventrensis et Lichfeldensis diocesi Religiosis viris priori et conventui de Tuttebury ejusdem diocesis ac eorum prioratui auctoritate Apostolica nuper unita fuisset canonice et annexa ac ex unione et annexacione hujus modi videretur juri Episcopali prejudicium generari in percpcione fructuum et proventuum ejusdem Ecclesie tempore vacacionis necnon in Institucione et admissione que ad Episcopos loci ab antiquo pertinerunt et consiliis ad successores suos pertinere deberent in futurum quotiens eam vacare contingerit aliis que de causis que occasione premissa possent verisimilis obvenire ne ex premissis Litis materia oreretur Johannes Coventrensis et Lichfeldensis Episcopus et predicti prior et conventus pro bono pacis consenserint et composuerint finalis in hunc modum, viz., Quod prefati prior et conventus ac successores sui in dicto prioratu teneantur et obligentur solvere tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios in Ecclesia Cathedrali Lichfeldensi perpetuum singulis anni ad Festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste sex solidos et octo denarios et ad festum Sancti Martini yeme sex solidos et octa denarios prefato Episcopo et suis successoribus ejusdem Ecclesie Lichfeldensis Episcopus in recompensacionem derogacionis et subtracionis utilitatum et jurium premissorum. Ad quamquidem solucionem festis et loco predictis ut premittitur bene et fideliter faciendum ijdem prior et conventur obligant se et prioratum eorum predictum coercioni et compulsioni dicti Episcopi et successorum suorum qui pro tempore fuerint per sequestracionem Fructuum et suspencionem a divinis dicte Ecclesie de Kirkbroughton prefatus vero episcopus pensates talis unionis et annexacionis predictarum quas justas et licitas reputavit necnon Religionis honestate que in cadem prioratu vigore noscuntur memoratas unione et annexacione ecclesie predictae de Kirkbroughton auctoritate et jure sua Episcopali pro se et successoribus suis Episcopis Coventriensibus et Lichfeldensibus tanquam rite facta et conite (sic) acceptant et approbant inviolabiliter permansuras Et nos Johannes Episcopus et prior et conventus memorati in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum huic scripto Indentato sigilla nostra alternatim apposuimus datum quoad nos Johannem Episcopum in Castro nostro de Ecclesshall vicesimo quarto die mensis Decembris anno domini millesimo CCCC^{mo} primo et nostre translacionis Quarto Et quoad nos priorem et conventum in domo nostro capitulari apud Tutbury vicesimo octavo die ejusdem mensis anno domini supradicto.

No. VII.

CHANC. INQ., 15 RIC. II., p. 2, No. 147.

INQUISICIO capta apud Derbiam die Jovis proximo post festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi Anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum quintodecimo coram Johanne de Bryggeforde Escaetore domini Regis in comitatibus Notynghamiensi et Derbiensi virtute cuiusdam brevis dieti domini Regis eidem Escaetori directi et presentibus consuti per sacramentum Willielmi de Wettone de Douvebrygge Johannis Brune de Snelstone Thome de Normantone Johannis Shalnere de Assheburne Willielmi Gylbarde de Rossyngtone Henrici Turkes Johannis Sadeler de Assheburne Walteri Dekyn de Eytone Ricardi de Waltone de Westbroghtone Philippi Clerk de Rossyngtone Thome Jaubyn de Norbury et Nicholai Smythe de Douvebrygge Juratorum Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum nec preiudicium domini Regis nec aliorum si dietus dominus Rex concedat Roberto de Knevetone vicario ecclesie de Douvebrigge quod ipse dare possit et assignare cuidam capellano divina ad altare beate Marie in ecclesia de Donnebrygge pro salubro statu ipsius Roberti dum vixerit et pro anima sua cum ab hac luce migraverit et pro animabus patris et matris et Nicholai de Knevetone fratris et Johannis de Knevetone consanguinei ac aliorum parentum amicorum et benefactorum ipsius Roberti et omnium fidelium defunctorum singulis diebus celebraturo octo mesuagia quatuor bovatas et decem acras terre et duodecim acras prati cum pertinencijs in Douvebrygge Eytone et Seddesale Habendum et tenendum eidem capellano et successoribus suis divina ad altare predictum in ecclesia predicta pro statu et animabus predictis singulis diebus celebraturis et alia opera pietatis facturis iuxta ordinacionem ipsius Roberti in hac parte faciendam imperpetuum Et dicunt quod sex mesuagia tres bovate et quatuor acre terre et duodecim acre prati cum pertinencijs in Douvebrygge de predictis octo mesuagijs quatuor bovatis et decem acris terre et duodecim acris prati tenetur de Priore de Tuttebury per servicium trium solidorum et quatuor denariorum per annum et per duas apparencias ad duas magnas Curias eiusdem Prioris tenendas apud Tuttebury ad festa Pasche et sancti Michaelis pro omni servicio et idem Prior tenet vltra de domino Rege per que servicia ignorant Et dicunt quod valent per annum in omnibus exitibus vltra reprises viginti solidos, Item dicunt quod vnum mesuagium et vna bovata terre cum pertinencijs in Eytone de predictis octo mesuagijs quatuor bovatis et decem acris terre et duodecim acris prati tenentur de Waltero de Cokesey chivaler per servicium vnius floris rose et per duas apparencias ad duas magnas Curias eiusdem Walteri tenendas apud Eytone ad festa Pasche et sancti Michaelis pro omni servicio et idem Walterus tenet vltra de Nicholao Moungomery Chivaler per homagium et fidelitatem et idem Nicholaus tenet vltra de domino Duce Lancastrie per idem servicium et idem Dux tenet vltra de domino Rege vt de Corona et valent per annum in omnibus exitibus vltra reprises xij denarios Item dicunt quod vnum mesuagium et sex acre terre cum pertinencijs in Seddesale de predictis octo mesuagijs quatuor bovatis et decem acris terre et duodecim acris prati tenentur de predicto Waltero per duas apparencias ad duas magnas Curias eiusdem Walteri tenendas apud Eytone ad festa Pasche et sancti Michaelis pro omni servicio et idem Walterus tenet vltra de predicto Nicholao in forma supradicta et idem Nicholaus tenet vltra de domino Duce vt supra et idem Dux tenet vltra de domino Rege vt de corona et valent per annum in omnibus exitibus vltra reprises xls. Et dicunt quod remanent terre et tenementa prefato Roberto in Assheburne vltra donacionem et assignacionem predictas in feodo talliato que tenentur de domino Duce Lancastrie in socagio per servicium veniendi bis per annum ad visum franceplegij eiusdem Ducis tenendum apud Assheburne ad festa Pasche et sancti Michaelis pro omni servicio et valent per annum in omnibus exitibus vltra reprises xls. Et dicunt quod sufficiunt ad consuetudines et servicia tam de predictis mesuagijs terra et prato sic datis quam de alijs terris et tenementis sibi retentis debita facienda et ad omnia alia onera que sustinuit et sustinere consuevit vt in sectis visibus franceplegij auxilijs tallagijs vigilijs

finibus redempcionibus amerciamentis contribucionibus et alijs quibuscumque oneribus emergentibus sustinenda Et dicunt quod heredes ipsius Roberti in assisis iuratis et alijs recognicionibus quibuscumque poni possunt prout antecessores ipsius Roberti ante donacionem et assignacionem predictas poni consueverunt Ita quod patria per donacionem et assignacionem predictas in heredum ipsius Roberti defectum magis solito non onerabitur seu gravabitur in futuro In cuius rei testimonium Juratores predicti huic Inquisicioni sigilla sua apposuerunt Data loco die et anno supradictis.

No. VIII.

ORDINATIO SUPER VICARIAM DE LONGEFORD.

UNIVERSIS &c. Rogerus &c. debitum officii nostri requiritur est si quid transgressionis vel discordiæ inter parochias Ecclesiasticas vestre diocesis preterito nostrum Ecclesiasticorum iniri conspiciamus illud mediante justiciæ decedamus sane cum inter dilectos filios Rectorum ecclesiæ de Longeford Archidiaconem Derby nostra diocesis et Vicarium ipsius Ecclesiæ super eo quod ipsa vicaria non dum extit et in certis et determinatis porcionibus ordinata materia discensionis multociens fuerit suscitata Nos cupientis ut tenemur super premissis finem imponere et ut ipsorum quilibet ratione prima suis certis limitibus contentorum dictam Vicariam in porcionibus subscriptis fact' p'mit' per nos inquisicionem diligenter super porcionibus omnibus et singulis ad dictam Ecclesiæ spectantibus et in quibus rebus consistivit ac vero valore annuo eandem nec non omnibus tam Rectori quam vicario incumbente vocatis vocandis in presentia dictorum Rectoris et Vicarii taliter duximus ordinandis, viz. Quod Vicarius habeat pro inhabitatione dicta mansa illum in quo Vicarii dicti solum inhabitare consueverunt cum omnibus domibus supra edificatis ac Gardinis adiacentibus percipiat etiam idem Vicarius pro sustentacione sua omnes oblaciones pecuniarum in dicta Ecclesia omni tempore anni qualiter cunque faciendas et decimas e pascualis lini canabis aucarum porcellorum tocius parochiæ ac decimam que Maynport nuncupatur nec non decimam pomorum et obolos que vocantur trysol ac candelis que in festo Purificacionis beate virginis ac in Purificacionibus mulierum offeruntur una cum Decimis lactis vitulorum pullanorum molendinorum Columbarum apium et mortuar' mortuorum tocius parochiæ et unam acram prati in prato de Longeford inter pratum domini de Schirleye ex una parte et pratum Communem Ville de Longeford ex altera ordinamus e quod vicarius qui pro tempore fuerit dictæ Ecclesiæ et parochiæ ejusdem in Divinis obsequiis et officiis suis sumptibus congrue faciat ministrari quodque Synodalia et letaie (sic) que ad tres solidos se extendunt ac pensione quinquaginta solidorum Priori et Conventui de Kenilworth annis singulis solvere teneatur cetera autem onera sive ordinaria sive extraordinaria dictæ Ecclesiæ qualitercunque incumbencia Rector ipsius subeat et agnoscat In quorum omnium Testimonium Sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum Datum apud Sallowe 12 Kln Januarii anno domini M^oCCC^oxljij.

N.B.—The spaces left above are blank in the original.

No. IX.

TRANSCRIPT FROM "THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALERS IN ENGLAND" (CAMDEN SOCIETY), OF MATTERS RELATING TO YEAVELEY, DERBYSHIRE.

Extenta terrarum et tenementorum Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem, in Anglia, per fratrem, Philippum de Thame, ejusdem Hospitalis Priorem in Anglia, anno Domini M^o CCC tricessimo octavo.

* * * * *

BAJULIE DE YIEUELE.

In Comitatu de Derbye.

Est ibidem, unum mesuagium, cujus gardinus valet per annum ...	iijs. viij <i>l</i> .
Item unum columbarium quod valet per annum ...	iijs. iiij <i>l</i> .
Item C. acre terre, pretium acre vjd. et valet per annum ...	ls.
Et viij acre prati, pretium acre xij <i>l</i> ., et valet ...	viijs.
Et de redditu assiso per annum ...	li <i>l</i> i.
Placita et perquisita curiarum valet per annum ...	cxs.
Et de proficuo stauri ibidem ...	xls.
Et de medietate ecclesie de Stavelee appropriato ...	xij <i>l</i> i.
Et de confraria per annum, ad voluntatem, et in incerto ...	xx <i>l</i> i. xs.
§ Summa totalis recepti et proficui diète bajulie cxlij marce	
	xija. viij <i>l</i> .

REPRISE.

Inde in expensis domus pro preceptore, confratre suo, j capellano, ij corro-
darii, et aliis de familia, et etiam, pluribus aliis supervenientibus, causa hos-
pitalitatis, prout ordinatum est per fundatores domus. In pane furuito per
annum, lxxij quarteria frumenti, pretium quarterii ijs. ut nunc

Summa viii*l*. iijs.

Item in crevisia bracianda per annum iiij^{xx} iiij quarteria brasei orde, pretium
quarterii ijs.

Summa viii*l*i. viijs.

Et in coquina, ut in carne, pisce, et aliis necessariis ... xl*l*i. |

In prebenda equorum preceptoris, et supervenientium per annum

cxx quarteria pretium xij*l*.

 vj*l*i. |

Item in robis, mantellis, et aliis necessariis preceptoris et
confratris sui ...

lxixs. iiij*l*.

Et in robis et stipendiis familie domus preter cocum et clavigerum

iiij*l*i.

Et in donis datis ministris Regis et aliorum dominorum ...

lxxvijs. iiij*l*.

In visitatione Prioris per iij dies ...

lxs.

Donatus Item Johanni Brex donato ibidem, pro robis et necessariis suis ...

xxs. viii*l*.

Et j. capellano, pro stipendio suo ...

xxs.

Corrod. Item Willelmo Warde, per cartam capituli ...

vj*l*. viij*l*.

Et Willelmo Pistori, per annum ...

xs.

Et senescallo, et in aliis feodis ...

iiij*l*i.

Pens. Et Willelmo de Impyngton, per cartam capituli ...

iiij*l*i.

Et Roberto Brex, pro pensione, per cartam capituli ...

xls.

Et ballivis in diversis partibus colligentibus redditus per annum

xxxs.

In vino, cera, et oleo, pro ecclesia ibidem ...

vj*l*. viij*l*.

In reparatione domorum per annum ...

xls.

In stipendiis j. camerarii dimidia marca, et j. clavigeri, xijs. iiij*l*.

xxs.

In stipendio j. lotricis per annum ...

xvj*l*.

Summa omnium expensarum et solutionum iiij^{xx} iijf marce, xijs. viij*l*.

Summa valoris—Et sic remanent ad solvendum ad Thesau-
rarium, pro oneribus supportandis ...

xlviij. marce.

Nomina { Frater Henricus de Baukewell, capellanus, preceptor.

Fratrum { Frater Thomas de Bathelee, s.

Donatus—Johannes Brex, Donatus.

No. XL.

Com' Derby.

Pceptoria de Yevelay et Barow.

AMBROSIUS Cave miles pceptor ejusdm pceptorio het et occupat in manibus suis
proprijs manum de Yevelay Stynde ou terris dniciis eidm manis adjacent que
nihil valent ult^a sustentacoem hospitalitatⁱ ibm et elimosinas paupibus illuc venientⁱ

distribut' et sustentacoem unius capll' ad custodiend' cura ibm et administrand' sacramenta et sacrametal' oibus illuc venient' Et ad orand' pro bono statu dñi Reg & dñi Regine et magnatu' ac coitat' regni Angl' Et ad orandū in q̄libz die dñica p̄ aiabus Henrici Foun' dñi de Yevelay Johis Foun' Radi Foun' Olivi Foun' Juliane Foun' Alicie Foun' Nichi Langford milit & Willmi Langford Johis Eeton Roberti Bachepuiz Herici dñi de Brolesford Lucie de Bentley Michaelis de Bullyngton Rogeri de Lalowe Willmi filij Reginaldi de Trusley Willmi de la Lefford Rogeri filij Henrici rectoris de Etwall et Galfrida de Twyford Et in q̄libet soda feria celebrare missam p̄ defunct' Et iu qualib' terciā feria p̄ aiabus Ranulphi filij Willmi de Bawdon Ranulphi filij Stephi camerarij Reg & Nichi Hylton Henrici Piscator Rogeri Rostryng Walteri filij Robti Nichi filij Henrici de Bredston Willmi Burton Henrici Deellbeck Willmi filij Henrici de Clyston Petri de Awla Robti de la Lande Henrici Pistor Robti Belendena Rogeri Kyde Margerie Caru Willmi de Hulton Henrici de Mapulton et Rogeri de Okeov'.

Et q̄libz quatra feria p̄ aiabus Galfri Bussell et Margaret' uxoris ejus Alberti Bussell Hugonis Bussell Robti Bussell Rogeri de Lacye Beatrice & Mytton Henrici P̄balt Hugonis Sewyngton Willmi de Patricij P'scott Adam Radelyff Willmi Pictor Ade de Walton Ricci de Lanyett Ricci de Lathome Adam Banaster Rogeri filij Orme et Siwardi de Longeton.

Et q̄libz quinta feria p̄ aiabus Ranulphi comit & Cestrie Alberti Bussell Johis Constable Cestrie Helci de Bosco et Ydonie uxoris ejus Robti P'stwyche Galfridi Brydeshull Roberti Ponterlyng Robti de Foxeleagh Rogeri de Foxlie Gilberti de Venables Ravill de Brydsmer Henrici de Wetenhalle Robti de Ven Robti Egge Ricci Fyttyng et Radi Fittū.

Et q̄libz sexta feria pro aiabus Willmi Comit' Ferrer Nigelli filij Nichi Warrini de Walcheshall Vimani Dellbour Adam de la Meere Robti de Lucy Ricci filij Johis de Crakemshe Johis Russell Willmi de Mercheov' Nicolai de Derby Fulcy filij Pagani Thome Edwarde Johis Morell Steph de Wynsel et Johis de Leche.

Et q̄libz die Sabbat' p̄ aiabus Willmi Malbank Willmi Chanet Robt Le Brun Radi dñi de Bretherton Ricci Walleia Alani de Tatton Peteronille de Tatton Edwardi de Pulshaa Willmi de Taglethe Willmi de Stapleford Ricci de Sandbache et p̄ aiabus omi fidelii defunctorū.

NO. XB.

CHANC. INQ. 36 EDWARD III., p. 2 (2 NRS) No. 29.

A NOSTRE seigneur le Roy prient les Executeurs Mestre Henri de Chaddesdene ge come ils eient fundu vn Chaunterie de trois Chapelains en la chapele de Chaddesdene par licence de Roy a chaunter pur nostre seigneur le Roy et pur la alme le dit Henri la quele chaunterie est ore en poynt destre defaute par cause qe les ditz Chapeleyns nount mye suffissaunt sustenance qe luy plese grauntier as ditz executours qils possent doner as ditz chapeleyns deux mees quatorse acres de terre et cynk acres de pree en Horseley tenuz en ancien demeigne del manoir de Horstone quel Monseigneur Edward de Twyforde tient a terme de sa vie de graunte nostre dit seigneur le Roy a qi ent la reversion appartient Et auxi deux mees en Derby tenuz de nostre seigneur le Roy en burgage a avoir as ditz chapeleyns en eide de lour sustenance et lour successeurs Et sur ceo comauudre ses gracios lettres au Chauceller qil les face avoir chartre sur ceo sauns fyn ent faire.

Inquisicio capta apud Horseleie die lune proximo post festum sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi tercij post conquestum tricesimo sexto coram Philippo de Lutteleie Escaetore domini Regis in Comitatu Derbiensi virtute brevis domini Regis eidem Escaetori directi per Ricardum Gocelyn Radulphum filium Willielmi Thomam de Sandiacre Henricum Coselyn Ricardum le Tailleur Gilbertum filium Radulphi Willielmum de Selsetone Robertum ffox Robertum del Halle Ricardum atte Brigge Radulphum de Billesdone et Willielmum Coleman Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum nec preiudicium domini Regis nec aliorum

licet dominus Rex concedat Magistro Nicholo de Chaddesdene clerico et Galfrido de Chaddesdene parsones ecclesie de Longa Whattone quod ipsi dare possint et assignare Custodi et capellanis cantarie ad altare beate Marie virginis in capella de Chaddesdene fundate divina pro salubri statu Regis et anime sue cum ab hac luce migraverit et anima Magistri Henrici de Chaddesdene nuper Archidiacono Leycestriensi et animabus antecessorum et benefactorum suorum ac minium fidelium defunctorum singulis diebus iuxta ordinationem inde factam celebraturis quatuor mesuagia quatuor decim acras terre et quinque acras prati cum pertinentiis in Derbia et Horseleyo nisi esset propter forisfacturam aliquam si aliquis talis casus eveniret Et dicunt quod due mesuagia de predictis messuagiis in Derbia tenentur de domino Rege in liberum Burzagiū vt parcella ville de Derbia que de eo tenetur ad feodi firmam Et valent predicta mesuagia vltra reprisam vj. s. viij. d. Item dicunt quod alia duo mesuagia in Horseleyo et quatuor decim acre terre et quinque acre prati tenentur de Edwardo de Twyforde vt de manerio de Horestone qui quidem Edwardus predictum manerium tenet ad terminum vite sue ex dimissione domini Regis nunc reversione inde post mortem suam ad dominum Regem spectante videlicet mesuagia per fidelitatem et servicium trium denariorum per annum Qui quidem Edwardus illa tenet vltra de domino Rege per fidelitatem Et mesuagia predicta nichil valent vltra reprisas Et predicta novemdecim acre terre et prati vltra redditum solum domino valent vj. s. viij. d. Item dicunt quod remanent eisdem Nicholao et Galfrido vltra donacionem et concessionem predictas terre et tenementa ad valenciam centum solidorum per annum In Horseleyo et Chaddesdene et senentur de Edwardo de Twyforde et Wilielmo Herbergeour per homagium et fidelitatem Et dicunt quod terre et tenementa eisdem remanencia vltra donacionem et assignacionem predictas sufficiunt ad consuetudines et servicia tam de predictis mesuagiis terra et prato sic datis quam de aliis terrio et tenementis sibi retentis debita facienda et ad omnia alia onera que sustinuerunt et sustinere consueverunt vt in sectis visibus ffranciplegii auxiliis tallagiis vigiliis finibus redempcionibus amerciamentis contribucionibus et aliis quibuscumque oneribus emergentibus sustinenda Et quod heredes ipsorum Nicholai et Galfridi in assisis Juratis et aliis recognicionibus quibuscumque poni possunt prout antecessores ipsorum Nicholai et Galfridi aucte donacionem et assignacionem predictas poni consueverunt Ita quod patria per donacionem et assignacionem predictas in ipsorum Nicholai et Galfridi defectum magis solito non onerabitur seu gravabitur In cuius rei testimonium huc Inquisicioni sigilla Juratorum sunt appensa Data die anno et loco supradictis.

No. XI.

ORDINATION OF CHADDESSEN CEMETERY.—LICHFIELD EPISCOPAL

REGISTERS, VOL. III., F. 112.

UNIVERSIS presentis literas inspecturis Rogerus permissione divina Cov' et Lich' Epus Salutem etc. in Eo qui est o-mnium vera salus Epus ex parte dilectorum in Christo filiorum inhabitancium villam de Chaddesden infra parochiam matricis ecclesie de Spondon nostri diocesi consistentem nobis extitit intimatum quod propter distanciam Diete ville de Chaddesden a prefata ecclesia parochie de Spondon et inundaciones aque diversis temporibus anni contingerit ac discrimina tenus in ter medi et varia incommoda sepius imminencia defunctorum corpora apud dictam villam de Chaddesden decedentium ad ipsam ecclesiam parochie de Spondon absque gravi multorum periculo nequint deportari quodque corpora hujus per multos dies veluti cadavera fetida non absque horrende horrore abhominabili inhumata multoties relinquuntur et deportantes eadem variis exponuntur periculis propter impedimenta et discrimina superdicta Quare nobis devota et humili iustancia repetitis visibus

supplicarunt ut tantis dispendiis et incommodis paterne consideracione oculos dirigentes et sepulturam in cimiterio capelle dic' ville de Chaddesden quod amplum et honestum esse dicitur et in qua capella divina singulis diebus celebrantur pro corporibus defunctorum ibidem tumulandis absque cuiuscunque prejudicio concedere dignaremur Nos igitur hujus periculis occurrere ac subitorum nostrorum salutj prout officij nostri pastoralis debitum exigit prospicere cupientes super plena et mera virtute omnium premissorum vocatis qui de jure fuerint evocandi inquisitionem fieri fecimus diligentem Et quia invenimus per inquisitionem hujus dictam nobis in hac parte suggesta veritate fuleiri sepulturam in prefata cimiterio de Chaddesden pro corporibus in ipsa ville decedentibus Decernimus et fore constituimus perpetuis temporibus duraturam ita cum que libet capellanus ipsius capelle quascunque oblationes in ipsa capella in funeracione hujus decedentium et aliis quibuscunque temporibus anni qualitercunque faciendas vicario prefate matricis ecclesie de Spondon fideliter restituant et ipsi inhabitantes quecunque onera parochialia ad que hactenus tenentur agnoscant et subeant sicut prius Et si secus egerint per suspensionem hujus sepulture vel alio modo legitimo nostri vel successorum nostrorum debite puniantur Volumus etiam ut singuli capellani in dicta capella celebrantur in primo adventu quo de restituendis fidelites et integraliter ecclesie matricis predictae universas oblationes in eadem capella qualitercunque faciendas et indemnitatem ipsius quatenus in eis fuit conservanda coram vicario dicte ecclesie prestant ad Sancti dei evangelia juramentum Dat' apud Heywode Kld Januar' anno dui millimi CCC^{mo}xlviij^{mo}.

No. XII.

HARL. MSS. 2,044, 81.

OMNIBUS scie matris ecclie filiis Gregorie de Diua salutem Sciatis me concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse deo et ecclie Sci Egidij de Kalc et religiosis viris ibidem deo servantibus baptismalem ecclesiam scie Anne de Sutthona super soram cum omnibus pertinentiis pro salute anime mee et omnium ancessorum et heredum meorum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ita liberam et quietam sic aliqu' elemosina melius et plenius et liberius aliquibus viris religiosis conferri potest Ipsi vero viri religiosi de Kale invenient unum canonicum sacerdotem vel sacerdotem secularem et quendam clericum qui cunctis diebus seculi in prefata ecclesia divina celebrent officia hiis testibus Thoma Capellano filio Rad de Dunnton Walto Diacono Rogero clerico filio Rathnal de Derch Stephano clerico de Rapud Stephano clerico filio Osberti de Ticheam Rogero clerico filio Willielmi sacerdotes de Chircheal et Henrico fratre ejus Willielmo clerico de Stanton super Threntum et pluribus aliis. (Seal gone.)

No. XIII.

INQ. AD Q. D., 2 EDW. II., No. 5.

INQUISICIO facta coram Escaetore domini Regis apud Greseleye x die Aprilis anno regni regis Edwardi secundo si sit ad dampnum vel preiudicium domini Regis aut aliorum si dominus Rex concedat Priori et Couventui de Greseleye quod ipsi ecclesiam de Lullington appropriare et eam appropriatam tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis in proprios vsus imperpetuum nec ne iuxta tenorem brevis huic inquisitioni consuti per sacramentum Willielmi de Ingwarby Johannis de Sympton Roberti de Wombweil Johannis . rym Roberti le Clerke Rogeri de Somerville Laurencij Hereward Radulphi de Hibernia Willielmi de la Sale Ade Thurmunde

Petri de Lucy et Willielmi filij Matilde Qui dicunt quod non est ad dampnum nec preiudicium domini Regis aut aliorum si dominus Rex concedat prefatis Priori et Conventui quod ipsi dictam ecclesiam de Lullington appropriare et eam appropriatam tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis in propriis vsus imperpetuum Et dicunt quod ecclesia predicta est de advocacione propria dictorum Prioris et Conventus et valet ecclesia illa per annum in omnibus exitibus centum solidos In cuius rei testimonium predict Juratores huic inquisicioni sigilla sua apposuerunt.

Summa. C. s.

No. XIV.

CHANCERY INQUISITIONS AD QUOD DAMPNUM, 2 HEN. IV., No. 1.

INQUIS capt apud Melburn die lune p x post festu dnice in Ramis Palmaz anno r. r quarti quarti sedo coram Robto Wycherd Escaetore dni Regis in Com Derb virtute bris dei dni Regis eidem Escaetori inde direct & huic Inquis consut p Sacrm Robti Tyllot Robti de Neweton Johis Elys Hug Wade Johis Shepherd Ad Yngelby Willi Wynne Willi Clerk Galfrid Wyldharo Johis Wynne Rici Pker & Willi Hotet Jur. Qui dicunt sup sacrm suu qd non est ad dampnu vel p'judiciu dei dni Regis nec aliox si deus dns Rex concedat Symoni de Melbourne elico fri Petri de Melbourne & Thome filie Clerico qd ipi quendam Cantariam ppetuam de uno capelle divina in ecclia be Marie de Melbourne in Com p'deo singulis diebus p aia carissime dne & mris dei dni Regis dne Blanchie defuncte & aia Anie de Melbourne Matris p'deor' Petri & Symonis ad altare be Marie in Ecclia p'dea celebratur fac'e fundar & stabulire possint. Iam dicunt qd non est ad dampnu vel p'judiciu dei dni Regis seu alior' si deus dns Rex concedat eisdem Symoni & Thome qd ipi viginti mesuagia decem tofta quinquaginta acras l're quatuor decem acras p'ti quadraginta acras pasture & decem solidatas redditus cu p'tin in Melbourne Neweton & Repyngdon que de ipo Rege in capite tenent' ut de ducatu Lancast unde in deo bri fit menco eidem capellano dare possint & assignare Hend & tenend sibi & successoribz suis capellanis Cantarie p'dee pro sustentacioe sua divina singulis diebus ad altare p'dem p uiaibz p'deis celebratur imppm et eidm capellano qd ipse mesuagia tofta t'ram p'a tu pasturam & redditu p'dea a p'fatis Simone & Thoma recupe possit & tener sibi & successoribz suis p'deis in forma p'dea sicut p'dem est nisi fuerit racione alicuj' escaete cu acciderit et dicunt qd p'dea mesuagia tofta t'ra p'tum pastura & redditus de deo dno Rege p s'vic duodecim solidor' & uni' denar p annu & septe Cur de Melbourne de tribus septimanis in tres septias tenent in capite ut de Ducatu Lancast p omimodis s'vic et qd mesuag tofta t'ra p'a tum pastura & reddit' p'dea valent p annu in omibz exitibz juxta veru valorem eoxdem quatuor libras. Et qd no sut aliqui medij int' p'fatum dnm Rege & p'deos Symone & Thoma de mesuagijs toftis t'ra p'to pastura & redditu p'deis et qd no remanent eisdem Simoni & Thome nulla t're seu ten ulta donacoem & assignacoem p'deas. In cuj' rei testimoniu Jur p'dei huic Inquis sigilla sua apposuer. Dat die loco & anno sup'dcio

No. XV.

CHANC. INQ., 46 EDW. III. (2 NRS.), No. 45.

INQUISICIO capta coram Thoma de Grenehill Escaetore domini Regis in comitatu Derbiensi apud Derby die Jovis proxima post festum sancti Laurencij martiris anno Regis Edwardi tercij post conquestum xlvj^{to} virtute brevis domini Regis eidem Escaetori inde directi et huic [Inquisicioni] consuti per sacramentum Willielmi atte Barre Ade Parker Johannis in the lane Walteri Campioun Johannis Cundy Ricardi Whelemoun Willielmi Wildy Thome Smythe Johannis de Shardelowe Mauricij de Wynshulle Johannis Gregory et Johannis de Cothale Juratorum Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est [ad] dampnum neque preiudicium domini Regis

neque aliorum si dominus Rex concedat Henrico de Bakewell capellano Johanni de Miltone capellano Willielmo de Bretteby capellano Willielmo le Botyler et Willielmo Walsham quod ipsi duas partes Manerij de Potlok cum pertinencijs quas Johannes ffoucher tenet ad terminum vite Katerine vxoris Walteri filij Walterie de Montgomery dare possint et assignare Priori et Conventui de Repyndone Habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum Et dicunt quod predictæ due partes Manerij de Potlok cum pertinencijs tenentur de Abbate et Conventu de Burtone super Trentam per servicium triginta et novem solidorum per annum et sectam Curie de tribus in tres [septimanas] pro omni seculari servicio Et idem Abbas tenet de domino Rege in puram et perpetuam elemosinam et non sunt alij domini medij Et dicunt eciam quod dictæ due partes reddant Roberto de Lathebury decem solidos per annum ad terminos Annunciacionis beate Marie et sancti Michaelis per equales porciones pro quodam cursu aque de Potlok Et dicunt eciam quod predictæ due partes Manerij predicti valent per annum in omnibus exitibus iuxta verum valorem earundem viginti sex solidos et octo denarios per annum In cuius rei testimonium predicti Juratores huic Inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt Data apud Derby die et Anno supradictis.

No. XVI.

HARL. MSS., No. 2044, ff. 82, 83.

HEC est Convencio facta inter Priorem Rapinden ex una parte et dominum Willielmum Pateric de Regen' ex altera parte quod cum dicti Prior et Conventus convenirent dictum Willielmum in capitulo de Acle de anno redditu sex solidorum idem Willielmus comparuit in capitulo coram magistro Roberto de Willeby tunc officiali Leicestr' &c et diligenter confessus est dictum reditum et recognovit cartam antecessoris sui per quam ipsi Prior et Conventus dictum reditum petebant et finem fecerunt pro averagiis duodecim solidorum &c Testibus Johanne Maylard Ricardo homine Prioris de Regn' &c.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas Maylard de Sutone pro salute anime mee dedi &c Deo et ecclesie Sanctæ Trinitatis de Rapindone et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus tres acras terre mee in territorio de Sutton &c Testibus Johanne de Leke Galfrido de Sutton Thoma Basset &c.

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